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Vol 5

THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

PUBLISHED BY THE

NORFOLK AND NORWICH

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. V.

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1. That the Society shall be called, "The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society."

2. That the object of the Society shall be to collect the best information on the Arts and Monuments of the County, including Primeval Antiquities; Numismatics; Architecture, Civil and Ecclesiastical; Sculpture; Painting on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges and Customs; Descent; Genealogy; Ecclesiastical History or Endowments, and Charitable Foundations; Records, &c., and all other matters usually comprised under the head of Archæology.

3. That all information thus received shall be entered in books kept for the purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society, and be kept in the custody of the Secretaries.

4. That the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and a Committee of eighteen.

5. That all such Antiquities as shall be given to the Society, shall be presented to the Norwich Museum.

6. That six of the Committee shall go out annually in rotation, but with the power of being re-elected; and also that the Committee shall supply any vacancy that may occur in their number during the year.

7. That the President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer and Secretaries, be elected at the Annual General Meeting for one year, with power of being re-elected, and shall be ex-officio members of the Committee.

8. That any person desirous to become a member of this Society, shall be proposed by at least two of its Members, at either a General or Committee Meeting.

9. That every Member shall pay the Annual Subscription of Seven Shillings and Sixpence, to be due in advance on the first of January.

10. That distinguished Antiquaries, not connected with the County, may be elected as Honorary Members, at any of the General or Committee Meetings of the Society, on being proposed by two of the Members.

11. That Four General Meetings shall be held in the year, at such times and places as shall be from time to time determined by the Committee.

12. That such short Papers shall be read at the Meetings as the Committee shall previously approve of, and that the meetings shall conclude with the exhibition of, and discussion on, such subjects of interest or curiosity as Members may produce.

13. That the Committee may, on such occasions as they shall think necessary, call Special Meetings by advertisement.

14. That the Accounts shall be audited by two of the Committee, and a statement of the affairs of the Society shall be given at the first General Meeting in the year.

15. That the Committee shall meet the last Thursday in every month, at Twelve o'clock, to receive such information, and make such arrangements as may be necessary, preparatory to the General Meetings. That three shall be a quorum, and that the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

16. That a short Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society shall be laid before the General Meeting, and that a List of Members shall be printed from time to time.

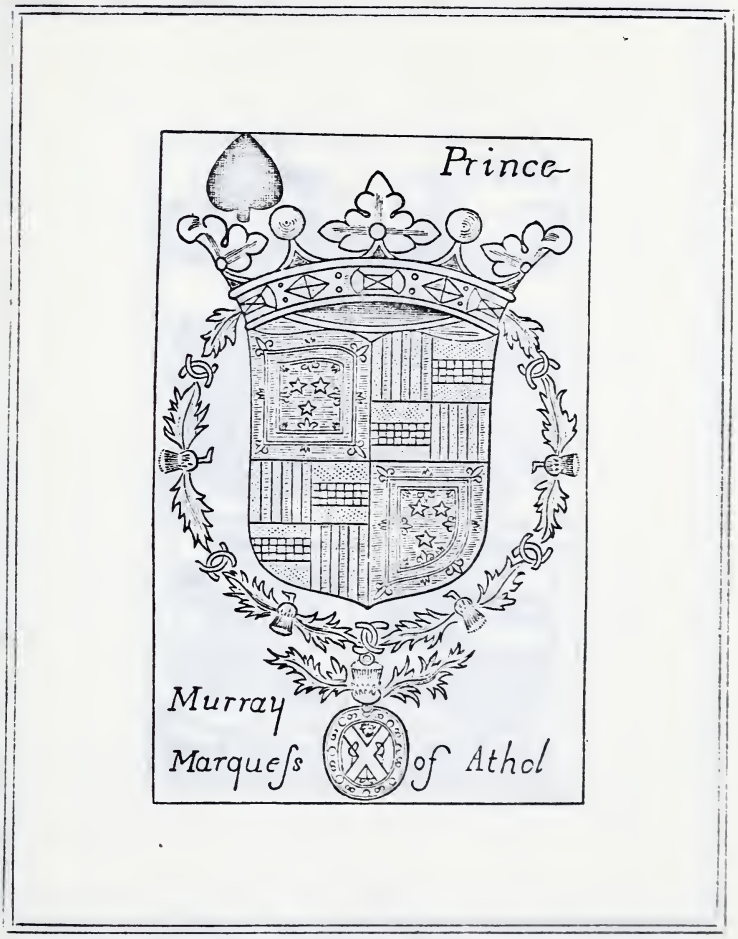
17. That all papers deposited in the archives of this Society shall be considered the property of the Society; but that it shall be optional with the Committee to receive communications from Members, who are writing with other objects in view, and to return the same, after perusal, to the author.

18. That the Committee shall have the power of making Bye Laws, which shall remain in force till the next General Meeting.

19. That the Committee shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings, at the Society's expense, as may be deemed worthy of being printed; that each Subscriber shall be entitled to a copy of such publication, either gratis or at such price as the funds of the Society will admit, from the time of his admission; and to such further copies, and previous publications (if any there be in hand), at a price to be fixed by the Committee; that the author of such published papers shall be entitled to fifteen copies, gratis; and that the Committee shall have the power to make such arrangements for reprinting any of the parts of the Society's Papers, when out of print, as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the Society.

20. That the Society in its pursuits shall be confined to the County of Norfolk.

HERALDIC PLAYING CARD.



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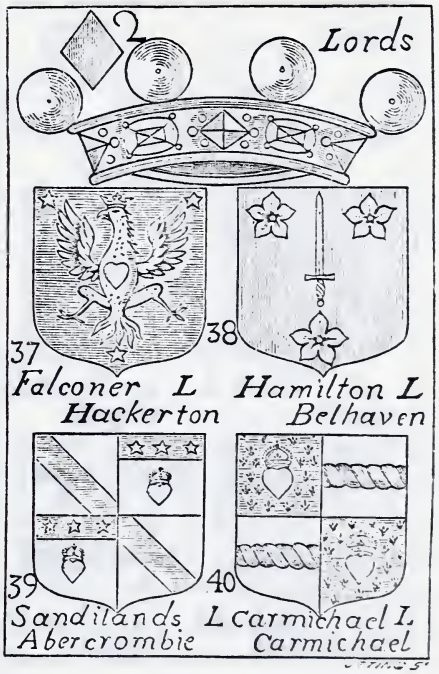

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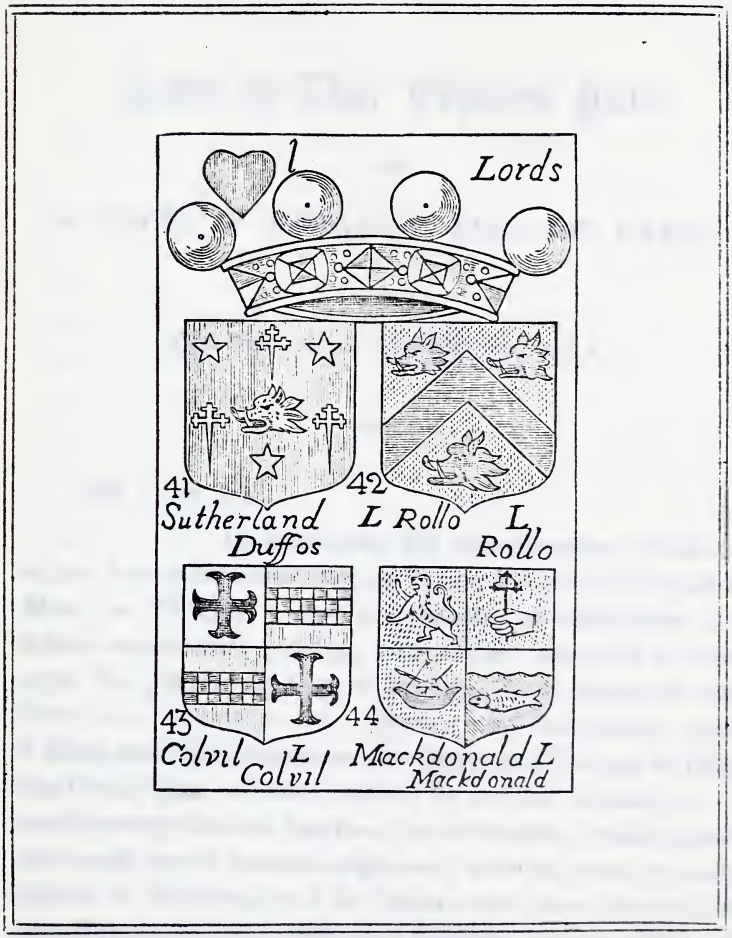


HERALDIC PLAYING CARD.

Notice of Three Engraved Plates

FOR

A PACK OF HERALDIC PLAYING CARDS.

BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

My dear Sir,

In presenting the accompanying specimens of the Scotch Heraldic Playing Cards, which, on the part of Mrs. Lee Warner, I had the pleasure of exhibiting at a former anniversary meeting, it is not my intention to enter upon the general History of Playing Cards, since this has been done so ably in Mr. Chatto's very interesting work, "Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards," that it leaves little to be said on the subject. I would merely observe that from his researches it would appear that cards are of eastern origin, and were known at an early period in Hindostan and in China; that their introduction into Europe probably took place between the years 1360 and 1390, and that they were not in general use till towards the close of the fourteenth century.

It has been commonly supposed that they were *invented* for the amusement of Charles VI. of France, when in a low state of melancholy in 1693, from this entry occurring in the

accounts of his treasurer for that year: "*Given to Jacquemin Gringonneur, Painter, for three Packs of Cards, gilt, coloured, and variously ornamented, for the amusement of the King, fifty-six sols of Paris.*" This, however, does not prove the *invention* of cards, but would rather, from the simple manner in which they are mentioned, imply that they were previously well known.

Cards have been made both in England and France for the purposes of scientific instruction, and used as auxiliaries in teaching a knowledge of grammar, geography, history, heraldry, &c. Mons. de Bramville invented at Lyons, about 1660, a pack of Heraldic Cards, in which the aces and knaves exhibited the arms of princes and nobles. In 1678 Antoine Bulifon introduced similar cards to Naples, and about the same time a pack of Heraldic Cards were engraved in England, specimens of which are given in Mr. Chatto's book. He refers also to another pack of Heraldic Cards entirely relating to England, which would appear very similar to those under consideration, and with regard to which he remarks, "From a kind of title page, or perhaps wrapper, preserved in Bagford's collection, in the British Museum, it would appear that the publication of those cards was licensed by the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, and as such entitled to take cognizance of all matters relating to heraldry. In playing the game armorial, with Heraldic Cards, the players were required to properly describe the various colours and charges of the different shields; but as this could not be done without some previous knowledge of the science of Heraldry, a Mons. Gauthier was led to devise, in 1686, a new pack of Heraldic Cards, simply explaining the terms of Blazon, and thus serving as an introduction to the grand game. The Heraldic Game, however, never was popular; and does not even appear to have been in much esteem with the higher orders, for whose instruction and entertainment it was specially devised. It would seem to

have declined in France with the glory of Louis XIV., and not to have survived the revolution in England."

Mr. Chatto makes no mention of any Scotch Heraldic Cards, which I presume were unknown to him.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours truly,
GEO. HEN. DASHWOOD.

To H. Harrod, Esq., F.S.A.,
Hon. Sec. N. & N.A.S.

The Scotch Heraldic Cards, of which specimens are given, are not made up, but are contained in three plates, each containing eighteen divisions; and they exhibit, together with the arms of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, the armorial ensigns of the nobility of Scotland in the year 1691.

The four Kings are represented by the arms of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, with the blazon of each inscribed below, thus—

King of Hearts.—Armes of Scotland, or, a lyon rampant gules, armed and langued azure within a double tressure flowred, and counter-flowred with flowre de lis of the 2d within the order of Scotland.

King of Clubs.—Armes of England, gules, three lyons passant in pale or, armed and langued azure all within the garter.

King of Spades.—Armes of France, azure, three flouer de luces, or, within the orders of France.

King of Diamonds.—Armes of Ireland, azure, an Irish harp or, stringed argent.

The four Queens are represented by the arms of four Dukes. Queen of Hearts, by those of the Duke of Hamilton; of Clubs, by those of Duke of Lennox, with Scott, Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, in a lozenge

by the side; of Spades, by those of Duke of Gordon; of Diamonds, by those of Douglass, Duke of Queensberry.

The four Knaves, here called Princes, are represented by the arms of Douglass, Marquis Douglass, for Hearts; of Graham, M. Graham, for Clubs; of Murray, M. of Athol, for Spades; and three coats, namely of Campbell, E. of Argyle, Lindsay, E. of Crawfurd, and Errol, E. of Hay, for Prince of Diamonds.

The number of Earls, with the three above, is 68, and the tens, nines, eights, sevens, and sixes exhibit their arms, three, and in some instances four, coats on one card.

Ten of Hearts.—Keith, Earl Marischal; Gordon, E. of Sutherland; Areskin, E. of Marr.

Ten of Clubs.—Graham, E. of Airth and Monteith; Leslie, E. of Rothes; Douglass, E. of Morton.

Ten of Spades.—Areskin, E. of Buchan; Cuningham, E. of Glencairn; Montgomery, E. of Eglinton.

Ten of Diamonds.—Kennedy, E. of Cassils; Sinclair, E. of Caithness; Stuart, E. of Murray; Maxwell, E. of Nidhisdale.

The nines exhibit the arms of—

Seton,	E. of	Winton
Levingston,	—	Linlithgow
Home,	—	Home
Drummond,	—	Pearth
Seton,	—	Dumferling
Fleeming,	—	Wigton
Lyon,	—	Strathmore
Hamilton,	—	Abercorne
Ker,	—	Lothian
Ker,	—	Roxburgh
Areskin,	—	Kellie
Hamilton,	—	Haddington

The eights bear the arms of—

Stuart,	E. of	Galloway
Makenzie,	—	Seaforth
Lauderdale,	—	Maitland
Hay,	—	Kinnoul
Campbel,	—	Lowden
Crichton,	—	Dumfries
Alexander,	—	Stirling
Bruce,	—	Elgin
Carnegie,	—	Southask
Stuart,	—	Traquair
Ker,	—	Ancram
Weems,	—	Weems

The sevens bear—

Ramsay,	E. of	Dalhousie
Ogilvy,	—	Finlator
Dalziel,	—	Carnwath
Livingston,	—	Calender
Lesley,	—	Leven
Johnston,	—	Annandale
Murray,	—	Daysert
Maude,	—	Panmure
Hamilton,	—	Selkirk
Hay,	—	Twadell
Carnagie	—	Northask

The sixes bear—

Bruce,	E. of	Kincardine
Lindsay,	—	Balcarrase
Douglas,	—	Forfar
Scot,	—	Tarres
Medelton,	—	Medilton
Gordon,	—	Aboyne
Livingston,	—	Neuburgh
Boyd,	—	Kilmarnock
Cockran,	—	Dundonald
Keith,	—	Kintore
Campbell,	—	Bredalban
Gordon,	—	Aberdeane
Drummond,	—	Melfont
Murray,	—	Dumoor
Melvill,	—	Melvill

The arms of the Viscounts, eighteen in number, and of the Barons, fifty-three in number, are distributed among the smaller cards.

The fives bear—

Carey,	V. of	Falkland
Constable,	—	Dunbar
Murray,	—	Stormant
Gordone,	—	Kenmour
Arbuthnot,	—	Arbuthnot
Crichton,	—	Frendraught
Seaton,	—	Kingston
Mackgill,	—	Oxinfoord
Ingram,	—	Irving
Levingston,	—	Kilsyth
Osburn,	—	Dumblane
Graham,	—	Preston

The fours—

Cheney,	V. of	Newhaven
Mackenzie,	—	Tarbit
Spencer,	—	Tevet
Drummond,	—	Strathallan
Grahame,	—	Dundee
Dalrymple	—	Stair
Forbes,	Lord	Forbes
Fraser,	—	Saltoun
Gray,	—	Gray
Cathcart,	Lord	Cathcart
Stewart,	—	Ochiltree
Sinclair,	—	Sinclair
Douglass,	—	Mordington
Semple,	Lady	Semple

The threes bear—

Elphinston,	Lord	Elphinston
Oliphant,	—	Oliphant
Frazer,	—	Lovat
Borthwick,	—	Borthwick
Ross,	—	Ross
Sandilands,	—	Torphichen
Lindsay,	—	Spanizie
Lesley,	—	Lindors
Elphingston,	—	Balmerinoch
Stewart,	—	Blantyre
Areskin,	—	Cardross
Cranston,	—	Cranston
Balfour,	—	Burlie
Ker,	—	Tedburgh
Drummond,	—	Mathertie
Elphingston,	—	Couper

The twos bear—

Naper,	—	Naper
Fairfax,	—	Cameron
Richardson,	—	Cramond
Makie,	—	Rae
Forrester,	—	Forrester
Forbes,	—	Pitsligo
Mackleland,	—	Kirkcubright
Frazer,	—	Frazer
Hamilton,	—	Bargeny
Ogilvie,	—	Bamff
Murray,	—	Elebank
Galloway,	—	Dunkel
Falconer,	—	Hackeston
Hamilton,	—	Belhaven
Sandilands,	—	Abercrombie
Carmichael,	—	Carmichael

The aces or ones bear—

Sutherland, Lord Duffos		
Rollo,	—	Rollo
Colvil,	—	Colvil
Macdonald,	—	Mackdonald
Ruthven,	—	Ruthven
Bellenden,	—	Bellenden
Lesly,	—	Newark
Nairne,	—	Nairne
Churchill,	—	Eymouth
Kinnaird,	—	Kinnaird
Abercrombie,	—	Glassfourd
Home,	—	Polwart

There are two additional compartments, intended for the case or wrapper of the pack. They display, the one, the arms of the town of Edinburgh, with this inscription under—

PHYLARCHARUM SCOTORUM GENTITICIA INSIGNIA ILLUSTRIUM A GUALTERO SCOT AURIFICE CHARTIS LUSORIIS EXPRESSA. SCULPSIT EDINBURGI.

ANNO DOM. CIↃ. IↃC. XCI.

The other, with the official seal of the then Lion King at Arms, surrounded with small shields, representing the metals and chief colours used in heraldry. The shield, which surmounts two batons in saltire, is surrounded by the collar sustaining the badge of St. Andrew, and is charged with *argent, a lion sciant full faced, gules, holding in the dexter paw a thistle slipped, vert; in the sinister, an escutcheon of the second; on a chief azure, St. Andrew's cross of the first* (for the arms of the Heralds' Office of Scotland), *impaled with quarterly* 1 *and* 4 *gules an imperial crown within a double tressure flory counter-flory or;* 2 *and* 3 *argent a pale*

sable, a crescent for difference, as the arms of Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo, Knight and Baronet, Lion King at Arms.

Sir Alexander Areskin or Erskine appears to have been the designer of this seal of office. His father Sir Charles, who was Lion King at Arms before him, used only his paternal coat on his seals appended to grants of arms.

Norwich Pageants.

THE GROCERS' PLAY.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F.G.S.

Of the Pageants or Mysteries which formed so important a feature in the amusements of the people in the middle ages, a former paper (Vol. III., p. 3) has given all the information now to be obtained from the Norwich Corporation Records.

Although the books of the several Companies (except that of St. George) in which were the accounts relating to the Pageants, have long ago been destroyed or lost, some additional information has come to light on the subject, of considerable interest. It consists of a series of extracts, made early in the last century, from the Grocers' Book, showing the proceedings and expenditure of the Company about their Pageant, from 1534 to 1570; and also the version of the Play in use in 1533, and the revised and corrected version played in 1563.

The previous paper contains a list of the Pageants played by the several Companies early in the sixteenth century, from the Corporation Records; and as in that paper an idea is afforded of the nature of these performances, by reference to the existing accounts of those of Chester, Coventry, and other places, and the Collection known as the "Townley Mysteries," it will be unnecessary to do more than point out how very strikingly all these Plays resemble each other.

On turning to the list referred to, it will be seen that the third Pageant, the second on the list, was "Paradyse," and was set forth by the Grocers and Raffmen. It is this Pageant to which the following extracts relate.

It will be seen by the accounts that the carriage in which the play was acted, also termed a "Pageant," was "a Howse of Waynscott paynted & buylded on a Cart with fowre whelys;" painted cloths were hung about it, and it was drawn by four horses having "headstallis of brode Inkle with knopps & tassells." It had a square top with a large vane in the midst, and one for the end, and a large number of smaller ones. The Company was evidently unable to afford the cost of four horses in 1534: only one was hired, and four men attended on the pageant with "Lewers."

Among the properties will be observed a prominent one, a "Rybbe colored Redde." Another was a "Gryffon," painted and gilt, in which perfumes were burnt, borne by a lad. The tree too was there, and garnished with apples. The man who played "God the Father" had a mask and wig. The "Serpent" was attired in a "a cote with hosen & tayle stayned," and a crown and wig. Eve had "two cotes & a payr hosen stayned;" and Adam, "a cote and hosen stayned." This seems to settle the vexed question about the mode of representing our first parents on these occasions.

The play of 1533 is not stated to be then newly made, and may be merely a copy of a much older one. It begins much in the same manner as the Coventry Play, with God the Father relating the planting of the garden, the creation of man and placing him there, and God's intention to create woman.

It is very much shorter than the Chester and Coventry versions,* and the manuscript is deficient from the call to Adam after the temptation, until Adam and Eve are thrust

* The Townley Manuscript is deficient from the speech of Lucifer, when he expresses his determination to tempt Eve, to the end of this play.

from Paradise. The versification of the rest of the scene appears much more modern than that of the former part. Was this portion the "newe ballet," made by Sir Stephen Prowett, for which he was paid 12*d.* in May, 1534? (See accounts.)

The second version of the play "begone this yere 1565," "newly renvid & accordynge unto the Skrypture," is considerably longer than the other, and contains additions of some interest. The "Prolocutor" states that these Pageants set forth in "Wittson dayes," "lately be fallen into decayes," and his introduction somewhat resembles the "Banes" of the Chester Plays. New characters are introduced—Dolor and Misery, the former having a "cote & hosen w^t^ a bagge & cap stayned," but the latter it is supposed required none, at any rate none were provided by the Company. Neither does any attire seem to be provided for the Holy Ghost, who enters at the last to comfort man, and by a curious anachronism talks to Adam of the Gospel, of Christ Jhesu, and Saint Paul. There is another curious one in the commencement, where God the Father opens by stating he is Alpha and Omega, as his apocalypse testifies.

The popularity of these Pageants, however, was gone, and our extracts conclude with a memorandum of the gradual decay of the Pageant-house, and its final destruction about the year 1570.

On the good taste or propriety of these entertainments any observation is needless: they formed a very remarkable feature in the life of the middle ages; and to all who desire to study the manners of our ancestors in those times, they cannot fail to afford a fund of information of a very important nature.

GROCERS' BOOK,

Folio 1.

In dei nomine Amen. The xvi day of June in the xxvth yere of ye reygne of ow^{r} Sovereygne Lorde Kynge Henry the viijth and in ye yere of ow^{r} Lorde God mccccccxxxiij this booke was made by the hands of John Homerson & Robt Reynbald, than beynge Wardeyns of ye Crafte of Grocers craft w^{t}in ye Cyte of Norwyche, the whiche boke makyth menc̃on of ye Story of ye Creac̃on of Eve w^{t} ye expellyng of Adam & Eve oute of Paradyce, the whiche story apparteynythe to ye Pageant of ye Company of ye foresayd craft of Grocery, wherefor thys sayd Booke ys made for the sustentac̃on and mayntenns of ye same, declaryng & showyng ye name of ye Pageant, w^{t} all the Utensylls & necessaryes therto belongynge, all the pcells & charges yerely occupyed to ye same, and also all ye names of suche men as be Inrollyd in ye sayd craft of Grocery w^{t}in ye foresayd Cyte of Norwiche, &c.

The Story of ye Creac̃on of Eve, w^{t} ye expellyng of Adam & Eve out of Paradyce.

Pater. Ego principiū Alpha & ω in altissimis habito,
In ye hevenly Empery I am resydent,
Yt ys not semely for man, *sine adjutorio,*
to be allone, nor very convenyent,
I have plantyd an Orcheyard most congruent,
for hym to kepe & to tylle, by contemplac̃on
let us make an adjutory of our formac̃on,
to hys symylatude, lyke in plasmac̃on,*
In to Paradyce I wyll nowe descende,
w^{t} my mynysters angelicall of our creac̃on,
to assyst us in ow^{r} worke y^{t} we Intende,
A slepe in to man be soporac̃on to sende,

* From *Plasmator*—creator.

a ribbe oute of mañys syde I do here take,
bothe flesche & bone I do thys creatur blysse,
And a woman I fourme, to be his make,
Semblable* to man; beholde here she ys.

Adam. O my Lorde god Incomprehensyble, withoute mysse
ys thy hyghe excellent magnyfysens,
thys creature to me ys *nu'c ex ossibus meis,*
and *virago* I call hyr in thy presens; †
lyke on to me in naturall preemynens,
laude, honor, and Glory, to the ‡ I make,
bothe father and mother, man shall for hyr forsake.

Pater. Than my Gardeñ of Plesure kepe thou suer,
of all fruts & trees shall thou ete & fede,
except thys tre of connyng, § whyle ye bothe indure,
ye shall not touche yt, for that I forbede.

Adam. Thy precept lorde, in will, worde, and dede,

* Like.

† Adam's speech in the Chester Play runs as follows:

I see well, Lord, through thy grace,
Bone of my bones thou here mase,
And flesh of my flesh she hase,
And my shape through thy sawe:
Wherefor she shall be called, I wysse,
Virago nothing amisse;
For out of man taken she is,
And to man shall she drawe.

And in the *Cursor Mundi*, MS. Cott. Vesp. A. III., folio 5.

Quen seo was broght befor Adam,
Virago gaf he hir to nam:
Tharfor hight seo *virago*,
For maked o the man was seo.

‡ *Thee.* Throughout these plays *thee* and *tree* are invariably spelt with a single *e*.

§ But towch nowth this tre that is of cunnyng,
* * * * * *
Eat not this frute, ne me desplese,
For than thou deyst, thou spakyst nowth.
Chester Play.

shall I observe, and thy request fulfyll,
as thou hast coñandyd, yt ys reason & skyll.
Pater. Thys tre ys callyd of connyng good & yll,
that day that ye ete therof shall ye dye.
morte moriemini, yf that I do you aspye,
showe thys to thy spowse, now by and bye,
I shall me absent for a time and space,
a warned man may lyve who can it denye.
I make the Lord therof, kepe wyll my place,
if thou do thys, thou shall have my grace,
In to mortalite, shall thou ellę falle,
looke thow be obedyent, whan I the calle.
Adam. Omnipotent god, and hygh̃ Lord of all̃,
I am thy servante, bownde onder thyn obedyens,
and thou my creatour, one god eternall,
what thou coñandest, I shall do my dylygens.
Pater. Here I leve the, to have experyens,
to use thys place, in vertuse occupacon,
for nowe I wyll retorne to myn habitacon.
Adam. O lovely spowse of Godę creacon,
I leve the here alone, I shall not tary longe,
for I wyll walke a whyle, for my recreacon,
and se over Paradyce, that ys so stronge,
no thynge may hurt us, nor do us wronge;
God ys owr ptector, & soverayñ guyde,
In thys place nō* yll thynge may abyde.
Serpens. O gemme of felycyte, and femynyne love,
why hathe God undr precept, phybyte† thys frute,
that ye shuld not ete therof, to yor behofe,
thys tre ys plesant wtowten refute.
Eva. *Ne forte* we shuld dye, & than be mortall,
we may not towche yt, by Godę coñandement.
Serpens. *Ne quaq̃m,* ye shall not dye perpetuall,
but ye shuld be as Godę resydent,

* None. † Prohibit.

knowyng good & yll spyrytuall,
no thyng can dere you y^{t} ys carnall.

Eva. For us than now what hold you best,
that we do not ow^{r} God offende.

Serpens. Eate of thys apple at my requeste,
to the,* Almyghty God dyd me sende.

Eva. Nowe wyll I take therof & I entend,
to plese my spowse, therof to fede,
to know gode & yll for ow^{r} mede.

Adam. I have walkyd abought for my solace,
my spowse how do you, tell me.

Eva. An Angell cam from God^{e} grace,
and gaffe me an Apple of thys tre,
part therof I geffe to the,
Eate therof for thy pleasure,
for thys frute ys god^{e} own treasure.

Pater. Adam, Adam, wher art thou thys tyde,
before my presens, why dost thou not appere.
[*desunt multa.*]

Musick.

Aftyr that Adam & Eve be drevyn out of Paradyse, they schall speke thys foloyng:

Adam. O w^{t} dolorows sorowe, we maye wayle & weepe,
Alas, Alas, whye ware we soo bolde;
bye ow^{r} fowle presumpsyon, we ar cast full deepe,
fro pleasur to payn, w^{t} carys manye fold.

Eve. w^{t} wonderows woo, Alas, it cane not be told,
Fro paradyse to ponyschment, & bondage full strong.
O wretchys that we are, so e$\tilde{v}$ we xall † be Inrollyd,
therfor ow^{r} hand^{e} we may wrynge w^{t} most dullfull song. ‡

* To thee. † Shall.

‡ In the Chester Play, Eve takes the lead in lamentations and self-reproach, and is rebuked by Adam, who stops her with,

"Wyff thi witt is not worth a rosch;"

and proceeds to discourse on their new duties in a more dignified style than the opening promises.

And so y^ei xall syng, walkyng together abowt the place, wryngyng ther hands.

wythe dolorous sorowe, we maye wayle & wepe bothe,
nyght & daye in sory, sythys full depe.

N.B.—These last 2 lines set to musick twice over and again, for a chorus of 4 pts.

ANOTHER VERSION

In the same Book, folio 6.

The Storye of ye Temptacon of man in Paradyce, beyng therin placyd, & ye expellynge of man & woman from thence, newely renvid* & accordynge unto ye Skrypture, begon thys yere A° 1565, A° 7 Eliz.

Item. Yt ys to be notyd y^t when ye Grocers Pageant is played w^t owte eny other goenge befor yt, then doth the Prolocutor say in y^s wise.

Lyke as yt chancyd before this season,
owte of Godę scripture, reuealed in playes,
was dyvers stories sett furth by reason
of Pageants apparellyd in Wittson dayes,
and lately be fallen into decayes.
which stories dependyd in theyr orders sett,
by severall devyces, much knowledge to gett.

Begynnyng in Genesis, that Story repleate,
Of God his creacion, of eche lyvynge thynge,
of Heaven, & of erth, of Fysh, smalle & greate,
of Fowles, herbe, & tre, & of all bestę crepynge,
of angel, of man, wch of erth hath beynge,
& of ye fall of Angell, in ye Apocalyps to se,
wch stories wth the Skriptures, most justly agree.

* Renewed?

Then followed this ow^{r} pageant, wch sheweth to be,
ye Garden of Eden, wch God dyd plante,
as yn ye seconde Chapter of Genesis ye se,
wherin of frutes pleasant, no kynde therof shulde wante;
in wch God dyd putt man, to cherish tre, & [him] taute,
to dresse & kepe ye grownde, & eate what frute hym lyste,
except ye tre of knowledge, Godꝗ high wytt to resyste.

The Story sheweth further, that after man was blyste,
the Lord did create woman, owte of a Ribbe of man,
wch woman was deceyvyd, with ye Serpentꝗ darkned myste,
by whose Synn ow^{r} nature, is so weake, no good we can;
wherfor they were dejectyd, & caste from thence than,
unto dolloure, & myseri, & to traveyle & payne,
untyll Godꝗ spright renvid, & so we ende certayne.

Note, that yf ther goeth eny other Pageantꝗ before yt, ye Prolocutor sayeth as ys on ye other syde & leaveth owte this.

The Prolocutor.

As in theyr former Pageantꝗ, is semblably declared,
of Godꝗ mighty creacon, in every lyvyng thynge,
as in ye fyrst of Genesis, to such it is ꝑpared,
as lust they have to reade, to memory to brynge,
of Pride, & fawle of Angells, that in Hell hathe beinge;
in ye seconde of Genesis, of mankynde hys creacion,
unto this Garden Eden, is made full preparacion.

And here begynneth ow^{r} Pageant, to make ye declaracion,
from ye Letter C * in ye chapter before saide,

* This would seem to indicate a rather earlier period to the composition of this version of the Play than the date at the head of it. In 1557, an English New Testament had been printed at Geneva distinguishing the verses by numeral figures; and from 1560, when the Geneva Bible was printed with the same arrangement, it became universal.

Howe God putt man in Paradyse, to dresse yt in best fassion,
and that no frute therof, from hym shuld be denayed,
butt of ye tre of Lyffe, y^t man shuld be afraide,
to eate of, least that daye, he eate y^t he shuld dye,
& of womans creacion, apperinge by & bye.

And of ye Deavills temptacion, discouvinge w^t a lye,
the woman beinge weakest, y^t cawsed man to tast,
that [he] God dyd so offende, that even contynentlye,
owte of ye place of Joye, was man & woman cast,
and into so great dolloure & misery browght at last,
butt that by God his spright, was comforted ageyne,
this is, of this ow^r pagent, ye some & effect playne.

God ye father.

I am Alpha et homega, my Apocalyps doth testyfye,
that made all of nothinge, for man his sustentacion,
and of this pleasante Garden, y^t I have plante most goodlye,
I wyll hym make ye Dresser, for his good recreacion,
therfor man I gyve yt the, to have thy delectacion,
in eatyng thou shalt eate, of every growenge tre,
excepte ye tre of knowledge, ye which I forbydd the;
For in what daye soever, thou eaten thou shallt be,
even as the childe of Death, take hede, & thus I saye,
I wyll the make an helper, to comforte the alwaye,
Beholde therfore a slepe, I bryng this daye on the,
& owte of this thy Ribbe, that here I do owte take,
a creature for thy help, behold I do the make,
a ryse & from thy slepe, I wyll the nowe awake,
& take hyr unto the, that yo^u both be as one,
to comfort one thother, when from yo^u I am gone,
& as I saide before, when y^t thou wert alone,
in eatying thow mayst eate, of every tre here is,
butt of ye tre of knowledge, of good & evyll, eate non,

lest that thou dye the deth,* by doenge so amysse.
I wyll depte now wher, myn habitacion is,
I leave you here * * * * *
Se y^t^ ye have my wordes in most high estimacion.

then man & woman speke bothe.

We thank the, mighty God, & gyve the honoracion.

Man spekethe.

Oh bone of my bones, & flesh of my flesh eke,
thou shalt be called woman, by caus thow art of me,
oh gyfte of god most goodlye, y^t^ hast us made so lyke,
most lovynge spowse I muche, do here rejoyce of the.

Woman.

And I lykewyse, swete lover, do much reioyce of the,
God therefore be praised, such comforte have us gyve,
that ech of us w^t^ other, thus pleasantly do lyve.

Man.

To walke abowt this garden, my fantasye me meve, †
I wyll the leave alone, tyll that I turne ageyne,
farewell myn owne swete spouse, I leave y^e^ to remayne.

Woman.

And farewell, my dere lover, whom my Hart doth conteyn.

the Serpent spekethe.

Nowe, nowe, of my purpos, I dowght nott to attayne,
I can yt nott abyde, in theis Joyes they shulde be,
naye I wyll attempt them, to Syn unto theyr Payne,
by subtylty to catch them, the waye I do well se ;

* "Els in whatever daie so ever thou eatest therof thou shalt *dye the death*"—the words of the early translations of the Bible, some of which have a comment supporting the use of the term, it seems a stronger and bolder epithet than "thou shalt surely die," as in the authorized version.

† Move.

unto this Angell of Lyght, I shew mysylfe to be,
with hyr for to dyscemble, I fear yt nott at all,
butt that unto my haight, some waye I shall hyr call,
Oh Lady of felicite, beholde my voice so small,
why have God sayde to you, eate nott of every tre,
that is within this Garden, therein now answere me.

Woman.

We eate of all the Frutte, that in the Grownde we se,
excepte that in the myddest, wherof we may nott taste,
for God hath yt forbydd, therfor yt may nott be,
lest that we dye ye Deth, & from this place be caste.

the Serpent.

Ye shall not dye ye Deth, he made you butt agaste,
butt God doth know full well, y^t^ when you eate of yt,
your eys shall then be openyd, & you shall at ye last,
as Godꝗ both good & evyll, to knowe ye shall be fytt.

Woman.

To be as Godꝗ indede, & in his place to sytt,
therto for to agre, my lust conceyve somewhatt,
besydꝗ the tre is pleasante, to gett Wysedome, & wytt,
and nothyng is to be, comparyd unto that.

the Serpent.

Then take at my request, & eate, & fere yt natt.

Here she takyth & eatyth, & man cumyth in, & sayeth unto hyr:

Man.

My Love, for my solace, I have here walkyd longe,
howe ys yt nowe w^t^ you, I pray you do declare.

Woman.

In dede lovely lover, the Heavenly Kynge most stronge,
to eate of this Apple, his Angell hath prepare,
take therof at my hande, thother frutes amonge,
for yt shall make you wyse, & even as God to fare.

Then man taketh & eatyth & sayethe:

Alack, Alacke, my Spouse, now se I nakid we ar,
the presence of ow^{r} God, we can yt nott abyde,
we have broke his precepte, he gave us of to care,
from God therfor in secrete, in some place lett us hide.

Woman.

w^{t} fygge leavis lett us cover us, of God we be nott spyede.

the father.

Adam, I saye Adam, wher art thou now this tyde,
that here, before my presence, thou dost nott now apere.

Adam.

I herde thy voyce, Oh Lorde, but yett I dyd me hide,
for that which I am naked, I more greatly dyd feare.

the father.

Why art thou then nakyd, who so hath cawsyd the.

Man.

This woman, Lord & God, which thou hast gyven to me.

the father.

Hast thou eat of ye frute, y^{t} I forbyd yt the,
thow woman, why hast thou done, unto him thys trespace.

Woman.

The Serpente diseayvyd me, w^{t} that his fayer face.

the father.

Thow serpente, why dydst thou, this wise prevente my grace,
my creatures, & servante, in this maner to begyle.

the Serpente.

my kynde is so, thou knowest, & that in every case,
clene oute of this place, theis psons to excite.

the father.

Cursed art for causynge my coñandement to defyle,
above all cattell & beaste remayne thou in ye fylde,
crepe on thy bely, & eate duste, for this thy subtyll wyle,
the womans sede shall ov^rcom the, thus y^t have I wylde;
thou woman bryngyng chyldren, w^t payne shall be dystylde,
and be subiect to thy husbonde, & thy lust shall ꝑtayne,
to hym I hav determynyd, this ever to remayne,
and to the, man, for y^t, my voyce thou didst disdayne,
cursed is ye erth, for ever, for thy sake,
thy lyvyng shall thou gett, with swett, unto thy payne,
tyll thou departe unto the erth, I dyd the make,
beholde theis letherin aprons,* unto y^rselves now take,
Lo man as one of us hathe bene, good & evyll to knowe,
therfor I wyll exempte hym, from this place to aslake,
lest of the tre of lyfe he eate, & ever growe,
Myne Angell now cum furth, & kepe ye waye & porte,
unto ye tre of lyfe, that they do nott resorte.

the Aungell.

Departe from hence, at onys, from this place of comforte,
no more to have axcesse, or ells for to apere,
from this place I exile you, that you no more resorte,
nor even do presume, ageyne for to com here,

Then man & woman dep'tyth to ye nether p'te of ye Pageant, & man sayeth:

Alack, myn owne swetcharte, how am I stroke w^t fear,
that from God am exiled, & brow^t to payne & woo,
Oh what have we lost, why dyd we no more care,
and to what kynd of place, thatt we resort & goo.

* Unto the same Adam also, and to his wife, did the Lord make lethern garments, and clothed them. (*Grafton's Bible*, 1553, "according to the translation of the Great Bible.")

Woman.

Indede into ye worlde, now must we to & fro,
and where or how to rest, I can nott saye at all,
I am even as ye ar, what so ever me be fall.

Then cumeth Dolor & Myserye *& taketh man by both armys &* Dolor *sayeth :*

Cum furth o man, take hold of me,
through envy hast lost thy heavenly lyght,
by eatynge in bondage, from hence shall be,
now must thou me, Dolor, have always in sight.

Myserye.

And also of me, Myserye, thou must taste & byte,
of hardenes, & of colde, & eke of infirmitie,
accordinge to desarte, thy portion is of right,
to enioye that in me, that is withoute certentye.

Adam.

Thus troublyd, nowe I enter, into Dolor & Miserie,
nowe woman must we lerne, ow^r lyvynge to gett,
with labor, & with travell, ther is no remedye,
nor eny thyng therfrom, we se that maye us lett.

Then cumyth in ye Holy Ghost *comforting man, & sayeth :*

Be of good cheare man, & sorowe no more,
this Dolor & Miserie, that then thou hast taste,
is nott in respecte, layd up in store,
to ye Joyes for the, that ever shalt last,
thy God doth not this, the away to cast,
But to try the, as Gold is tryed in ye Fyer,
in the end premonyshed, shalt have thy desire,
take owte of the Gospell, y^t yt the requyre,
Fayth in Chryst Jhesu, & Grace thatt ensewe,
I wylbe thy Guyde, & pay the thy hyer,
for all thy good dylygence, & doenge thy dewe.

gyve eare unto me, man, & than yt ys trewe,
thou shalt kyll affectę, yt by lust in the reygne,
and put Dolor & Mysery & envy to payne,
Theis armors ar preparyd, yf thou wylt turne ageyne,
to fyght wyth, take to the, & reach woman the same,
the Brest plate of Rightousnes, Saynte Paule wyll the retayne,
the Shylde of Faythe to quench, thy fyrye dartes to tame,
the hellmett of Salvacion, the devylls wrath shall lame,
and ye sworde of ye Spright, wch is ye worde of God,
All theis ar nowe the offred, to ease thy Payne & Rodd.

Adam.

Oh prayse to the, most holye, y^t^ hast w^t^ me abode,
in mysery premonyshynge, by this thy holy Spright,
nowe fele I such great cõforte, my syns they be unlode,
& layde on Chrystes back, wch is my Joye & lyght,
this Dolor, & this mysery, I fele to me no wight,
no, Deth is overcũ, by fore predestinacion,
and we attayned wyth Chryst, in heavenly consolacion,
therfor, myne owne swett spous, w^t^outen cavylacion,
together lett us synge, & lett o^r^ hartę reioyse,
& gloryfye ow^r^ God, wyth mynde, powre, & voyse,
Amen.

Old musick Triplex, Tenor, Medius, Bass.

With hart & voyce, let us reioyce, & prayse the Lord alwaye, for this o^r^ Joyfull daye, to se of this o^r^ *god his maiestie*, who the hath given himsellfe, ov^r^ us to rayne, & to govne us. Lett all o^r^ harte reioyce together, and lett us all lifte up o^r^ voyce, on of us with another.

GROCERS' BOOK,

Folio 34.

Assembly of ye Company of Grocers, holden at ye Black Fryers, 8 May, 1534, chosen,

for Alderman of ye Company, M^r^. Robt. Greene, & 2 Wardens, 2 Assisters, 4 Surveyors of ye Pageant, 1 Bedell. An assessment of 22^s^. 10^d^. made on ye Company, whereof paid for Nayles, 9½^d^.; for forlockę, wyer, whypcord, & marham, 14½^d^.; Sope to grese ye Wheles, 1^d^.; Aples & Fyggs, 4^d^.; Oryngys, 10^d^.; 3^lb^ Datę, 1^s^.; 1st Almonds, 3^d^.; Fumygacons, 6^d^.

It., a new Heer, w^t^ a crown for ye Serpent, 6^d^. It., to S^r^. Stephyn Prowet* for makyng of a newe ballet, 12^d^.

It., 3 payer of glovys for Adam, Eve, & ye Angelle, 3^d^.

It., for mendyng of ye Gryffyn & off ye Father's Glovys, 10^d^.

It., for a psent govyn for ye borowyng of ye Organs, 4^d^.

It., to Jeffrey Tybnam playeng ye Father, 16^d^.

It., to M^r^. Leman's servant playing Adam, 6^d^.

It., to Frances Fygot playing Eve, 4^d^.

It., to Tho. Wolffe playeng ye Angelle, 4^d^.

It., to Edm^d^. Thurston playeng ye Serpent, 4^d^.

It., to Jno. Bakyn playeng at ye Organs, 6^d^.

other repairs of ye Pageant, 8^d^.

It., to 4 men for ther labow^rs^, wayghtyng upon ye Pageant w^t^ Lewers, 16^d^.

It., for a Horse, 12^d^.

It., for ½ a Barell of Bere, 10^d^.

It., for brede, beffe, vele, motton, & othyr vytalls, w^t^ ye dressyng, 4^s^. 6^d^.

House ferme for ye Pageant, 2^s^.

It., for beryng of ye Strem on Corp. X^i^ day, 2^d^.

It., for ye Offryng, 5^d^.

* Sir Stephen Prewett was seventh Prebend of the College of St. Mary in the Fields in 1536, and one of the Stipendiary Priests of St. Peter Mancroft Church.

1535.

Assembly at ye Yeldhalle, 7 May, 1535, (elected officers) 20^{s}. assessed, &c. The Acco^{t} of ye Surveyors for all Charges y^{t} yere, viz., for settyng forthe of ye Pageant, House ferme for ye same, Corp. X^{i} day, & ye Bedell his Fee, amounts to 17^{s}. 5^{d}.

Assembly held at St. Peter's Churche, 18 May, 1536, elected officers. The Charges of ye Pageant allonly, w^{t} Corp. X^{i} day, did amownte to 21^{s}. Mem., Bedell's Fee, 2^{d}. House Ferme for ye Pageant, 2^{s}.

Assembly holden at Yeldhalle, 27 Aprelle, 1537, elected officers; assessed 28^{s}., wherof was levyed 26^{s}., & ye rest cowd not be gathyrd bycause ye Pageant went not forth y^{t} yere.

Item, thys yere ye Pageant went not at Wytsontyde, howbeyt ther went oute in costs in makyng therof redy, & also yt went that yere in Octobyr in ye Processyon for ye Byrthe of Prynce Edward. So y^{t} ye charges both tymes dyd amownte to 14^{s}. 4^{d}.

Assembly at Black Fryers, 19 May, 1538, elected Officers; a Sesmant, 14^{s}. Charges, 19^{s}. 2^{d}.

Assembly at Guyldhalle, 9 May, 1539, elected Officers. Ass̃mt. 16^{s}. 6^{d}.; arrerages, 2 last yeres, 8^{s}. 6^{d}. Itm. of both, 25^{s}. of wch was levyed by the Surveyors, 19^{s}. 4^{d}. Charges this yere, 27^{s}. 9^{d}. ye more bycause they bought that yere newe cokelys & many other thyngs y^{t} war in dekaye.

Assembly at Guyldhalle, 16 Aprell, 1540, elected Officers. M^{r}. Nych^{s}. Sotherton, Ald^{n}. At thys assembly ye Surveyors toke upon them to set forth ye Pageant, & to bere all charges of ye same, to pay ye Charges on Corp. X^{i} day, the house ferme of ye Pageant, & ye Bedell hys fee, & they to have for these foresayd Charges & for ther Labours, 20^{s}. 28^{s}. 6^{d}. assesd.

Assembly at ye Yeldhalle, 27 Aprell, 1541, officers elected; assessed, 24^s. M^r. Wyll. Rogers, Ald^n.

Assembly in S^t. Andrewes Churche,* 1542. Officers elected; assessed, 20^s. 2^d.

Assembly at Coṁ Halle, 5 May, 1543, officers elected. Charges of Pageant & Corp. X^i daye last yere, 23^s. 8^d.; Assessed now, 24^s. Charges of Pageant, &c., undertoke for 20^s.

Agreed, y^t every man beyng a Grocer Inrollyd w^tin ye Cyty of Norwiche shall, ye Sondaye next aftyr Corp. X^i day, come to ye Coṁon Halle Chappell, at 9 of ye Clocke in ye forenoone, & there here masse.

[No Assembly for 3 yeres.]

Assembly at Coṁ Halle, 6 June, 1546, officers elected. Bedell to have yerely 3^s. 4^d. For charges of Corp. X^i daye, &c., for 3 yeres, &c., assessd 51^s. 6^d.

Forasmoche as ye Wardeyns had serchyd thorowe ye Company, & had fownde moche varyete of wyghts, & also ye weyghts of ye Guyldhalle to be w^t ye lytest, agreed y^t one pfyght pyle shuld be bowght by ye companye; and whatsoever he be of that Company y^t occupye any other wayghts after a certayn day not agreeabyll w^t those weyghts, shall be fynable by ye dyscrecōn of ye Companye.

10^s. receyved ye Sonday next after Corpus X^i daye of Hen. Holden, in p^t of 20^s. given by him to be allowed a Grocer & one of ye Company.

Payments, 1546, 38 Hen. 8, on Corpus X^i daye for ye offryng at ye Coṁ Halle, 4^d.; & to ye 4 Waights, 1^d. . . . . .
It., to ye Surveyor for Datę, Almondę, & pfumes for ye Gryffyn, 5^d.

It., to M^r. Will. Rogers & M^r. Edwd. Woode for ye Certen paid ov^r by them, 36 Hen. 8 . . . . . 10^s.

* The nave of the church of the Black Friars, now called St. Andrew's Hall.

It., to M^r. Aldrich, Ald^n., for Certen paid ov^r by him, 37 Hen. 8 . . . . . 10^s.

It., p^d at Mychelmes to ye Chamblen for ye Certen due this psent yere . . . . . 5^s.

It., gaff in rewarde to M^r. Kempe* for sayeng evynsong to ye Company ye Sonday after Hallomes day . . 2^d.

1546.

The 3^d Assembly holden at ye Com̃ Halle on Pentecost Sondaye. Ordeyned that ye too old Wardeyns shall go by themselff & chose 4 men of ye same Company ther psent, & ther elecc̃on made & presentyd to ye Company, that those 4 men shuld by themselff chose 8 more to them. After ther Elecc̃on made & psentyd to ye Company, than those 12 shuld go toguether & chose first the Alderman; & then too of ye rest of ye hole felloweshyppe, not beyng any of ye xxiiij aldermen of ye Cite, to be Wardeyns for ye yere folowyng. And those 2 Wardeyns newe chosen & ye 12 before chosen to be callyd *ye Cownsell of ye Company of ye Grocers & Raphemen* † for ye yere folowyng.

The Ordynaunces of ye sayd xxiiij psones for ye Com̃onwelthe & good Governaunce of ye forsayd Fellowshyppe shuld stonde & be obeyed of all ye sayd Company & Fellowshyppe.

Accordyngly were chosen 4 Aldermen & 8 Comyners, who chose M^r. Wyll. Rogers for ther Alderman; 2 Wardeyns & 2 Surveyo^rs for settyng forth ye Processyon on Corpus X^i day, & for ye Pageant yf it go forth ye next yere; & 1 bedell.

Determyned by ye sayd Cownsell, w^t consent of all ye Felloweshyppe present, that all ye Company of ye s^d Felloweshyppe, as ye men, ther wyvys, and all Wydows whos Husbond̃e was Inrollyd Grocers, shall, upon ye Sonday next

* Mr. John Kemp was appointed Chaplain of the Common Hall Chapel immediately it came into the hands of the city, 32 Henry VIII.

† The Raffmen were the Rough Tallow Chandlers.

after ye Fest of Corps X^i next comyng, come to ye Com̃ Halle Chappell and ther here Masse, and at ye sayde masse ev^y pson shall offer an halfpeny; and whan masse ys done, as many as be of substuns & habylyte shall dyne at ye s^d Com̃ Halle; & ev^y man shall paye for hymselff 8^d., & for his wyfe 4^d., & ev^y wydow 6^d.; & after dyner ys don, y^t no man shall depte till suche tyme as ye Company have chosen newe Surveyo^rs or Purveyo^rs of ye sayd dyner for ye next yere followyng upon payn of xij^d., and this order to be kept yerely for ever.

Agreed y^t yerely too of ye eldest Aldermen shuld kepe ye sayd Grocers' Dyner at ye Com̃ Halle ye Sonday next after Corp^9 X^i day, as longe as any Alderman be of ye Company y^t have not kept yt, & after y^t to ye eldest comyners. At w^che day wer chosen by ye forsayd 12 psons to kepe ye dyner thys yere, M^r. Wyll. Rogers & M^r. Edm^d. Wood, Surveyo^rs of ye Dyner.

At 4th Assembly then holden after dyner, upon ye Sonday next after ye Fest of Corp. X^i, chosen for ye yere followyng, M^r. Thos. Grewe, M^r. John Homerston, Surveyo^rs of ye Dyner. 4th Assembly to be held yerely. (made void 1548.)

1547.

Dyner at ye Com̃on Halle, 12 June, 1547.

P^d on Corp. X^i day, for ye offryng at ye Com̃ Halle at ye Meyer's Guyld, 4^d.; & to ye 4 Waights, 1^d.; & pfumes for ye Gryffyn, 3^d. P^d Sonday next after Corp. X^i day, to S^r. Kemp, prest of ye Com̃ Halle, for certen this yere, 5^s. P^d Howse ferme for ye Pageant, 2^s.

1556.

Payd for a y^d & ½ of yellow Buckram, to make a Cote for ye Pendon Bearer . . . . . 16^d.
for makynge & payntynge ye sayde Cote . . 12^d.
for payntyng and gyldynge ye Gryffon . . . 3^s. 4^d.

for ye hyer of a hear & Crowne for ye Angell, and for caryeng of ye Gryffon . . . . . 4^d.
for pfumys for ye Pcession . . . . . 20^d.
p^d him that bare ye Pendon . . . . . 2^d.
p^d for collerd thryde to bynde ye flowers . . 2^d.
for a Splytter y^t shadowed ye Gryffon . . . 3^d.
for ye dynners of ye angell & Pendon berer . . 12^d.
total, 9^s. 3^d.

1557.

Payde upon Corp^9 X^i daye for settyng forth ye Procession:
P^d for ye hyer of an Angell's Cote, & for 2 Crownys & hearis to bearis to beare ye Arms . . . . . 8^d.
P^d for a Crowne & heare to him that bare ye Gryffon 2^d.
P^d to 3 Ladę y^t bare ye Gryffon, Arms, & Grocery 4^d.
P^d for beryng ye Pendon . . . . . 2^d.
P^d for 6 oz. of pfume . . . . . 2^s.
for orengę, fygę, allmondę, datę, Reysens, preumes, & Aples to garnish ye tre w^th . . . . . 10^d.
for collerd thryd to bynd ye flowers . . . . 2^d.
for theyr brekfastę y^t daye . . . . . 8^d.

1558.

P^d on Corp^9 X^i day at ye Offryng, 4^d.; & to ye Wayghts, 2^d. . . . . 6^d.
for hier of 1 angell's Cote, 2 Crowns, & 1 heare . 8^d.
to 3 ladę ut sup^9 . . . . . 4^d.
for apples, &c., ut sup^9, 12^d.; & Pendon Berer, 2^d. 14^d.
Pfumes, 2^s. 4^d. Itm., for Notmyggę, Clows, Macę, & gylden of sertayne poses, & for colard thryd . . . . 14^d.
sm. 6^s. 2^d.

1559. No Solemnite.

1563.

Assembly, 13 May, 1563. It was enquyryd by M^r. Aldriche for ye Provysyon of ye Pageant to be preparyd ageynst

ye daye of M^{r}. Davy his takyng of his charge of ye Mayrall-tye. And yt ys agreyd by ye consent of ye Companye then present, y^{t} ye surveyo^{rs} shall furnysh ye same & prepare a devyce ageynst ye day. Charge was 6^{s}. 8^{d}.

Inventory of ye p'ticulars appartaynyng to ye Company of ye Grocers. A. D. 1565.

A Pageant, y^{t} is to saye, a Howse of Waynskott paynted & buylded on a Carte w^{t} fowre whelys.
A square topp to sett over ye sayde Howse.
a Gryffon, gylte, w^{t} a fane to sett on ye sayde toppe.
a bygger Iron fane to sett on ye ende of ye Pageante.
iiij^{xx} iij [83] small Fanes belongyng to ye same Pageante.
A Rybbe colleryd Red.
a cote & hosen w^{t} a bagg & capp for dolo^{r}, steyned.
2 cotes & a payre hosen for Eve, stayned.
A cote & hosen for Adam, Steyned.
A Cote w^{t} hosen & tayle for ye serpente, steyned, w^{t} a w^{t} heare.
A Cote of yellow buckram w^{t} ye Grocers' arms for ye Pendon bearer.
An Angell's Cote & over hoses of Apis Skynns.
3 paynted clothes to hang abowte ye Pageant.
a face & heare for ye Father.
2 hearys for Adam & Eve.
4 head stallis of brode Inkle wth knopps & tassells.
6 Horsse Clothes, stayned, w^{t} knopps & tassells.

Item, Weights, &c.

Folio 66.

Item, yt is to be noted that for asmuch as for ye space of 8 yeris ther was neyther Semblye nor metynge, in ye meane season ye Pageante remaynynge 6 yeris in ye Gate howse of M^r^. John Sotherton, of London, untyll ye ferme came to 20^s^.; and bycaus ye Surveiors in M^r^. Sotherton's tyme wold not dysburs ani moni therfor, ye Pageante was sett oute in ye Strete & so remayned at ye Black fryers brydge in open strete, when bothe yt was so weather beaten, y^t^ ye cheife ꝑte was rotton; wherupon M^r^. John Aldrich, then Maior ye yer 1570, together w^t^ M^r^. Tho. Whall, Alderman, offred yt to ye Company to sell for ye some of 20^s^., and when no ꝑson wold buy yt for y^t^ price and y^t^ yt styll remayned, & nowe one pece therof rent of & nowe another as was lyke all to come to nothinge, Nicholas Sotherton, then offycer to M^r^. Maior, was requested to take y^t^ in peces for ye dept dewe to hym for ye seyd howse ferm therof for 6 yeris aforesayde, at 3^s^. 4^d^. a yere, who accordinglye dyd take downe ye same & howsed yt accordinglye.

Grocers, 1534—81, 1664—55.

Queen Elizabeth Woodville's Visit to Norwich

In 1469,

FROM THE CHAMBERLAINS' ACCOUNTS FOR THE NINTH AND TENTH YEARS OF KING EDWARD IV.

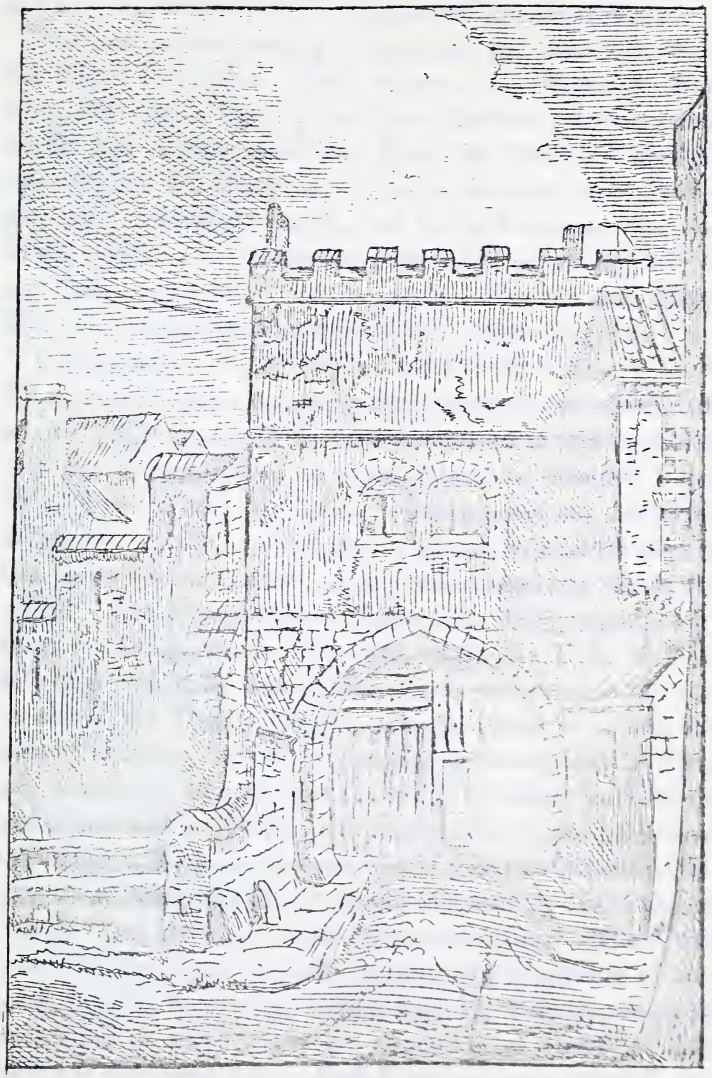
BY

HENRY HARROD, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

In the Chamberlains' Accounts, from Michaelmas 9th Edward IV. to the following Michaelmas, eight pages are occupied by an account of their expenses "about the coming of Queen Elizabeth, in the ninth year of her most illustrious husband King Edward IV."

I have met with no account of this visit elsewhere. Blomefield records, under the year 1469, that "the King came to Norwich that year, and was grandly received;"* and some of the letters in the second volume of the Paston Collection refer to his stay here. In an undated letter, probably of the end of June or beginning of July in that year, John Paston writes to Sir John: "The King hath been in this country, and worshipfully received into Norwich, and had right good cheer and great gifts in this country, wherewith he holdeth himself so well content that he will hastily be here again, and the Queen also." The course of events precluded his doing so, but the Queen came; and Miss Strickland is therefore in error in saying, "the Queen was preparing to accompany Edward

* Among the apparel taken to pieces and used for the pageantry on the Queen's visit, were the mantles and triple crowns of three empresses who received the King at Needham Gates on the occasion of his entry into the city.



WESTWICK GATE.

into Norfolk when the intelligence of the death of her father and brother reached her."* She heard it at Norwich.

The time of her coming is indicated by another letter in the Paston Collection. John Aubrey, then Mayor of Norwich, addresses a letter to Sir Henry Spelman, the Recorder, on the 6th of July, informing him "the Sheriff of Norfolk had told him the Queen should be at Norwich upon Thursday come sevennight surely, and he let him weet that she would desire to be received and attended as worshipfully as any Queen afore her." It also appears from the same letter, that it was Elizabeth Woodville's first visit to Norwich.

Unfortunately, the absence of dates to the various items of the account prevent our fixing the precise day to which each relates, and it is only by occasional allusions to passing events that any approximation to accuracy can be obtained. Aubrey's letter shows the Queen's coming could not have been before the middle of July; and a charge in another part of the year's accounts assists us in some measure in fixing the period. The Chamberlains' charge, 10*s.* 10½*d.*, expended by them in riding over to Yarmouth, where the Duke of Norfolk then was, *at the time the Queen was remaining in the city*, to obtain the Duke's interest with the King to relieve the City of Customs, "at which time (the account adds) the King was proceeding to encounter the rebels by whom Earl Rivers and others had been slain, and to represent to the Duke that the King at his good pleasure should take into his consideration their dutiful attendance on and safe custody of the Queen and her daughters here at that time remaining." The Duke was at Yarmouth in the July, August, and September of that year, engaged in wresting Caister from the Pastons, which he succeeded in doing about the beginning of October. The battle of Edgecote, where Earl Pembroke was defeated, was fought on the 26th July, 1469; but Mr. Halliwell states, that

* *Queens of England*, Vol. III., p. 325.

Earl Rivers and Sir John Woodville were not slain until the 20th of September, at Coventry.* It was probably, therefore, near the end of September when the deputation went to Yarmouth; and if the Queen came to Norwich, as she intended, before the end of July, she must have passed a considerable time in the city; and it may be gathered from the above statement, that at this place she received the sad intelligence of the death of her father and brother.

As soon as the Corporation were informed of the Queen's intention to visit the city, they began their preparations to receive her, and hastened to make themselves acquainted with her movements.

One Lyntok went to Windsor, by order of the Mayor, to bring certain intelligence of the Queen's coming. Subsequently he rode to Bury St. Edmund's on a similar errand; and then another man rode to divers parts of Norfolk to gain intelligence of the Queen's progress. After this, Robert Horgoner went forth to ascertain the road the Queen intended to take; and John Sadler rode to tell the Queen's servants to enter the city by Westwyk Gates.

Meantime all was busy preparation within the town. A Committee of the Council was appointed, who inaugurated their proceedings with a feast at Henry Bradfield's hostelry. One Parnell, of Ipswich, a great man at subtilties, plays, and pageants, was sent for; and he and his servants came over for twelve days to assist in the preparations.† So careful were they that all should be in order throughout her course, that a freemason was paid 6*d.* for mending the crest of the conduit on the North side of St. Andrew's churchyard.

When the Queen at length arrived, with her daughters

* *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIX., p. 138.

† In the 20th year of King Henry VII., *John Parnell* had 33*s.* 4*d.* from the Guild of Corpus Christi, Ipswich, to find the ornaments for the Corpus Christi Plays there for twelve years.—Notices of the Guild, by W. S. Fitch, *Suffolk Archæology*, Vol. II., p. 154, and *Memorials of Ipswich*, p. 170.

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and suite, at the Westwyk Gates,* she was received by the Corporate Body. At these gates, under Parnell's direction, a stage had been constructed covered with red and green worstead, adorned with figures of angels, and with scutcheons and banners of the King's and Queen's arms, and fourteen square scutcheons powdered with crowns, roses, and fleurs-de-lys. Here were also two giants made of wood and hungry (Hungary) leather, their bodies stuffed with hay, and their crests glittering in all the grandeur of gold and silver leaf. There were also two patriarchs, twelve apostles, and sixteen virgins in mantles with hoods. A certain friar played Gabriel. John Mumford's son assisted in this performance; and Gilbert Spirling exhibited a pageant of the Salutation of Mary and Elizabeth, which required a speech from him in explanation. There were many clerks singing finely, accompanied upon the organs. From thence she proceeded to the gates of the Friars Preachers, and here, under Thomas Cambridge's house, another stage had been erected, similarly decorated: † the stairs leading up to it covered with "Tapser work," lent by the Friars Minors, who also contributed a number of their vestments for the pageant; and here had been brought from the Cathedral, for the accommodation of the Queen, the great chair of St. Luke's Guild, which seems, by the money expended in treating the fraternity for lending it, and the care and labour bestowed upon its protection from injury, to have been a fabric of great magnificence. The entertainment offerred to the Queen at this point, was limited to a vocal per-

* All the Norwich Gates were taken down in 1792-3, but the late Mr. Stevenson had views of them taken shortly before their destruction, which are about to be published by Mr. Muskett; the late John Carter sketched them in 1786, and from his sketch of the Westwick Gate, kindly lent me by Mr. Britton, I give the view at the commencement of this paper.

† Some of the green worstead used upon this structure was subsequently purchased by the corporation and applied "in covering the seats of the Aldermen at the Green Yard Sermons within the Priory."

formance by one "Fakke" and his boys. More was probably provided, but the shows and pageants terminated abruptly by reason of the great and continuous rain. The Queen and her suite retired to her lodgings at the Friars Preachers, and the corporation and performers rushed to the Guildhall, where divers men carried dry clothes for them. A house was taken close by Westwyk Gates into which the covering and ornaments of the stage were quickly placed; Stephen Skinner and others found coats and hoods for the patriarchs, apostles, virgins and others. Very much damage was done to the decorations by the rain, for every bill paid had extra allowance made for the damage to articles contributed done by it or by the haste with which they had been removed; and thus ominously did this reception, which was to rival that of "any Queen that was afore her," end.

The date of the Queen's arrival, as I before said, is not named, nor how long she staid. She must have remained here for some time; and from the absence of all notice of processions or pageants on her leaving the city, I conclude the death of her relatives caused her to depart without any further displays.

This is briefly the history furnished by the Chamberlains' Accounts of this visit. The accounts themselves extend over many pages, but it would be tiresome to enumerate all the consultations and consequent feastings the providers had, the materials they collected, and the labour they employed. It struck me as a curious episode in the fearful history of the period, and I have endeavoured to divest my narrative as much as possible of the dry details.

In the same year's accounts there is one item of an earlier date, I would mention, referring to an occurrence I have seen noticed nowhere else: 42*s.* 4½*d.* was paid for the expenses of Henry Spelman, the Recorder, with two servants, Richard Farrour, and two servants, John Coke, one of the chamberlains, and one servant, and Hamond Claxton, when

they rode to Yarmouth to speak to the Duke of Norfolk, (who was then engaged in the siege of Caister) touching a riot and grievous affray made by some of his servants on John Berney, Esq., of Wichingham, within the Cathedral Church of Norwich, whereby the church *had been suspended from holy offices* (having been, I presume, polluted by blood.) A deputation also went to Hoxon to see the Bishop on the same subject, as the Mayor's officers had arrested the rioters in the Cathedral. They made their peace with the Duke, for we subsequently find them enlisting his aid with the King to relieve them of their Customs, and in the course of the year they sent him a barrel of beer to Caister.

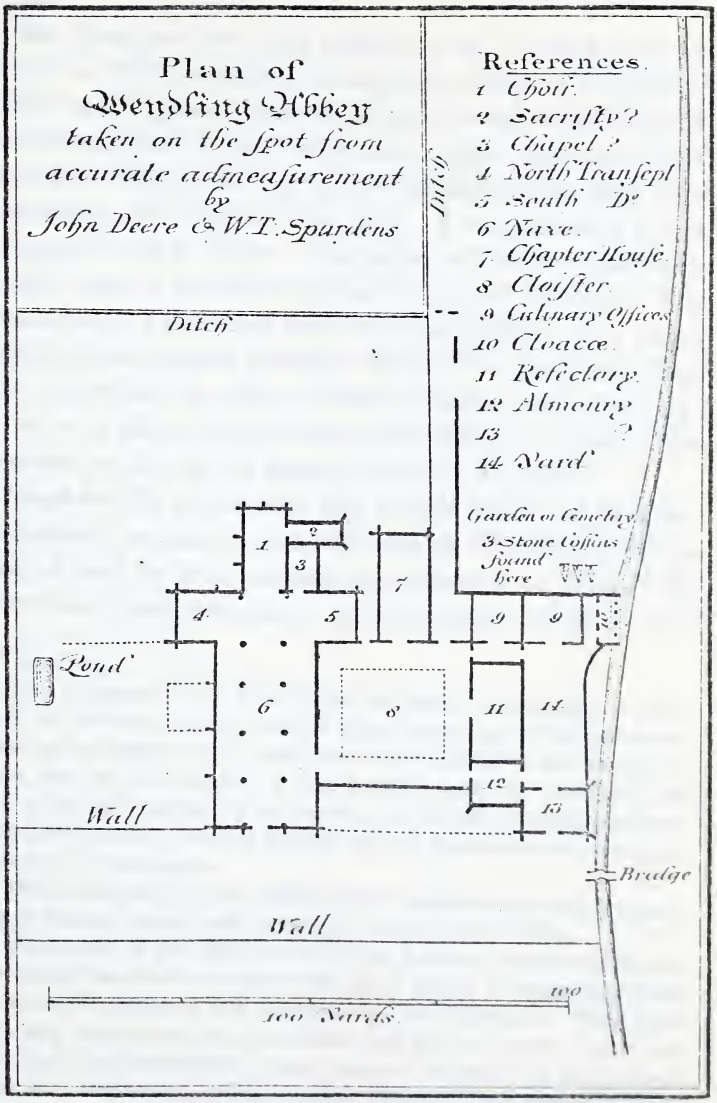
The Berneys were great supporters of the Pastons, and one of them, Osbern or Osbert Berney, was stated to have been killed during the siege; he however survived it some years, and died at Braydeston, where there is a brass to his memory.

A Plan of Wendling Abbey.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

Among the manuscript papers relating to the antiquities of this county, by the late Rev. W. T. Spurdens, now in my possession, I find a plan of the Abbey of Wendling, in the hundred of Launditch, with a short note appended to it of the circumstances under which it was made. As neither Dugdale, Blomefield, Tanner, nor Taylor have printed more than lists of abbots and benefactors, and the sum of the revenue at the dissolution, it appears to me that the plan at least deserves to be perpetuated among the Society's papers. "This abbey was seated," says the continuator of Blomefield (Vol. V. fol., p. 1091), "in a marsh or low ground, with a small rivulet to the South. The entrance into the court was to the West, which court was on the North side of the conventual church and the churchyard, both of these taking in about two acres of ground." Even when this was written, more than a century ago, the church was more than a ruin; for Parkyn adds, "the church, as well as it can now be traced (most of the very foundation stones being dug up and carried away to mend the roads) was, together with the presbytery or chancel, about seventy-two paces long, and, with the north and south aisles, about eighteen broad; and the wall of the churchyard was close to the river, which runs South of it." The site of the cemetery seems to be clearly


Plan of
Wendling Abbey
taken on the spot from
accurate admeasurement
by
John Deere & W.T. Spurdens
References.
1 Choir.
2 Sacristy?
3 Chapel?
4 North Transept
5 South Do
6 Nave.
7 Chapter House.
8 Cloister.
9 Culinary Offices
10 Cloacæ.
11 Refectory.
12 Almonry
13 ?
14 Yard
Garden or Cemetery
3 Stone Coffins
found
here
Ditch
Ditch
Pond
Wall
Wall
Bridge
100
100 Yards.

proved by the stone coffins * found since his time, and all the buildings appear to have been on the North side of the stream.

Mr. Spurdens says with respect to the annexed survey † that, "In 1810, travelling through the village, I was just in time to take a ground plan of the ruins, none of which stood more than about a yard above the ground, and the whole were then being picked up by day-labourers, from their very foundations, for repairing the roads. I suppose there is not a fragment now ‡ visible. The pillars of the nave had been erected upon a *continuous bed* of very hard concrete. The whole was in a condition to be very intelligible. The entire length of the church, from the West to the East, was about 184 feet within the walls. There remained not a fragment of an arch, pillar, string-course, or moulding, to indicate the character or date of the edifice, or any of its parts."

Dugdale tells us that this was a small society of Premonstratentian § canons, to whom William de Wendling gave ten acres of land for their precinct, and endowed the Abbey with divers lands and possessions in other places, which he and

* See Plan.

† It is suggested by Mr. Harrod that the passage between Nos. 7 and 9 led to the infirmary, which in ancient times, as now, generally stood apart; traces perhaps might still be found East of the cemetery; and he also observes that the rooms marked 9 were probably under the dormitory, and used as the *winter parlours* by the monks; that 12 and 13 were the cellar or buttery and kitchen; and that possibly the hall for strangers ran along the West side of the cloisters.

‡ One of our members who resides in the neighbourhood tells me that a mass of masonry covered with ivy still remains to mark the site.

§ The founder of this Order was a priest of Lorraine, named Northbertus; who formed the rule for his new order out of that of St. Augustine, which was afterwards approved and confirmed by Pope Calixtus II. Their *Habit* was a long white cloth coat, open before, and a linen surplice over it, and above that a long white cloak, a corner cap or a hat when they went abroad, white also; and underneath all, doublets, breeches, linen shirts, shoes, and white stockings. They began about 1120 at a place called Præmonstratum in Picardy.

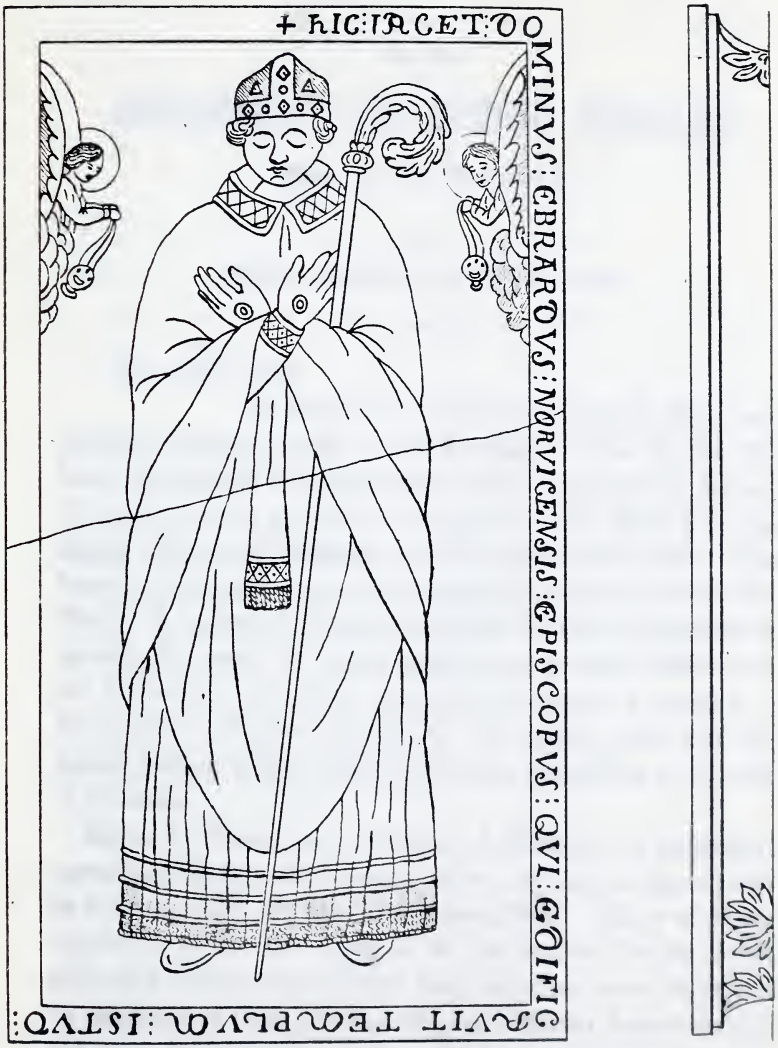
Blomefield enumerate, and that these and subsequent benefactions were confirmed by Edward III. in 1332.

The Arms are engraved by Tanner and Taylor; the Seal is not known.

With respect to the derivation of the name of the parish Mr. Spurdens has this observation: that if the stream, passing along the valley in which the Abbey was situated, ever bore the name of the *Wandle*, as I have heard asserted, the name of the village is clearly derived from it, and ING, meadow: and means Wandle-meadow. But if there is no sufficient authority for giving this name to the rivulet, then Blomefield's conjecture may stand until a better be found.

To this notice by an old and valued friend, I may be allowed to add my tribute of respect to his memory, and express the regret, in which many of our readers will join, at the loss of one to whom all subjects connected with the antiquities of this county were of interest; and which, from his learning and varied acquirements, he was so well fitted to illustrate and explain.

Hunworth Rectory,
December, 1855.



TOMB OF BISHOP EBORARD, ABBEY OF FONTENAY

ON THE

RETIREMENT OF BISHOP EBORARD

From the See of Norwich.

BY

JOHN HENRY DRUERY, ESQ.

My dear Sir,

In March last a French Antiquary, Monsieur Auguste Dupont, wrote to the President of the Public Library of this city for information, and the pedigree of Bishop Eborard, for the purpose of completing his History of the Abbey Church of Fontenay, Le Mont-Bard, Côte d'Or. The letter of this gentleman was obligingly handed to me by Mr. Fitch. I replied to Monsieur Dupont, and a correspondence ensued, the result of which enables me to place before you the following particulars, intended to correct a passage in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, relative to this prelate, who was the second Bishop of the Diocese after the translation of the See to Norwich.

Eborard, Ebrard, or Everhard, Archdeacon of Salisbury, succeeded Herbert de Lozinga, after a vacancy of three years in the bishoprick, on the 12th June, 1121. Henry of Huntingdon says he was deposed for his cruelty to the Jews, and other writers acknowledge they know not for what reason he disappeared from his diocese; the Norwich Annals merely say that he retired in 1145, not being reconciled to the King (Stephen) for his opposition to him in espousing the cause of the Empress Maud or Mathilde. Blomefield says

he retired to the Abbey of Fountains, in Yorkshire, or, as some imagine, to the Abbey of Fontenoy, in Normandy. According to Cotton he was interred in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, but in what part of the building is not known, there being no memorial of him remaining. To correct these errors and determine satisfactorily the place of his interment, I place before you a copy of the inscription on his tomb, a drawing of it by Monsieur Dupont, and some other particulars which will, I think, fully account for his retirement from Norwich, as suggested by Blomefield.

The father of Bishop Eborard (according to Collins and the other authorities which I have consulted to deduce his pedigree) was the celebrated Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, son of Hugh, Earl of Montgomery, and Joceline his wife, who was daughter of Turulf of Pont-au-Mer, by Wiva, sister to Gunnora, wife of the first Duke of Normandy, and great-grandfather to the Conqueror. Roger de Montgomery was of the council which formed the invasion of this realm, and on the 14th of October, 1066, he led the centre of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. After the coronation of Duke William he went with him into Normandy, being intended to govern that kingdom in the duke's absence; but on account of some disturbances in England he returned with that prince, and was advanced to the Earldoms of Arundel and Chichester (a title, as well as that of Sussex, given in old charters to the Earls of Arundel) and soon afterwards to that of Shrewsbury, with a grant of the honour of Eye in Suffolk. He was liberally rewarded by the Conqueror, and possessed no less than 157 lordships. Besides the city of Chichester and the castle of Arundel, he had large possessions in Wales, and entering that principality with the king's leave, besieged and won the castle of Baldwine, which he fortified and called after his own name of Montgomery; he also conquered the town of Cardigan, and built a strong

castle at Shrewsbury. Earl Roger's marriages and issue are set forth in *Ordericus Vitalis*. His first wife was Mabel, daughter and heir of William Talvace, son of William de Bellesme. They had issue five sons and four daughters. His second wife was Adeliza, daughter of Ebrard or Everhard de Pusaic, by whom he had issue an only son, who was Eborard, our Norwich Bishop. All the lordships granted by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery were forfeited by his son Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, the half-brother of the bishop, in the rebellion against Henry I., for which he was outlawed and banished this realm in 1112.

Eborard was, first, chaplain to Henry I., to whom, notwithstanding the defection of his brothers, he remained faithful; and in 1115 was promoted by the king to the Archdeaconry of Norwich, and was finally consecrated bishop, as successor to Herbert de Lozinga, June 12th, 1121, by Ralf, Archbishop of Canterbury, and for some cause, not hitherto fully explained, this prelate retired, as has been stated, in 1145.

A reference to the first volume of Hume's *History of England* will shew the origin of the disputes with the bishop's brothers and the family of the Conqueror, the rightful heir to whose crown was certainly his eldest son, Robert, Duke of Normandy. Notwithstanding the defection of his brothers, Bishop Eborard remained faithful to the two monarchs, Rufus and Henry I.: by both he was promoted and rewarded. The cause of his retirement from the See was evidently, as Blomefield hints, his rupture with Stephen. After the death of Henry I. the banished barons who had espoused the cause of Robert of Normandy, at his death transferred their allegiance to the Empress Maud, the daughter of King Henry I., and in this enterprise they were opposed by Stephen, who had taken possession of the crown. During the progress of this dispute, Stephen's party was entirely broken, and the nobility and nearly all the clergy, among whom was Eborard, swore allegiance to the empress, a conduct natural and

proper to the bishop, who may be supposed to have been attached to her interests, as the daughter of his most munificent patron. After Stephen recovered the throne, the bishop retired from Norwich. His brothers, the Earls of Pembroke and Arundel, were then in banishment, himself in disgrace with the reigning monarch, he preferred or found it safer to retire to France rather than remain in the possession of his See, and subject himself to the fluctuations of the domestic broils of this the most troublesome and unquiet period of the history of England. Stephen never forgave the opposition of Eborard's family to his claim to the crown, they having uniformly, with the exception of the bishop, espoused the interests of Robert of Normandy. The most extraordinary person who figured in this quarrel was Hugh Bigot, the powerful Earl of Norfolk, whose perjury it is suspected gave rise to the claims of Stephen, in declaring that the late King, Henry I., bequeathed in his presence the crown to Stephen, to the prejudice of his only daughter, Maud the Empress. This turbulent baron changed sides no less than six or seven times during the quarrels of the period; alternately supporting or defying the Crown, according as the dictates of avarice or ambition prompted. His memorable defiance of Stephen has reached our own time, in the well-known couplet which he is said to have uttered in the Tower:

> "Were I in my castle of Bungay,
> I would ne care for the King of Cockney."

In the stronghold of Bungay, the proud baron could well afford this boast at the expense of the monarch. The estimation in which Hugh Bigot was held by his contemporaries appears in a curious speech of Ralph, Earl of Chester, to his soldiers, made before the battle of 1141, and reported in Speed's *Chronicle,* and quoted by Blomefield. "Next comes Hugh *By God,* his name merely sounding his perjurie, who thought it not sufficient to break his oath with the Empress,

but that he must be once again forsworn, as all the world doth knowe, that Henry at his death bequeathed the crown to Stephen, to the prejudice of his own daughter; a man, in a word, who accounts treacherie a virtue, and perjury a courtlie qualitie."

Hugh Bigot, however, made his peace with Stephen; an easier task for the powerful and turbulent baron, who could at any time almost overawe his king, than for the modest and retiring prelate; and the latter, accordingly, chose to abandon his bishoprick, preserve his allegiance to the daughter of his patron, and retire to the country of his fathers, in preference to upholding the usurper's interest.

Presuming that the historical facts just noticed are sufficient to account for the retirement of Bishop Eborard, hitherto involved in so much mystery, I will now introduce a few extracts translated from the letters of Mons. Dupont, as to the foundation of the Abbey Church of Fontenay, in the Côte d'Or; the correction of the date 1145, assigned to the bishop's retirement by Blomefield, and his identity with the French monastery. Mons. Dupont's first passage says, that "A rich English prelate, named Everhard, Bishop of Norwich, who had been forced by the revolutions of his country to abandon his diocese, caused to be built, at his own expense, the beautiful Church and Abbey of Fontenay, near Mont-Bard, Côte d'Or, the foundations of which were laid in 1139, and consecrated in 1147. The Bishop fixed his retreat upon a mountain in the neighbourhood of the newly-erected abbey, on the southern side of which he caused a modest palace to be built, of which numerous ruins still remain in a wood, occupying a considerable extent of ground, with a walled-in park, and roadways fenced by thick thorns." The ruins of the abbey and palace extend over part of the valley of Fontenay. In this palace he died, much beloved by the monks. The consecration ceremony of the building appears to have been extremely grand, as I infer from another

extract from one of Mons. Dupont's subsequent letters. The consecration was performed by Pope Eugenius III., at the head of ten cardinals, eight bishops, and a multitude of abbots and inferior clergy, among whom shone no less a personage than Saint Bernard.

These curious particulars were taken from a foundation stone upon which the account was chiselled, and which was lately discovered by Mons. Rossignol, keeper of the records in the department of the Côte d'Or, and presented by him to Mons. Dupont. I am to receive a drawing of this stone, which I shall have the pleasure to present to you on a future occasion. The Inscription is as follows:—

EPIGRAPHE DU TEMPLE D'EBRARD.

Eugenius Papa Tertius dedicavit Templum istud.

Anno ab incarnatione Domini millessimo centessimo xlvij, indictione x^{a}, epacta xvij, concurrente ii^{a}, xj^{a} Kal. Octob., dedicata est hæc ecclesia et altare majus ejusdem consecratum a S.S. Papa Eugenio iii^{o}, decem cardinalibus associato coram octo episcopis astantibus, videlicet: Alberico Ostiensi, Hymaro Tusculanensi, Humberto Eduensi, Petro Papiensi, Lamberto Engolismensi, Hugone Autissiodorensi, Henrico Trecensi, Arduino Commensi, et copiosa abbatum, clericorumque multitudine. Et, ut fideles ad dedicationis et consecrationis celebritatem avidius convenirent, præfatus Summus Pontifex omnibus vere pœnitentibus et confessis, qui hoc Templum a primis vesperis ipsius dedicationis usque ad finem secundarum visitarent, et secundum facultates proprias eleemosinas impertirent plenariam facultatem apostolicâ auctoritate concessit perpetuis temporibus daturam.

Ne silentio prætereundum est, tam celebri prænominatorum præsulum consortio intererat beatissimus Bernardus Doctor Mellifluus famatissimi cœnobii Clarevallentis primus abbas.

It is said that the bishop did not live to witness this gorgeous and solemn ceremony: according to other authors, says Mons. Dupont, "he was present." At all events he was buried under the great altar of his church at Fontenay, and a monument erected to his memory. The original stone and inscription disappeared at a very early period, and is believed soon after to have been replaced by another stone, from which

the engraved drawing was copied, with an inscription which places the bishop's identity beyond question.

HIC · JACET · DOMINVS · EBRARDVS · NORVICENCIS ·
EPISCOPVS · QVI · EDIFICAVIT · TEMPLVM · ISTVD.

The tombstone of the bishop is broken in two, and it will be seen that he is attired in his episcopal habit with the mitre on his head.

Mons. Dupont, who is a well-known and most accomplished antiquary, gives me also the Plan of his Abbey at Fontenay, and says that the name of this pious bishop is often found in the French historians who have spoken of Fontenay. It occurs in the *Gallia Christiana,* Blancher's *History of Burgundy,* De Martene's *Literary Voyage,* and some others, in which he is made to appear, not only a learned and accomplished prelate, but a pious and good man, much esteemed for his charities, and greatly beloved by the clergy.

Our bishop was active in his Norwich diocese: he made some beneficial changes in the archdeaconries, among others he consolidated the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and procured his relation, Richard de Bella Fago or Beaufoe, to be made archdeacon of the whole county of Suffolk, including that of Sudbury; afterwards he divided it into two, and gave one to his nephew, Walkeline, who was witness to a deed of gift in 1136. According to the *Monasticon,* Eborard completed the foundation of the Church and Hospital of St. Paul, now a parish church in this city, which was consecrated by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle and Paul the first Hermit. They were both begun and endowed by Bishop Herbert, between the years 1118 and 1145, for the souls of Herbert and the founders; and the Charters of Confirmation are to be found in the third volume of the *Monasticon.*

The bishop granted an indulgence and forty days' pardon

to all who offered there. Blomefield says his arms were gules, in a bordure argent, a lion rampant or. But there are none on his seal, although Mr. Martin, the well-known antiquary, is said to have possessed a seal with the arms of this bishop upon it.

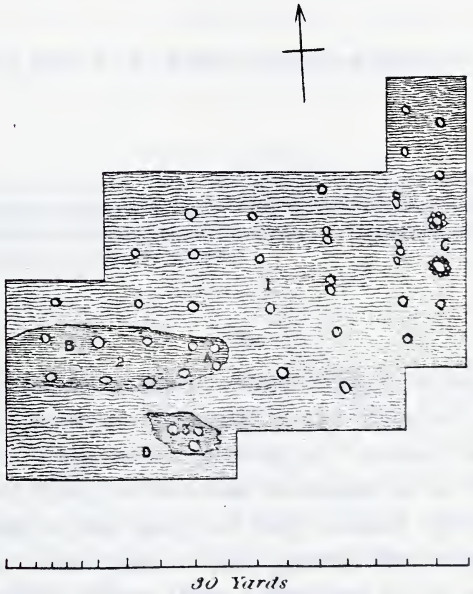
From the particular and valuable information afforded by Mons. Dupont, there can be no doubt that our "lost bishop" (for so he has been called) and the founder of the abbey at Fontenay are identical.

After a reperusal of the Norwich Annals, and a long search into other authorities, I see no reason for countenancing Henry of Huntingdon's accusation against Eborard of cruelty to the Jews: mercy and Christian forbearance to that unhappy people were certainly not the characteristics of the period referred to; but I find no direct testimony connecting the bishop with any of the cruelties practised on the Jews in those days.

I cannot conclude my letter without thanking Mons. Dupont for his valuable communication. By the research and assistance of this most accomplished antiquary, an obscure passage of Norfolk History has been corrected and explained and the uncertainty as to the burial place of the bishop completely set at rest.

I am, my dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
JOHN HENRY DRUERY.

To Henry Harrod, Esq., F.S.A.
Hon. Sec.



Plan of the ground explored at Hempnall.

1854.

EXAMINATION OF AN ANCIENT CEMETERY

At Hempnall, Norfolk.

BY

THE REV. S. W. KING, SAXLINGHAM RECTORY.

"When the funeral pyre was out, and the last valediction over, men took a lasting adieu of their interred friends, little expecting the curiosity of future ages should comment upon their ashes: and, having no old experience of the duration of their relicks, held no opinion of such after considerations."—SIR T. BROWNE.

AN accidental discovery in June, 1854, in a field to the East of the church at Hempnall in the Hundred of Depwade, of some fragments of pottery, or "crocks," as the labourers called them, led to a visit from some of the members of our Society to the spot, and they decided upon making some further examination of the ground, the proprietor of the field readily giving them permission to do so. The result was the discovery of an extensive burying ground of the British and Anglo-Roman period, with its cinerary urns, burnt bones, and ashes.

The accompanying sketch of the place will, I hope, render the few notes made on the spot more interesting and intelligible.

The site of these interments slopes towards the North, in which direction the gravel "crops" out from beneath a bed

of clay and extends under it towards the South; and it was probably on account of the dryness of the soil, or, possibly, because a stream,* which there is reason to think was then sufficient for the purposes of navigation, afforded an easy transport to the spot, that it was selected for burial.

The first urn was found before our visit, and was lying in a shallow hole out of which gravel was being cast (A). Other broken urns were found at regular intervals Eastward of it, and one more to the Northward than these last (B). They were all deposited about twelve or eighteen inches below the surface, and all were in a mouldering condition; the base only of the last and largest was entire, and measured about fourteen inches in diameter, and was filled with burnt bones, ashes, and black soil.

On our arrival a party of labourers were set to work, and the ground, as far as is marked in the plan, was carefully examined. Numerous portions of these cinerary urns, together with fragments of other pottery and ashes, were found scattered through a considerable extent, about thirty yards from East to West, and these deposits seem to have been originally made in regular rows from North to South. Two rows were especially distinct, but beyond the line marked on the map, the soil to the Eastward was undisturbed, and no remains were discoverable in it. Southward also of the line marked B the interments ceased, but Northward they again occurred until our researches were checked by the boundary of the growing crops.

The deposits seemed to have been made, as I have said, in order; at regular distances of ten or twelve feet in the parallel rows, and in some instances two pots of ashes were found together; an arrangement prompted, perhaps, by the

* This flows at the foot of the slope and joins the Yare. It was called Rucham *River*, and the Abbot of Bury had a large watermill upon it here. —*Blomefield.*

same sort of respect for the best feelings and affections of our nature which influence ourselves under a purer faith and a stronger hope: "unsatisfyed affections, conceiving some satisfaction to be neighbours in the grave, to lie urn by urn, and touch but in their manes."

I selected the best fragments as examples of the pottery, and exhibited them at our North Walsham meeting. With one exception they are of a most rude and coarse manufacture: some pieces seemed to have subsequently undergone the action of fire on the outside, and those which best retain their original form were found resting on smoothed floors of fine gravel, and we noted that all the shapes indicated a very inferior workmanship; the sides swelled unequally, and the mouths were finished with uneven flanges. On one urn we saw traces of ornament,—a rough indented border. With each urn were found ashes and calcined bones; and on some spots, on two especially where we also found circles of smooth stones much calcined and forming inclosures of about twenty inches (C), ashes and bones, without any urn, and the charcoal, which was often mixed with them throughout the search, appeared quite fresh to the eye.

A few feet outside the southern limit of the deposits of urns we came on a mass of black soil and ashes, about a yard and a half in diameter (D). In this there were no traces of the rude ill-baked urns already noticed, but a number of fragments of dark pottery of a superior character, some with a distinct flange and apparently turned. They were apparently Anglo-Roman. A few fragments of a similar kind were scattered on the surface; but it is remarkable that nowhere else but in this isolated spot were any remains of a similar pottery found.

The site of this discovery is known as the "Walls," which has a singular coincidence with the designation of a cemetery at Littlington in Cambridgeshire, which is called "Heaven's Walls." The fine collection of urns now in the possession

of Dr. Webb, the Master of Clare Hall, and preserved in the museum there, was discovered at the latter place.*

If any tumuli were raised on or near this ground, all traces of them have disappeared, and in the absence of the discovery of any personal ornaments or arms we were led to infer that this was a common place of sepulture; but there was nothing to guide us to any conclusion as to the precise early period at which it was so used, or when it was abandoned.

Those who are disposed to inquire into the origin and practice of burning the body and placing the ashes in an urn, must be prepared for a very extensive search; but every isolated fact recorded from day to day in our various archæological collections tends to lessen the difficulty of arriving at the true reason for the prevalence of this early and almost universal custom. "We would fain," says a Scotch antiquary, "reanimate the ashes in these long-buried urns, and interrogate the rude British patriarchs regarding a state of being which for centuries, perhaps for many ages, prevailed on these very spots where now our churches, palaces, and our dwellings are reared, but which seems almost as inconceivable to us as that other state of being to which we know the old Briton with all the seed of Adam has passed."

* *Archæologia*, Vol. XXVI., p. 368. These remains are of the Roman period.

News-Letters

FROM

SIR EDMUND MOUNDEFORD, KNT., M.P., TO FRAMLINGHAM GAWDY, ESQ.,

1627—1633.

In the Possession of Daniel Gurney, Esq., V.P., F.S.A.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., HON. SEC.

THE following letters are extracted, by the kind permission of Daniel Gurney, Esq., from a very large and valuable collection of Norfolk correspondence, now in his possession, and relating chiefly to the families of Gawdy, Knevett, Hare, Hobart, Holland, Rous, Davy, and Le Neve, with their numerous alliances. There are upwards of three thousand of these papers, arranged in seventeen folio volumes; and although the majority of them have reference to unimportant family affairs, yet there are numerous letters among them, such as those now selected, which are of much historical interest as well as local antiquarian value. It would occupy too much space to give any detailed account of this mass of correspondence, extending from the time of Elizabeth to that of George the Second; but it is hoped that at some future time the Society may again benefit by Mr. Gurney's liberality, and be furnished with extracts from the curious Knevett Papers, the Correspondence of the Hobarts, Davys, &c., or the Heraldic Letters of Le Neve and other Heralds.

The News-Letters now produced were written by Sir Edmund Moundeford to his kinsman, Framlingham Gawdy, Esq., at a critical time in English history, when Charles the First and his Commons were beginning that trial of strength which ended so disastrously for the former; when the third Parliament was refusing supplies and seeking a redress of grievances; and the Thirty Years' War, raging on the Continent, made the names of Tilly and Wallenstein, Spain, Sweden, and Austria, as much the anxious subjects of a news-letter, as loans and subsidies, impeachments and imprisonments, the king's prerogative and the people's grievances, at home. Now that messages fly by lightning upon a wire across whole continents, and "second deliveries" are a matter of course, and the "latest intelligence" is known over half the world every day, private correspondence is outstripped by public information, and a Member of Parliament at his post is not much wiser than his friend the High Sheriff who stays at home to overlook the business of his native county. But in the time of King Charles the First it was a very different thing: posts travelled a few miles in the hour, when the roads were passable; true reports could not be verified, nor false ones contradicted; friends who could write at all were scarce; to read was an accomplishment, and orthography unknown; and therefore a budget of news, leaving "ye horse & sun in ye Strande" and reaching "West harlyng" in the same week, was no doubt a highly-prized novelty, to be eagerly received, and spelt out, and discussed by all the family for many days, until another, equally fresh and veracious, might be expected to follow it. As examples of the forms usual at that time in the correspondence of the nearest relatives, these letters are also not without interest; a cousin is addressed as "thrice noble Sir," and "my ever honoured kinsman;" and the obsequious professions of respect and attachment are barely relieved by the hope of "a better pen" next time.

The family of Moundeford, or Mundford, had their resi-

dence, first at Hockwold, and afterwards at Feltwell, and pedigrees of them from the reign of Henry the Third to that of Charles the First are given by *Blomefield* (Vol. II., pp. 182, 193). Sir Edmund Moundeford, senior, the writer of the first three of the following letters, was knighted in 1603, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Gawdy, of Claxton. He was buried at Feltwell, May 6th, 1617. His son, Sir Edmund, was one of the Members of Parliament for Thetford, from 1627 to 1639, and was the writer of the remaining letters to his kinsman, Framlingham Gawdy. His political opinions were evidently on the Parliamentary side. He married Penelope, daughter of Thomas Brewse, of Wenham, co. Suffolk, and died without issue in 1643, and was buried at Feltwell May 11th.

The Gawdy family obtained the manor of West Harling by marriage in the reign of Edward the Sixth. Framlingham Gawdy, Esq., was the son of Bassingbourne Gawdy, by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, Knt. He married Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert Knowles, Knt., and was buried at West Harling, Feb. 25th, 1654, aged 64.

The numbers prefixed to the letters are those attached to them in the volumes from which they are taken.

The first three letters now printed are considerably earlier than the others, and were written by Sir Edmund Moundeford, the father, to Sir Bassingbourne Gawdy. James the First had just ascended the throne, and it is Moundeford's duty to proclaim him at Swaffham. Lord Beauchamp, here mentioned, was Edward Seymour, eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, by his wife Lady Catherine Grey, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and great grandson of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, Dowager Queen of France, youngest daughter of Henry the Seventh; and it seems (as Mr. Gurney observes in a note to

this letter) by the "reports" about him here alluded to, that there was a fear of his attempting to secure the crown. The next (No. 416) was written on Moundeford's receiving the honour of knighthood, and declares the antiquity of his family. The "armes of gentry" which he sends for the inspection of his cousin, on deeds of the time of Edward the Third, were, *argent*, three fleurs-de-lis, *gules*. "Osbert Pratt of Hockwold," was probably the son of Edward Pratt, Esq., of the same place (ancestor of the present E. R. Pratt, Esq., of Ryston), and whose cousin Francis married Temperance Moundeford of Feltwell.

No. 411.

S^r^, uppon Wednesday last, after the ꝑclamacion made at Watton, I made a desperat iornye against the wynde to Sechey, there to ioyne wth my uncle Gawdye in ꝑcedeing for the subsidye, whoe then would not deale any further therin, but dismissed the sessors w^th^out geveing them any charge, wherof I thought it good to adv̊tize you, that you may consider what we shall doe in o^r^ Limitte. Newes I have none, but that all is quiet at London, & the kinge daly expected, as my brother Do^r^ adv̊tizeth me, and that all the reports of the L. Beauchame arre untrue. I am, god willing, this day to ryde to Swaffame to ꝑclayme the kinge ther: the ꝑclamacion wch I receyvt from London hath theies thre more then were in the fyrst ꝑclamation: Oxenford, Scroope, & Norrise. Thus in hast I ame inforsed to take my leave. Linford, the ij^d^ of Aprill, 1603.

Y^r^ loveing cosen,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

To the ryght wr̃ꝑll my loveing
cosen, Sr Basinborne Gawdye,
knyght, at West Harling.

No. 416.

S^r^, I doc most hartely thanke you for y^r^ kyndenes in advtizeing me of the contents of the Lord Marshall his letters. Truly as I never was neyther ame ābiciouse for ꝑcedencye, so I nether may or will neglect the fürtheremēt of my good frendes so farre as æquitie and reason may uphold my credit & reputation. Therfore, wheras among other thinges you arre required to certefye the places of aboade & the antiquitie of suche gentlemen as of late receyved by the kynges comissioners the order of knyghthood, although I doute not but that the antiquitie of my ꝑdecessors in gentry is knowne to you & the residue, yet my desier is that you would certefye that my aboade for theis fower yeares last hath ben at Linford, and before at Feltwell, wher I & my father, wth other o^r^ ꝑdecessors, have remayned gentlemen beareing armes in and sinse the rayne of Edward the third, as by apparant sealed dedes, bearing o^r^ armes of gentry, playnely appereth. Wherof you may, yf it please you, ꝓuse some wch I send by this bearer, desiering that they may be retourned by him. The report of the increase of the infection at Windhame, and some urgent business of myne owne, stayeth me from the sessions, wherfore I desier you to excuse my absens. Thus I & my wyfe remembring o^r^ harty comendacons to yor selfe, my good lady, & my younge cosens, I comitt you to god. Linford [*blank*] of October, 1603.

Yo^r^ assured & loveing cosen,

Ed. Moundeford.

The money due to the Lo. Marshall is sent by this bearer.

S^r^, I ame further to request such favoure as iustice & æquitie shall requier on the behalfe of my cosen, Osbert Pratt of Hocwold, concerning some grevances as arre complayned of against Jhon Pygeon of Walton, unto the Lo. chefe iustice, & by him ~~referred to~~ the hereing & determining

of Sr Philippe Woodhouse & yor selfe. I dare assure you, of myne owne knowlege, by proofe made before me, he is a very troublesome man, & well wourthy to be bounde to his good behaviour.

No. 421.

* * * * S^{r}, ther is a report of a ꝑclamation sent downe concerning recusants. I would praye informacion from you of the truthe therof. I doe assure you that recusants growe more then bolde in speche and action. I was mislyked much at Lyne sessions for geveinge in charge the inquirye of the statute made against them: once againe I ame to pray advertizēnt of such ꝑclamacion as is lately published, ether against them, or any other matter apperteyning to Justices of the pease to doe. Thus wth I and my wyfe remembring o^{r} harty cōmendacons to yo & my good Ladye, I cōmitt you to god. Linford, the xvth of Aprill, 1604.

Yo^{r} assured loveing cosen,

Ed. Moundeford.

The next letter is the first of the political news-letters from Sir Edmund Moundeford, the son, to Framlingham Gawdy, and requires some brief remarks in explanation. The King, wanting money for his projects of war, and still further embarrassed just at this time by the defeat of his uncle, the King of Denmark, in an encounter with the Emperor of Austria's general, Count Tilly, had recourse to various loans and impositions, much to the dissatisfaction of his subjects. Among the many who were imprisoned for their resistance to these measures (and who are here alluded to) were Wentworth,

afterwards the famous Earl of Strafford, Sir Harbottle Grimston, and John Hampden; some were confined in London, others in the country, but at a great distance from their own homes; and others had soldiers quartered on them. In the succeeding letter (No. 521) Sir John Elliot is named as added to the list; he had been before committed to the Tower with Sir Dudley Diggs, for his impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham, the King's favourite. We now learn that their release was expected by the people, as well as the assembling of another Parliament, which events however were not effected till the year afterwards, March 1627-8, when seventy-eight persons in all were released, and the third Parliament called. Of other news we find mention of an expedition, destination unknown, of the Duke of Buckingham with Sir Thomas Glemham; this was the unfortunate attempt upon Rochelle, which will be reverted to hereafter: and a report of the King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, being shot; his wound was not, however, fatal, if true, as his death did not occur until the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. The conclusion of the first of these two letters is a good specimen of the quaint formality so characteristic of friendly correspondence at that time.

No. 518.

Noble S^{r},

I intended to exprese the service I owe you by certifying you of the rumors of the towne, but as yet I have heard no one thing affyrmed, but the truth of it imediatly disputed. O^{r} Lord Adm. swear he will imediatly goe in person with his fleet,* and it is perrilous to confesse infidelitie in it, but I sent my man abord one of the ships which had comande of speedye redinesse, but knows not wear or when to git victuald. The Lo. of Warwik is gone;

* *In the margin*—"and to this end he wears a great fether."

good speed may he have. The lord Holland hath much angred the Gouldsmithes in getting a pattent for the sole exchange of plate and bullion. The Lone goes on couldly in London. Our commited Gentry ar very well and merrye, and have the libertie of the ajasent feilds; ther have bin none latly commited, but Glostersheir & Linconsheir give a tedious attendance. Mr Recorder wife is dead. Mr Coventrie is maried to Mrs Craven at £30,000. The bussing multitude talke of a parliment and of a sudden Release of the imprisoned; the lord Dorset hops of recovery, but they say he will fall short of that he had before. We longe to hear what you resolve uppon the letters sent you for aide in shipping. The king wāts mony, and I further niwes and a better pen, but never will want a hart unfaynedly to love and honor you, as your kindsman and servant.

Ed. Mounderford.

London, 16 Apri., 1627.

I crave the presenting of my humble servis to my good cosin and valentine, and dubling ther Prosperitie to the two virgins is wished by ther servant.

No. 521.

Noble Sir; I have ever since my retorne from Bathe earnestly desired to expresse my selfe your servant in relating the passages which we heare heere, but what newes the morning hath afforded, noone hath contradicted. The Duke hath been often going, and gone, but as yett is at Yorke house; on Wednesdaie it is said the King goes with him to Portsmouth, whether he goes from thence it is unknowne, but he is victualled but for a small time. Sr Thomas Glemham goes with him, sale of honors furnish his Captain's paye; the rumor of the Spanish Fleet was soone blowne over & became

a score of easterlings; the prises brought in by divers men amount by report unto three hundred thowsand pound; there be two French men Comitted to the towre for intelligencers to France of our designes, there is lately added unto them Sr John Elliot & Mr Corrington, they expect dailie to be removed into remote Sheires. Sr Harbottle Grimston & Sr Edmond Hamden, being both sick, have entered recognizance to appeare upon Sumons, and are dismissed for more open ayer; this proiect takes a generall deniall in Ireland: thus much have I writt to Free my selfe of forgetfullness; what after I shall heare shall be diligentlie related by your servant and kinsman,

Ed. Moundeford.

from ye horse & sun in ye Strande,
this 4o June, 1627.

I crave the presenting of my service to my ever honored Cozen, & wishes of prosperity to the virgins (if I mistake not the worde.)

This lre came short of the Carryers, & staying gives you to understand that the Kinge held his entended voyage for Portsmouth, but the Duke remaynes heere, & his daie of departure uncertayne: there be six Londoners comitted for the Lone, the refusing Lords are now to be questioned: the Kinge of Swethden is reported to be shott through the bodye.

For his ever honored Cozen,
Framlingham Gaudy, Esq.,
at West harlin hall, these
be dd, in Norff.
Leave this lre at Thetford, to
be dd as above.

A somewhat mysterious letter follows, without date of the year, but which seems in its right place in the series. "Projects for money" are, as before, the chief subject of parliamentary debate. Sir John Digby, created Earl of Bristol, had been ambassador to Spain to make arrangements for the King's marriage, and was now in disgrace, through the enmity of Buckingham, and sent to the Tower. A long account of his trial will be found in *Rapin*, Vol. X., p. 456. The Earl of Arundel had been also imprisoned for taking part in the impeachment of Buckingham, as well as for his son's marriage contrary to the designs of the King. The billeting of soldiers on private houses became so great a grievance, that the Commons petitioned the King in 1628 for relief, to which he briefly replied that they had better talk less, and mind their business. The Great Seal was now held by Thomas, Lord Coventry, and Moundeford's "fears" appear to have been groundless.

No. 529.

Thrise noble S^r^,

Howe I found London, we before Hand triwly iudged, but what I heard, or dayly hear, I may not wright; the proiect for mony is yit unknowne; the wearines of my iorny hath made me resolue to staye in London untell I goe to Cambridg. what I may sertaynly hear and safly wright, I am y^r^ seruant. they say we shall be verry iently used, and a parlament at Michell: Digbe is towerd, & they say shall suddenly be arayned: Arundell & his company a gayne confined: y^r^ feloes ar yit fre: ther is a proclamatiõ moer cuming, for papists cuming to court; no toleration will be permitted; you must provide to goe to Wayborn hoope: the counsell intend to billet 1200 sowlders moer then y^r^ owne if y^r^ deputy leftinants hear auoyd it not; this towne is malancoly and empty in comparatiõ how you left it: I doubt the great seale is in summe fears, but every howers niwes so

contradicts the former, as nothing is sertayne; the next week expect moer paper and I hope a better pen: forget not, I intreat, my servis to my good cosen, and my cosen Doll: y^r glovse I will send. y^r further comands I desier, as your willing

servant, E. MOUNDEFORD.

London, 19° Junij.

Mr Lee, his house in the stran,
at horse and sun.

The next letter was written on the very day that the Petition respecting billeting soldiers, already mentioned, was presented to the King. The five subsidies had been granted a day or two before, on the King's telling the Commons that "as to the freedom of persons and propriety of goods, he was willing to come into any expedients which should be judged convenient by way of bill or otherwise; and that the more confidence they should show in his grace and goodness, the more they should prevail to obtain their desires." Four members had been raised to the peerage on the same day; and it appears by this letter that the Commons had required justice of the Lords the same morning, for the words of Lord Suffolk against John Selden, saying that he was "fit to be hanged;" no doubt for his determined opposition to the method adopted for raising loans and supplies. Signs of the storms impending over both King and people were even now to be discerned by a reflective mind: "our house proceeds not with that calm it did," must have been the sad feeling, growing day by day, of many another worthy looker-on at these troubled scenes; and many, we may trust, may have uttered in secret the same honest prayer, "God grant a good ende."

No. 533.

Noble S^{r},

Could I have presented my servis unto you in any certayne relation I should not thus long have bin silent. Little it is now I can wright, only desirous to reniw my caractur in your memory, I send these posting lines. That we have voted five subsidies to ye Kinge is no niwese, we this morning sent a messenger to ye Lords to require Justice of them, for words spoken by my Lord of Suff. (That Selden was fit to be hāged, swering y^{t} he had rased a record therby to advance the subiects libertie beyond the diwe limets.) This Lord hath absolutely denied them, but the proofe is so strong as it will be the worse to his disgrace. we went this afternoone with our speaker to the King to deliver him a petition for the billited souldiors, what answer we shall have is not known. our house proseeds not with that calme it did, God grant a good ende. we have fower barons taken this day into the upper house, the Lord Keeper, Sr George Goring, Sr Edward Howard, and ye Chanseller of the Checker. we expect hourly from the Lords ther resolution to o^{r} declaration concerning o^{r} personall liberte and proprietie of Goods. When we hear, expect the attending of a scribling pen from

your kinsman and servent,

London, 14 Aprilis, 1628. ED. MOUNDEFORD.

I humbly crave my servis to my good cosen.

[*Endorsed*] To his most noble kinsman, Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., High Shereve for Norff., these. Deliver this to one Mr Ludken lieng at the greene dragon in bishopsgate, to be deliv̄dd as aforesaid.

Parliamentary affairs being in a stagnant state, Sir Edmund could find but little news to write; the "period" which he daily feared soon arrived, for Parliament was prorogued on the 25th of June in this year (1628). The speech of the Lord Keeper in March, in which he supported the King and endeavoured to rouse the Commons to grant supplies, frightening them with an imaginary invasion from Spain, and of which Moundeford here tells us the popular opinion, will be found in *Rapin*, Vol. X., p. 129. The expedition to Rochelle, already alluded to, was in all respects unfortunate. In the previous year the King had prepared a fleet, with great secresy, and sent it from Portsmouth, under the command of the Duke of Buckingham, with forces for the recovery of the Palatinate. Finding the seizure of Rochelle, his real object, impracticable, the Duke turned to the Isle of Rhee, where he was followed by Count Schomberg, and obliged to return to England with the loss of five thousand out of seven thousand men.

No. 535.

Noble S^r^, Such is the stay of all our businez in the uper howse y^t^ I can wright you no procedings. we have dayly fered our period, such is the divition of the Lords, whoose numerous niwe company have the power of voyses. The Lord Keeper hath not obteyned the best opinion in this, for wch I am sory. ther be sum ten Lords made this parla. we hear it goes ill with o^r^ naybours, Rochell, Stode, & denmarke: the Lo. Carlile is gone one tuesday last imbassadour for Savoy, Venice, and other places, other niwse I know not. this from yor comandable kinsman,

to serve you,

London, 25 Aprll. ED. MOUNDEFORD.

To his noble kindsman, Framlingham Gaudy, Esq.,
High Shereve for the County of Norff.

The first Session of the third Parliament was now drawing to a close. Its principal interest had centered in the famous Petition of Rights, and the King, annoyed by its importunity, now threatened, by a message to the Commons, May 5th, to prorogue it on the 13th; it lasted, however, until the 26th of June. Moundeford, "sick and sadd," began to despair of success, not having much faith in the King's promises, his only hope is that when the Parliament granted him the money, his subjects would not be worse off than before. The title by which Sir Baptist Hicks, the eminent citizen of London and founder of Hicks's Hall, was ennobled, was not Campbell, but Campden.

The succeeding letter (No. 540), from which an extract is given, which is without date, must have been written during the recess, as Sir Edmund writes from Thetford to his cousin in London, and the King was at Newmarket. The Earl of Holland, who was to entertain the royal party at Kensington, was Henry Rich, made an Earl by James the First, and who was executed for his loyalty in 1649. The extracts which follow are also without date: the last must have been written in the spring, as Moundeford speaks of his alarm at the rigid observance of Lenten fasts.

No. 538.

Worthy S^{r}; although I be ever glad of opertunitie to doe you service, yet am I sorrye to be a messenger of sadd tidings; the feares of an ill ending of this Parliament are now growne so great as they comand beleife: our last daie is appointed to morrow seavennight, and we are as farre from ending our worke as when wee began: we have been this daie wth the King, from whom we have inhibition of proceeding in our intended waye, and are laied up to relye upon his promises; what the sequell will be I know not: I wish we could soe be redd of our money, as not to be worse then we were before.

Our Lords encrease and multiplie. amongst the rest it is confidentlie reported that Sr Baptist Hix shall be Vicount Cambell, I shall at better leisure send you a list of their names. I crave the opertunitie of the next messenger for my further relation, being at this present unapt for discourse, both sicke and sadd. I crave the remembrance of my humble service to my good Cozen, and to be ever esteemed

Your comandable kinsman,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

London, the 5° May, 1628.

To his much honoured kinsman, Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., High Shereve for the Countie of Norff.

No. 540.

* * * * Our King and Queen like newmarket very well and will ad to the bulding. The Erle of Holland hath had a fall from his horse, hunting: this hath deferred the kings going frō newmarket, because ye Erle is to intertayne the court homeward. this is all I can send you, but the harty love of

Your faythfull servant,

Thetford. ED. MOUNDEFORD.

To my much honoured cosen,
Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., London.

No. 541.

* * * * Ther is a noyse of Letters cumming for a benevolence for ye Palatinate. the king is returning. I should be verr glad to you (*sic*) & my cosens after this day

seavenight I shall hope to be at home: in the meane time to Ketteringham. My service & love to you & yours remembred, I rest

Your ever loving

Feltwell, kinsman & servant,

this thursday, haste. ED. MOUNDEFORD.

[*Endorsed*] For my ever honoured kinsman,

Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., these.

No. 544.

* * * * One Tuesday seavenit ye king is expected at Cambridge. We ar much frighted with ye Strictt keeping of lent. I pray let me here what is thought of it. I pray present my service and thanks to Sr Tho. Barington. The letter boy sends, I can write no more, but that I am

Your faythfull loveng kinsmā to serve you,

ED. MOUNDFORD.

[*Endorsed*] To my much honoured cosen,

Framlingham Gaudy, Esq.

The remaining letters are of much political interest. The news, as before, relates to affairs attracting every man's notice at the time, and which are now matters of history, requiring no discussion here. The warlike doings on the Continent; ship-money; taxes and impositions; the King's conduct; Noy, the Attorney-General; the battle of Lutzen; the proceedings of the Star Chamber; the King's progress to Scotland, &c., are all noted by Moundeford: news read by his correspondent no doubt with the same interest that we now feel in the last letters from the Crimea, and in the details of

the hospitalities of Royal Allies; but long since powerless to stir men's passions in the presence of nearer anxieties, and serving only for the study of the statesman and the philosopher, and for the research of the antiquary. The allusion to the haste in christening the young Princess is curious; and it is amusing to observe the excellent intentions of the government, unfortunately not realized to this day, of a "general reformation" in court and country. "Offices shall be given by desert," is still the popular cry: let us hope it is no symptom of a course of events at all similar to those which so miserably falsified the hopes here expressed, in the days of this unfortunate King and of his profligate son.

To explain the allusions in letter No. 578, it must be mentioned that the King had issued a proclamation commanding "all Lords, Gentlemen, Clergymen and others, whose stay in London was not absolutely necessary, to go within forty days and reside in their respective Countries, and at their mansion-houses, in order to hinder them from wasting their Estates:" (*Rapin*, Vol. X., p. 257) another object being to secure the heavy fines exacted from those who did not obey, for the King's use. The case here mentioned was peculiarly hard, the person convicted being single, and having just been deprived of his country house by fire. The King's coronation alluded to in the last letter was that which took place at Edinburgh, when he was crowned King of Scotland, June 18th, 1633; and the Parliament referred to was also held in that city, two days afterwards, none having been summoned in England until the year 1640.

No. 548.

London.

Worthy S^r^,

I promised to send you the newse of the towne, of wch I am a bad collector. The Pallesgrave is dayly hear expected, but the winds hinder. Here is a proclamatiō to

stope the importing goods out of France & Holland, for fear of the plag wch is verry great there. The Arch Duke hath lately taken an other towne frō the States: the French have bin beaten in Italy. The Emperor's forces increase. We have no new Shereves prict, nor shall not (it is sayd) untill the now Shereves have acunted for this Ship mony; in sum counties they pay, in other not, & many make the Shereves take distress. New impositions ar set upō frute, silver, pewter, pines, & divers other things to the vallew £80,000 p^r^ ann. Ther is a patent to be granted for making Salt, wch will make us all smarte. The king hath caused his commitiō of grace to pass the seall this terme, that all imperfections in grants may be ther mended, & compositions madd for forrests, or any clayme the king make to any subiects lands. It is this day sayd ther is a stay of the palsgraves cuming. The Turke hath made his peace with his late adversaries & hath raysed a great army for Christendom. The King hath granted two regements to goe into France. Rob. Wingfields brother goes Sergeant maior of one. It is thought high time for o^r^ King now to put in sum graynes into the Lighter Scale. If you can read this, you take more paynes than

Your servant,

Ed. Moundford.

No. 551.

Noble S^r^,

I have been wth the Kinges Councell of the Navye, who have appointed my attendance againe to morrow: they desire me to set price by the loade, wch I neither can neither am willing to doe it, yet if you please to send me word how timber is there solde by the loade, it may doe me some service. It is now again certainly reported Tilly is dead, his army not able to Reinforce. the King of

Sweden is stept to ye side of the upper Palatinate; The King of Bohemia is goeing to him: 24,000 men by our King, & the States are parlied of for him. Our brave citie soldier the noble Lo. Craven is comīng for England to be imployed in the Service, he was goeing to the King of Sweden, but had a comānd to the contrary. Our Princes is christened & named Maria: this hast to avoyde mothers importunitie. All our noise is of Sr William Noy our Attorney Generall, and his stoicall comportment, manie feare he will prove too honest & too stowte. There is a generall reformation in hand for Court and Countrye. Offices shall be given by desert: the Kinges Pentioners & Guard shall be moulded to the patterne of Q. Eliz. Sheriff-wickes shall be given as rewards of Honour to the best deservers of the Counties. keeping of ordinaries prohibited point blanck. our Judges are chidden for their Rigid demeanor to the Gentrye in their Circuitts. this in hast from yor faithfull loving freind & kinsmā,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

Mr Pettus is Sheriff for Norff.; Sr Robt Crane for Suff.

Frō ye flower de luce in Princes streete,
8 9^ber, 1631.

No. 564.

* * * * For newes here is little, onely on Saterdaie last one Mr Castle brought letters to the King, from the King of Sweden, informing the truthe of those affaires, the overthrow wch Tilly had was not soe great as was reported, he lost but 10,000 men, but himselfe was sore hurte, & whether liveing or noe, is not yet knowne. The King of Sweden lost but 1200 men, & now lyes before Frankfort, his Armie daily increasing, & his abilitie to paie them being much bettered by

the Spoyle wch he had in Tillye's Campe. [*In the margin*—o^r King knighted Sr John Castle for his cuming.] The next weeke expect further tidings from me: in meane time I rest

Y^r faithfull loveing kinsman

to serve you,

London, 1° 9ber, 1631. ED. MOUNDEFORD.

[*Endorsed*] To my very loveing freind & much honoured kinsman, Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., att Harling, these.

No. 575.

* * * * Hear cam last night great newse to towne, how trew I know not, but I had it with confidence reported by the [*word illegible*] that the king of Sweden hath fought with Walinstein & hath utterly ruined the Imperiall army, & hath taken 125 cullers. Monser is fled again frō his brother, & is at Brussels * * * *

Your assured Loving Kinsman to serve you,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

London, 20 9^ber, 1632.

[*Endorsed*] To my ever honoured kinsman, Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., at Harling. these to be left at Thetford.

No. 578.

* * * * On wednesdaie last one Mr Palmer was censured 1000^li in the Star Chamber for liveing in London contrary to the Proclamation, and yet he was a Batchelor, and never had familie, and latelie had his mansion house burnt in the countrie. There is diligent search made by the Constables of everie warde, & the names taken of all

such Lodgers as laie in towne the last vacation; forreigne news here is none stirring; I desire to heare from you so soone as maye be, in the meane time and ever I shall rest

Yo^r faithfull loveing kinsman,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

Drury Lane, 13 Novem., 1632.

[*Endorsed*] To his ever honored kinsman,
Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., att West
harling, these be det. Thetford, Norff.

No. 583.

* * * * Newes here is none in towne. Our King is well, his entertaynement great in his iorney, the lord of New Castle most famous for his meat, the Bpp of Yorke most famous for his drinke: the Coronation is past wth great Solemnitie. the Parliament is begun, but no newes of their proceedings as yet: the Palsgrave is possessed of both the Pallatinats. Hedelburgh was delivered upp the daie after the takeing of Rhineburke. The King paid 15,000^l for the entertayning of new Garrysons. this is all the newes I have. manie freinds heere salute you by the hand of yor

ever loving kinsman and servant,

ED. MOUNDEFORD.

Drury Lane, 25 June, 1633.

[*Endorsed*] To my much honoured kinsman
Framlingham Gaudy, Esq., at Harling.
Leave thes at Thetford.

THE NORWICH CONSPIRACY OF 1570.

COMMUNICATED BY

WILLIAM C. EWING, ESQ.

In 1565 the city was in much distress by the decay of the worstead manufacture, and many houses were left tenantless in consequence. The Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., waited upon Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was then at his palace in the city, and in consultation with his Grace it was resolved to invite divers strangers of the Low Countries, who had fled to London and Sandwich for refuge from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, to dwell in the city; and they desired the Duke of Norfolk to intercede with the Queen to grant her royal license for the same. In the Chamberlain's Account-Book of the same year is the following entry: "By a license from the Queen's Majesty, it was allowed that 300 Strangers of the Low Country in Flanders should dwell within this City, and exercise such sciences and occupations as are not used or exercised in the same City." It appears that their manufacture of bayes, sayes, arras, mockades, &c., flourished so exceedingly, that in the course of five years, by the continual arrival of fresh strangers, their numbers increased to 3000. The Dutch congregation had the choir of the church of the Black Friars, and the Walloon or French congregation the church of St. Mary the Less, near Tombland, assigned to them for their religious assemblies.

In the Chamberlain's Book for 1570 is this entry: "About the end of July was revealed by one Master Hellmes of a

certain Conspiracy of certeyn Gent., pretendynge in makynge an insurreccion to expulse the strangers oute of the Citye and Realme. The chieftaynes wer John Thockmorten, George Redman, John Apleyerde, and Naller, w^t^ others who by commandement from the honorable Lords of the Counsell wer apprehended, empresoned, and after executed; whose practizes (though they had not that successe they looked for) pretended to have begon at Harlston, Bongay, and Beccles, and also to have bene at Norwiche in suche a sodeyne as (at the Maior's feaste) to have taken the whoale cubbord of Plate to have maynteyned their enterpryse: But as god shortened some of their dayes, so also their purpose, and gave the Strangers (whom they hated) favoure and contynuance, w^t^ increase of benefyte in their labors and traffiques, as they grewe to great [welthe] and wer hable to vente their comodityes and beganne to go abroade the Countrye to buye woole for their trades, and also to lade home weeklye by Cartes great quantities of fyne wolls, wherof their Marchantes had all the whole trade as also the whoale benefyte of the Comodities here made seased, so that nowe no trade was but of their Comodities. And also that wher they were not hable to vente, they had Brokers in everye parte of the Citye that receyved the Monye of Flanders and London Marchants, and all these thinges wer secretlye done in their Houses by reason that they had no sale haule appointed."

Amongst the Manuscripts in the British Museum is the following:—

MDLXX.

Account of the Traitours condemned at Norwich Assises in August 1570.
Apleyard, Throgmorton, Redman, &c.

A Letter to George Earl of Shrewsbury, dated at London last of August 1570.

MSS. Collect. Nat. Johnson, M.D.

The great Sitting is done at Norwich, and as I doe heare, viz., Apleyard, Throgmorton, Redman, and Another, are condempned to be hanged, drawne, and quartered, and Hobert and two more are condempned to perpetual imprisonment, with the loss of all their goods and lands during their lives. The four were condemned for High Treason, and the other for Reconcilement. They were charged of these 4 pointes, the destruction of the Queen's person; the imprisonment of my Ld. Keeper, my Lord Leycester, and Secretary Cecil; the setting at liberty out of the tower the Duke of Norfolk; and the banishment of all Strangers. There are many in trouble for speaking of seditious wordes. Metcalf said he would help the D. of Alva into Yarmouth, and to wash his handes in the Protestants bloud. Marsham said that the Earle of Leicester had two children by the Queen, and for that he is condemned to loose both his eares, or to pay 100^{lb} presently. Chaplin said he hoped to see the D. of Norfolk King before Michaelmas next. Dr Story is at Archdeacon Watts his house in custody, beside Paules. Therleby the late Bishop of Ely died this last week at Lambeth.

Amongst the Corporation Papers is the following Schedule of the Deeds relating to the estates, &c. of George Redman, all of which possessions, on his being executed for high treason, were forfeited to the Crown, and the Queen gave them to the Great Hospital in St. Helen's, for charitable purposes. He was buried in St. Peter's Mancroft Church.

Thes Parcells of plate and wrightings hereafter mentioned, now taken and Racyved of Willm. Myller, Sheparde to George Redman, By Richarde Bate, one of the Shreves of Norwich, the xxiiijth of June, Anno 1570.

Imprimis, one Indenture of the Manno^{r} and foldecourse of Cringleforde, made from the Mayor, Shreves, and Commonaltie of the Cittie of Norwiche, and sealyd by the cõmon Seale of the same Cittie.

Item̃, one ĩre of Attorney, in paper, made from Nicholas Crosman and Anne, his wyfe, to George Redman, to Receyve of John Aldriche, Thomas Parker, Thomas Pecke, & John Rede, ccclx ĩi. for the purchase of dyverse lands & teñts by them solde in Hethelde and other Townes.

Item, a Pooll dede made from Nicholas Pede, of Brandon next Burnham, to George Redman, of Cringleforde, of all his mesuages, Lands, teñts, medowes, fedings, pastures, bruerys, &c., in Cringleforde, Hethersett, Colney, and Cantley, in Norff.

Item̃, a powle Dede made from Richarde Lovedaye, of Waxham, and Thomas Cage, of Ipsewich, to George Redman, of Cringleforde, & to Edwarde ffysshar, of Cantley, in Norff., of all ther mesuages, lands, teñts, medowes, feadings, pastures, &c., in Kringleforde, Intwoode, & Colney, in Norff. & Eaton, in the Countie of the Cittie of Norwiche, or in any other towne nere adioynyng, wch late were Peter Rede.

Item̃, one Indenture in parchement, Sealyd by the Lorde Henry Morley, to George Redman and John Lowthe, of his fouldecourse and shepes pasture in Hevingham, in the Countie of Norff.

Item̃, one powle Dede bering date the vth daye of September, Anno. xj Elizabeth Regine, made from Richard Loveday, of Waxham, and Thomas Cage, of Ipsewiche, of the capitall meswage, with the edefices & appurteñnces in Cringleforde somtyme in the occupacõn of Philipp Cooke, &c.

Item̃, one obligacõn wherein Peter Rede, of Gymyngham, stode bounde to George Redman in vj^{c} pounds.

Item̃, one Release made from Nicholas Pede, of Brandon, to George Redman.

Item̃, one Release made from Anne Rede, of Gemyngham, to George Redman.

Item̃, one copye of the Courte (Roll) made from Willm. ffrosdyke, wherby the same Willm. surrenderyd all the tytell that he had of certeyne lands in Cringleford.

Plate.

Imp̃s, one Standing Cupp with a co$\tilde{v}^{r}$, all gilte.
Item̃, one pott with co$\tilde{v}^{r}$, all gylte.
Item̃, one Salte with a co$\tilde{v}^{r}$, parcell gylt.
Item̃, xx^{ty} Sylver Spones with knoppes.

Append. ad J. Leland's Collectanea, p. 1, 2^{a}.

Certayne versis, writtene by Thom. Brooke,* Gentleman, in the tyme of his imprysonment, the daye before his deathe, who sufferyd at Norwich, the 30 of August, 1570.

All languishing I lye,
And death doth make me thrall,
To cares which death shall sone cut of,
And sett me quyt of all.
Yett feble fleshe would faynt
To feale so sharpe a fyght,
Save fayth in Christ doth comfort me,
And fleithe such fancy quyght.

* Thomas Brooke resided at Rollesby, Norfolk.

For fyndyng forth howe frayle
Eache worldly state doth stande,
I hould hym blyst that, fearing God,
Is redd of such a band.
For he that longest lyves,
And Nestor's yeares doth gayne,
Hath so much more accompte to make,
And fyndyth Lyfe but vayne.
What cawse ys ther to quayle?
I called am before
To tast the Joyes, which Christ 'is bloode
Hath bowght and layde in store.
No, no! no greter Joye
Can eny hart posses,
Then throwgh the death to gayne a lyfe
Wyth hym in blyssednes:
Who sende the Quene long lyfe,
Much Joye & contries peace,
Her Cowncell health, hyr fryndes good lucke,
To all ther Joyes increase.
Thus puttyng uppe my greives,
I grownde my lyfe on God,
And thanke hym with most humble hart,
And mekely kysse his rodde.

Finis, quod Thomas Brooke.

Seane and allowyd accordynge to the Quenes Majestyes Injunction. God save the Quene.

☞ Imprynted at Norwich, in the Paryshe of Saynct Andrewe, by Anthony de Solempne, 1570.

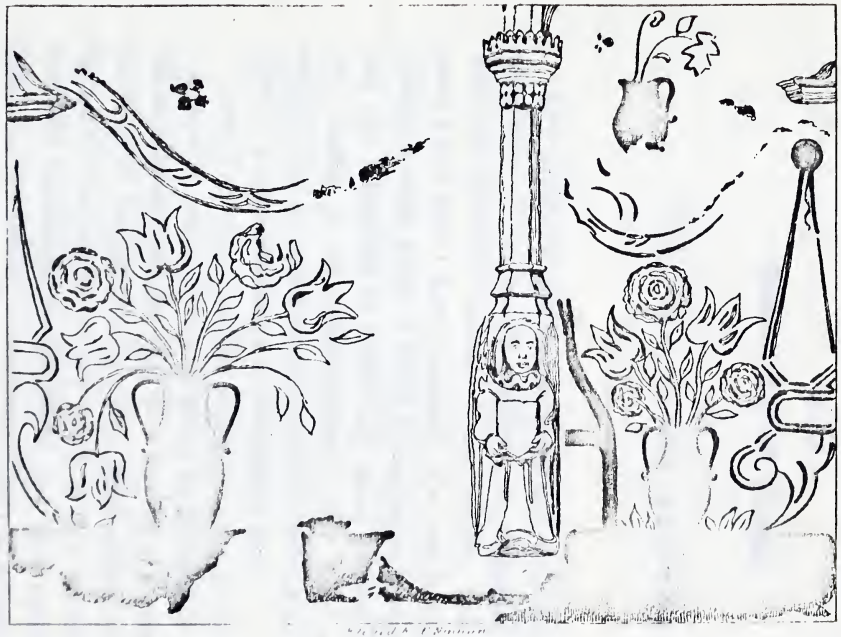
The verses above are in the handwriting of John Kirkpatrick, together with the following:—

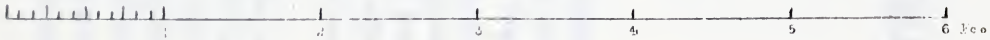
"N.B.—This is printed in said Appendix from a printed Copy remaining in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, to shew

that y^e *art of printing* hath been practised much sooner *at Norwich* than some imagine.

"Anthony de la Solempne, or Solemne, Tipographus, came to England, with his wife and two children, from Brabant, A. D. 1567; and Albertus Christianus, Tipographûs, from Holland, the same year."

It appears that Anthony Solempne lived, in 1570, in St. Andrew's parish, but after that he must have been an inhabitant of St. John's Maddermarket, as his name frequently occurs in the overseer's book as a rate-payer in that parish.





MURAL PAINTING ON THE SOUTH WALL OF WELLS CHURCH AUGST. 30. 1852.

NOTICES OF THE CHURCH AT WELLS,

IN THE

Hundred of North Greenhoe.

BY

THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

Any additional particulars connected with the history or antiquities of our county parishes, not contained in Blomefield, are generally welcome to the Society, and I therefore send a few that I have collected of a parish which, after a decline of some years, is likely to rise again into importance,* and the antiquities of which may more particularly interest our readers in its neighbourhood; and I do so with an apology that my opportunities have not enabled me to present them in a more connected or interesting form.

I may first notice that the origin of the name of this parish is somewhat unsatisfactory as given by Blomefield: the more obvious derivation, like that of a city of the same name in the West of England, being a pure Anglo-Saxon word, meaning natural springs of living † water, as they are called in our excellent translation of the Bible, and such springs were a feature in the present locality most likely to attract the notice of the first settlers, and to occasion its name.

* A railway will be completed in May 1857, and will no doubt increase the exports and imports.

† Even now copious rills of crystal water run through the piles round the harbour; and, within the influence of the tide, other fresh springs may be seen gushing out of the mud at low water.

No mention is made of a church at Wells in *Domesday-book;* but it is clear from the list of rectors that there was one very early in the fourteenth century, although no part of the present structure can well be assigned to that date. Like very many of the Norfolk fabrics, it is built chiefly of flint, but with less cut stone than is usually found in the churches of the larger towns, and less regard has been paid to finish in the masonry. It comprises a nave, chancel, and North and South aisles (the latter extending beyond* the limits of the nave, to nearly half the length of the chancel), a square embattled tower, South porch, and a North chapel or vestry attached to the chancel.

The tower staircase runs up outside the South wall of the tower, and is entered from the churchyard; that leading to the rood-loft is outside the North wall, and is entered from within.

The nave on either side is lighted by five perpendicular windows with short embattled transoms under the tracery, and by one at each end of the aisles; the window in the portion which extends into the chancel has four lights, the others three. There are also five three-light clerestory windows on each side. In the chancel there are three very large and slender windows, finished within by elegant jamb-shafts and good perpendicular tracery; that at the East end of the church was blown in about 1810, and the mullions which escaped the storm remain as they were then mutilated; the North window is stopped up with plaster, but the tracery remains; and the South window is partially filled in at the bottom.

The large doorway in the West side of the tower is ornamented in two of the hollows of the moulding with ball and four-leaved flowers, but the doorways on the South side under the porch are plain. The porch has a battlement round

* This arrangement is very common and very effective in many of our churches.

it with blank* shields in the panels, and this extends along the West wall of the aisle, but I could not see that it ever extended along the South side. A small priest's door into the chancel has a square hood moulding of late perpendicular work; and the gable crosses still retain their places on the nave and chancel. The choice bit of architecture, however, is within the church. A doorway, leading to the vestry or chapel on the North, the character of which had been completely hidden until lately cleaned of its coats of whitewash, has the hollow of the moulding filled with a most graceful design: on one side of a flowing stem are vine-leaves and fruit, and on the other birds with wings extended picking the grapes, the attitudes of the birds being adapted to the curve as it travels round the arch. The date of this doorway, as well as of the chancel, is known; as a brass in the wall over the former says: "Orate pro āīa Thomē Bradley qui istam cancellam fieri fecit." Bradley was rector fifty-three years, from 1446 to 1499, and is buried in the church. It will not be rash then to assume 1460 as about the date of the whole of the present structure.

The roofs remain covered with lead at their original pitch, and although the ornaments within are much mutilated, the height of the supporting pillars and walls, and the general proportions of the building, though now cumbered with three heavy galleries, one across the nave and two others a few feet only under the roofs of the aisles, show that when fresh from the hands of the architect it was a building of considerable beauty and the production of no mean mind. All the roofs are of the same period as the rest of the church. The wall-plate or cornice of the nave has two rows of tudor-leaves,—the upper one large, the lower one small,—the flat space between the mouldings being relieved by angels with outstretched wings. The pendants are terminated with angels

* Blomefield says that the four shields in front had bearings upon them, which he gives.

holding shields; and this woodwork was originally supported by slender stone shafts, parts of which still remain, rising from the intersections of the nave arches. Rows of small rich tudor-leaves run round the inside of the panels, and angels bearing shields cover the intersections of the purlins and rafters, as well as the ridge piece above. The spandrels on the nave side of the aisle roofs are unusually large. Three are filled in with intricate tracery of foliage and small birds perched among it, and in one is a large swan, or pelican, well feathered, standing amongst foliage; in another, a sort of griffin or beast of the Apocalypse, with the fore part of a horned eagle and the body and feet of a lion; while others are or have been filled with rich geometric patterns. Two specimens of this open work and a poppy-head representing a man's face have been published from sketches by J. D. Harding, R.A.; the font from a drawing by John A. Repton, F.S.A., in the sixteenth volume of the *Archæologia;* and a view of the exterior of the church is given by Ladbrooke.

In 1852, having received a polite note from the churchwardens telling me that some old inscriptions had been discovered on the walls, which they wished me to see, I paid my first visit to this church. The workmen were occupied at the time in scraping off the accumulation of whitewash from the stone pillars and arches of the nave, from the chancel arch, and from the vestry doorway above mentioned, the left jamb of which was hidden by an unsightly pew, which the churchwardens have had the good taste to remove. In the progress of the work in the chancel the men found in the North wall a tablet, bearing an inscription, which had been long hidden from view,* and with the help of our penknives we were able to clear the letters sufficiently to read the following piece of not the most classical Latinity:—

"Hic prope in cemeterio jacent corpora Thō Burward & Margarete uxoris suæ imprimis Makyns qui Thomas Vir****æi

* Not in Blomefield's work, published more than a century.

nauta expertus totāq * vitā bonâ agens Famã obiit 15 Januarii Añ 1578 ætatis suæ 73. Predicta Margareta reverenda matrona post-quam obstitricis officium in hoc oppido per plusquam XL annos magnâ modestiâ multisque exequiis prospere exercitata est similiter obiit vi^to^ die mensis Augusti A° Dñi 1598 Ætatis suæ 90. In quorum memoriā Johannes Burward de Baconsthorpe ac Thom̃ de Lynne filii sui hoc opusculum posuerunt."

In the course of these works, the pointed doorway leading to the rood-loft was discovered nearly in a line with the screen itself; the staircase, as I have mentioned, was placed outside the wall, and on looking at the stone steps thus brought to light they seemed little worn,—evidence, though slight, that it was not in use much beyond a century, and confirming the date assigned to the church.

A part of the bottom of the screen remains. The panels of it are painted alternately red and green, and ornamented with a common star-like gilt pattern. With the exception of a few poppy-heads of the same date as the church, built up among the later shapeless and rickety pews, the rest of the carving is of the time of James I., about which period, or somewhat earlier, the North *free* gallery was thrust in. The parish chest, which has a circular top and is strongly bound with iron, has the date 1635 (Charles I.) upon it, inlaid with black wood.

But to return to the old inscriptions. From the rottenness of the plaster they were difficult to decipher, but we could see that the jambs between the windows had been covered with them. They were in English (the spelling of the words not very antiquated) and for the most part selected from the Psalms, the Prophets, and the Litany of the Church. One ended "Good Lord, deliver us." Another, which is still legible, is the 15th verse of the 132nd Psalm according to

* Totamque vitam.

the Prayer-book translation: "This shall be my rest for ever and here will I dwell for I have a delight therein." Another is a verse from the 65th Psalm: "Blessed is the man whom thou choosest and receivest unto thee," &c., &c. These are written at the West end near the entrance, and, like all the rest, in a bold black-letter, and enclosed in a broad border. The capital letters at the beginning of these inscriptions were *not* rubricated, but the capital letters of the references were. On the left side of the tower arch and over these was a painting of several bells * enclosed in a border, representing a large one surrounded by smaller ones, relief being obtained by two tones of black; but there was no inscription to explain it. Above the upper border which bounded the inscriptions between the aisle windows, the walls were ornamented with scroll-work, pots of flowers, † and other devices of the taste of the sixteenth century. The flowers were very limited in variety and gave but a poor notion of the artist's invention. I could see but two forms,—the tulip and the rose, represented by black outlines and a few streaks of dull red.

The coloured paintings mentioned in Blomefield as being in his time over the South door and opposite to it, may still be traced. That which is there called the Story of Jonas, I suspect is the more usual representation of St. Christopher, but both are so much mutilated that the subjects must be left to conjecture. Like the rest of the walls these paintings have been covered ‡ with inscriptions. This examination has confirmed the supposition that when the coloured decorations which prevailed in our churches previous to the Reformation were afterwards hidden or obliterated, neither clergy nor people were quite satisfied with the bare whitewashed walls, and hence the adoption of a more simple and scriptural mode

* There are eight bells in the tower.

† See illustration.

‡ The remains of the screen at Binham and the saints painted upon it have been covered over and *texts* placed upon the white ground.

of adorning the churches which combined instruction with ornament; and this mode, we have reason to think, continued until the mistaken zeal of the Puritans destroyed, without any regard to the use or abuse of the custom, mural decoration of every kind.

On turning to the earliest register of the parish, "Copied oute of a paper Booke in Anno 1509 by Robert Knap, parishe Clarke of this Towne of Wells, whoe began his office the ii daye of October in a° dm̃ 1575, being of th' age at that time xxx yeres and upwarde;" we find the first date to be 1509 October 8, and the first mention of a minister is at the foot of the page.

"Buryings in a° 1558, Novc̃b^r 8, was buried John Rayner, bachelor of Divinitie and Parson of Wells. A good keeper of hospitalitie for ye poore."

1583.

Burialls in a° p^e d°.

Decemb. Perished upon the West coast,* coming from Spain, Richd Waller, Chris^r Dodd, John Bunting, Willm Craven, George Page, Gregory Baxter, Chris^r Baxter, Thos Ayres, Henry Gouldsmith, Walter Marshall, Robert Archer, Oliver Cobb, Willm Barrett, & Richd Dye, whose deaths were brought to pass by the detestable working of an execrable witche of Kings Lynn, whose name was Mother Gabley, by the boiling or rather labouring of certayn Eggs in a payle full of colde water, afterward approved sufficiently at the araignement of ye saide Witche." †

* Of the Harbour?

† In Archbishop Cranmer's Articles of Visitation, 1549, is the following: "*Item*, You shall inquire, whether you know of any that use charms, sorcery, enchantments, witchcraft, soothsaying, or any like craft invented by the Devil." But it was not until the next century, in the reigns of James and his successors, that these poor deluded people became the victims of authorized "Witch-finders."

Buryalls in anno 1578.
Januarii 19. buryed Thomas Burward.

Burialls in anno 1598.
Aug. 12. Margret Burwood, widdowe, being aboute the age of 95 yeres. She was a mydwife, gracious for never decaied any woman under her hand, she was devoute, charitable, & to her abilitie a good keeper of hospitalitie.

These were the parties whose memories are preserved in the above Latin epitaph, and it were easy to multiply extracts of the kind, but I fear few would feel grateful for them, and I desist. The details respecting the structure and decoration of the church, dry as they are, and as they must almost of necessity be, I have given with some minuteness, for in one point of view they may be worth recording. There is no doubt that this church must, at no very distant time, undergo a thorough repair, and as little doubt, I trust, that its restoration will be undertaken in a generous spirit and directed by a cultivated taste: but however perfect the restoration, some will always feel a curiosity respecting the original structure; and evidence, as to how far the present corresponds with the past, is seldom without interest to the antiquary.

Hunworth Rectory,
December, 1855.

Goods and Ornaments of Norwich Churches

IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

HENRY HARROD, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

In the year 1368, William de Swyneflete, Archdeacon of Norwich, caused to be prepared a certain vellum book, in which was forthwith entered inventories of the ornaments of all the churches of his archdeaconry. These were added to by John Derlington, who succeeded him in 1387, to some extent, and by William de Westacre, who succeeded Derlington in 1407 and died in 1419. The subsequent additions are very small indeed.

This volume, therefore, gives a most valuable insight into the goods and ornaments of the churches in town and country in the fourteenth century. I am aware of nothing to compare with it in the information of this kind which it affords. The *Monasticon* furnishes several Inventories of Cathedral and Conventual Furniture, but generally taken at a later period; and in the teeming stores at Carlton Ride are the Church Inventories taken at the Reformation, of which we have printed a few in an earlier volume,[1] and of others I shall avail myself as much as I am able in illustrating my extracts from this volume. There is also at Carlton Ride a very interesting Roll (of which I am surprised more use has not hitherto been made) of the possessions of the Templars, on their dissolution in 1312. In this Roll is an Inventory of

[1] Vol. I., p. 73.

the Goods of the Temple Church, taken in the first year of Edward II., which I some years ago "made a note of," and which I shall add at the foot of this page for the purpose of comparison with those I am about to place before the Society.[2]

[2] *Goods and Ornaments in the Temple Church, London.*—Account of Nicholas Pygott, one of the sheriffs of London, and Nigel Drury, the last sheriff, taken the 10th January, 1st Edward II., 1307.

In the Great Church:—One silver-gilt chalice, 29*s.* 9*d.*; two silver-gilt thuribles, 2 marks; two silver phiols, 40*d.*; two silver patens, 20*s.*; one copper ship, and one silver spoon to the same, 10*d.*; one ivory pix for the Eucharist, with silver cup to the same, ½ a mark; one pewter crismatory, 4*d.*; one metal cross with banner, 12*d.*; one silver foot to the cross, 6*d.*; one missal; one silver text, in which the Gospels for the whole year are written, 3 marks; six pairs of vestments, with tunics and dalmatics, 48*s.*; one vestment for holidays, without tunic and dalmatic, 3*s.*; one pair of albes and amytes for deacon, 18*d.*; two pairs of albes for boys, 12*d.*; two offertories, 2*s.*; two rochets, 2*s.*; one corporal, 2*s.*; one towel and altar cover, 5*s.*; one frontal before the altar, 12*d.*; five carpets lying before the high altar and two choral copes, ½ mark; two candlesticks of Limoges work, for processional lights, 2*s.*; six candlesticks of metal before the great altar, 1 mark; two pairs of organs, 40*s.*; one iron candlestick, 6*d.*; one carpet, 10*s.*, and another, 6*s.* 8*d.*—found in the Great Church of the Temple at the time of taking the aforesaid Account.

In the Choir:—Five antiphoners, 3 marks; four psalters, 6*s.*; two legends, viz., one of Festivals and one of Saints, 10*s.*; two Bibles, 2 marks; one ordinal, 6*d.*; one capitular, 3*s.*; one martyrology, 18*s.*; one pastorale, ½ a mark; four gradales, 20*s.*; three tropers, 3*s.*; one epistolary, 18*d.*; eight processionaries, 4*s.*; one processionary, 12*d.*; two cushions to chanters' chairs and one book for the organs, 5*s.*; one ivory paten, 3*d.*—found in the Choir at the time aforesaid.

At St. John's Altar:—One silver-gilt chalice, 40*s.*; one missal, 40*s.*; one pair of vestments, 2*s.*; four consecrated towels, 2*s.*; one rochet, 6*d.*; one towel, 6*d.*; one ivory paten, 6*d.*; two phiols and one pewter bason, 3*d.*—found at the Altar of St. John.

At St. Nicholas' Altar:—Chalice, missal, &c.; one pewter bason, 3*d.*; one little bell, 2*d.*

In a coffer before St. John's Altar:—Frontals, towels, rochets, surplices.

Two chairs, with two cushions, 2*s.*; one little bell, 2*s.*—found in a coffer before same altar.

In St. Mary's Church:—One missal, 20*s.*; seven tropers, 7*s.*; one book of

It would, of course, be impossible to print in these pages over 800 inventories, and I shall therefore on this occasion select a few of the Inventories of Norwich Churches, including that of St. Peter of Mancroft. The churches at that time in use in the city, exclusive of the Cathedral and Conventual Churches, were in all 46. The following list of them is in the order in which they stand in the book.

Divinity, 1 mark; one book, called "Chabel," 1 mark; vestments, towels, rochet, surplice, chalice, 40*s.*; six towels, two phiols, one pewter paten, one sconse; two paxbredes, 18*d.*—found in the Church of the Blessed Mary before the door of the hall.

In the Vestry:—Silver-gilt chalice, 2½ marks; missal; silver candlesticks, 40*s.*; nineteen divers books, 10 marks; twenty-two banners, 2 marks; eleven chasubles of divers colours, 20 marks; twenty-eight choral copes and four little copes for the choristers, in all 10li.; nine albes with apparel, 3½ marks; three albes with vestment, 10*s.*; one frontal of cloth of gold and canaber; two cloths, one of silk, the other of gold, 30*s.*; one ridell (curtain) before the altar, 10*s.*; twenty-four tunicles and dalmatics, 4li. 16s.; eight towels for altar, 12*s.*; seven ditto, 7*s.*; five surplices, 7*s.* 7*d.*; two rochets, 3*s.* 9*d.*; offertory, and other small things in a coffer, 8*s.*; one cross with Mary and John, 100*s.*; two silver basons, 4½ marks; one silver vase, with silver red for a sprinkler, 6 marks; one silver thurible, 3 marks; one silver ship with silver spoon, and crystal candlestick with silver feet, 20*s.*; one silver case, with divers relics, 10li.; *one sword, with which the blessed St. Thomas of Canterbury was killed, as it is said*, of the value of which the accountants are ignorant; two crosses of the wood on which Christ was crucified, value unknown; one piece of ivory, 12*d.*; common seal of the Temple; silver vase in which is placed the blood of Christ, 1 mark; one piece of silver with paten, 2*s.*; crystal vase with silver foot and cover, with divers relics, value of the silver 1 mark; one text with Gospels, with silver-gilt tables, 100*s.*; one little pix with divers relics, and other pixes; two ivory coffers, under lock, full of divers relics, value unknown; . . . . two mitres, 5*s.*; tables, with images; texts, one with a precious stone, value 10*s.*; one pastoral staff, called a cross, with a silver head, one mark; two cedar staves for the chanters, ½ a mark; two ivory horns, 4*s.*; one net, which is called *Espinum* (?) to cover lectern, 2*s.*; one vase of Limoges work, 2*s.*; . . one copper horn, 6*d.*

The Inventory also contains an exact appraised account of everything found in hall, chambers, dormitory, wardrobes, kitchen, cellars, stables, and all the other offices.

1. St. Peter of Mancroft
2. St. Augustin
3. St. Martin Coslany
4. St. Botolph
5. St. Mary Coslany
6. St. Michael Coslany
7. St. George of Colgate
8. St. Clement at the Bridge
9. St. Edmund
10. St. James
11. St. Saviour
12. St. Margaret, Fyebridge
13. All Saints, Fyebridge
14. St. Mary Combust
15. St. Margaret of Newbridge
16. St. Olave
17. St. Simon and Jude
18. St. George at the Gates (Tombland)
19. St. Peter de Houndegate
20. St. Michael at the Pleas
21. St. Andrew
22. St. Cross
23. St. John Maddyrmarket
24. St. Gregory
25. St. Laurence
26. St. Margaret Westwyck
27. St. Swithin
28. St. Benedict
29. St. Giles
30. St. Stephen
31. St. John, Ber Street
32. All Saints, Ber Street
33. St. Sepulchre
34. St. Bartholomew
35. St. Michael, Ber Street
36. St. Martin at Bale
37. St. Peter Southgate
38. St. Etheldred
39. St. Edward
40. St. Julian
41. St. Clement Conesford
42. St. Peter Parmentergate
43. St. Vedast
44. St. Mary Parva
45. St. Martin at Palace Gate
46. St. Paul

Seven are named as then destroyed or annexed to other parishes.

47. St. Wyndwall
48. St. Olaves Chapel
49. St. Michael Conisford
50. St. John Evangelist
51. St. Cuthbert
52. St. Matthew
53. St. Christopher

And two, St. Mary in the Marsh and St. Anne, are not named at all. St. Mary in the Marsh was not in the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, but of the prior. The reason of St. Anne being omitted I cannot ascertain with certainty; it was not demolished until 1370, but might have been disused some time before.

This shows that in the beginning of the fourteenth century there were 55 churches in use in the City of Norwich, exclusive of the Cathedral and Conventual Churches.

The purpose for which this volume was prepared was probably to enable the archdeacon, at his leisure, to ascertain how far the several parishes complied with the existing Constitutions of the Church in the provision of proper utensils and vestments for their churches. In an early part of the volume there is a transcript of Constitutions of Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury,[3] about 1567; amongst other things, directing the ordinary to see that each parish had in its church, and kept in proper repair, the following necessaries, viz.:—

Legend; Antiphoner; Gradale; two Psalters; Troper; Ordinal; Missal; Manual; Chalice; Principal Vestment, with Chasuble, Dalmatic, Tunic, Cope for Choir, with their appendages; Frontal to the Great Altar, with three Towels; three Surplices; one Rochet; Processional Cross; Cross for Funerals; Thurible; Lantern; Bell to carry before the Eucharist at the Visitation of the Sick; Pix for the Eucharist; Crismatory; Veil for Lent; Banner for Rogation-days; Handbells and Bells in Belfry, with cords to the same; Bier for the Dead; Holy-water Stoup; Osculatory; Candlestick for the Paschal Light; Font with Lock;[4] Images in Church; Principal Image in Chancel.

In order, however, to enable those not very conversant with these matters to understand the nature of the several appliances, I subjoin the following list (nearly as it is given by Lindwood) of the requirements made by an ancient Constitution of Archbishop Winchelsea, which formed the groundwork of that of Archbishop Simon.

Legend: lessons from scripture, lives of saints, the writings of ancient fathers and doctors of the church.

Antiphonar: alternate repetition of the psalms. It also

[3] These Constitutions are not in Lindwood's *Provinciale*, nor in Wilkin's *Concilia*.

[4] It is worthy of notice that there is scarcely an instance among the inventories of non-compliance with this regulation.

contained invitatories, hymns, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever was said or sung in the choir, called the seven hours or *Breviary*. The lessons were not included in it.

GRAIL or GRADALE: all that was sung by the choir at high-mass, tracts, sequences, hallelujahs, creed, offertory, trisagium, and the rest. As also the office for sprinkling the holy water.

PSALTER: the psalms.

TROPER: the sequences (devotions used after the Epistles) only, which were not in all grails.

ORDINAL: ordereth the manner of performing the service; also called the *Pie* or *Portius*, and sometimes *Portiforium*, *Portfory*, *Portehois*.

MISSAL: containeth all things pertaining to the saying of mass.

MANUAL: containeth all things belonging to the ministration of the sacraments, blessing of fonts, and other things requiring benediction, and the whole service at processions.

PRINCIPAL VESTMENT: the best *Cope* to be worn at principal feasts.

Chesible: next under the cope.

Dalmatic: deacon's garment.

Tunic: sub-deacon's garment, used in serving minister at mass.

CHORAL COPE: not so good as the festival cope, and worn by the priest who presided at the saying or singing of hours.

AND ALL ITS APPENDAGES, that is,

Amyt, or hood, which covered the head and shoulders and was rolled back during mass.—*Hart: Eccl. Records.*

Albe: a long white vestment without opening, except at top.—*Hart.*

Girdle: a plain white sash.—*Hart.*

Maniple: a piece of silk attached to the left wrist.—*Hart.*

Stole: a narrow vestment passed over the neck and crossed upon the breast.

Frontal to High Altar: a square cloth covering altar and hanging down from it; also called the *Pall.*

Three Towels: two to lay on altar under corporal, the third for wiping the hands.

Three Surplices: for priest, deacon, and sub-deacon.

Rochet: sleeveless surplice for the clerk who assisted the priest at mass, or for the priest at baptism, that his arms might be more at liberty.

Cross for Processions.

Cross for the Dead.

A Censer or Thurible.

A Lanthorn.

Handbell to be carried before the body of Christ in the Visitation of the Sick.

Pix for Eucharist.

Veil for Lent.

Banners for Rogation-days.

Bells with ropes.

Bier for the dead.

Holy-water Stoup.

Osculatory: tablet or board, with picture of Christ, the Virgin, or the like, which the priest kissed himself and gave to the people for the same purpose after the consecration, instead of the ancient kiss of charity.

Candlestick for the Paschal Light.

Font with lock and key.

Chalice, or cup for the wine; more than one, if necessary.

ST. PETER OF MANCROFT. (p. 14.)

Estimation thereof, 25 marks. Portion of the Abbot of Gloucester in the same, 5 marks. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d.* Easter synodals, 1½*d.* Archdeacon's pension, 40*d.* *Ornaments*

of the Church: One Ordinal, three Antiphoners; Legends of Feasts and Saints, in one volume; Martyrology, with Hymnal; five Psalters, two Manuals, two Processionals, two Missals, three Graduals, two Tropers; five proper vestments, with two tunicles and two dalmatics, seven copes for the choir, six linen cloths, four towels, two frontals, two corporas cloths; three silver chalices, two silver patens, four phiols, two auriculars[5] (cushions to place under the Missal); two tin candlesticks, veil for Lent, thirteen surplices, two rochets, four superaltars, two chests for vestments, three portable crosses, handbell, lantern, thurible, sprinkler, two pixes for the Eucharist, chrismatory, and font under lock; bier; Psalter, given by Christian de Burwode; one Missal, given by Thomas del Jurye; one Bible; Legend of Saints, given by Sir Adam some time Parish Chaplain;[6] one silver-gilt cup, given by William de Wymondham; one Psalter, given by William de Creyk; one chasuble, tunicle, and dalmatic, given by John de Henney; one Portius. Item, two tunicles, six cushions (pulvinaria), one with a silver cross; seven carpets, four palls;[7] one vestment, with tunicle and dalmatic; one linen cloth, one frontal, one silver-gilt chalice, given by John Hert; two banners, one chasuble, albe, amite (or hood), with stole; fanon, with two towels, given by Wm. de Blakeney.[8] Item, one towel. Item, one silver-gilt cup, given by Richard de Bittering.[9] Also two silver phiols, two silver candlesticks, one silver thurible, with silver sprinkler, given by Parishioners.

[5] *Auriculare.* Recensio MS. Vasorum et Ornamentorum Ecclesiæ Noviona: *Item unum Auriculare ad ponendum subtus missale.*—Ducange.

[6] If this was Sir Adam de Davenport, it must have been given before 1374, as he then became rector. It may be, and probably is, an earlier Sir Adam.

[7] *Palls.* Item, duo Palla de panno lineo, sive frontellis.—York Inventory, 1519: Dugd. *Monast.*

[8] William de Blakenee, several times Bailiff: in 1339 he first served, and last in 1355.

[9] Richard de Bittering was Bailiff first in 1333, and last in 1356, and was Burgess in Parliament in 15th, 24th, and 27th Edward III.

[Also one vase for the holy water, with four sprinklers (Ysopi)[10] of latten, given by Robert Estoft and Alice his wife.]

[Item, they have one entire vestment, with cope of bloody colour with golden leopards, given by Isabel Wynde. Item, two red copes for the choir, given by the same Isabel. Item, one new and large Antiphoner, given by John Harleston.[1] Item, another Antiphoner, given by Thomas Warn. Item, one new silver crismatory, parcel gilt, given by John Greyne. One processional, given by Elen Harleston.]

[Item, John Cosyn founded there for ever two chantries for two chaplains, the 3rd of the Kalends of January, 1328, to be appointed by the Prior and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, within fifteen days from the time of his death.]

St. Peter Mancroft (p. 2.) Estimation thereof, 25 marks. Portion of the Abbot of Gloucester, 6 marks. Michaelmas synodals, 7½*d.* Easter synodals, 7½*d.* Pension to Archdeacon, 3*s.* 4*d.* *Ornaments of the Church:* Imprimis, one principal vestment of blue velvet powdered with angels of gold, viz., cope, chasuble, two tunicles, three albes. Item, one vestment paled[2] of cloth of gold and silk, viz., one cope, chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, one vestment of white cloth of gold, viz., cope, chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, one vestment of black cloth of gold, viz., cope, chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, one vestment of green silk, viz., chasuble, two tunicles, and one albe. Item, one vestment of cloth of gold, powdered with stags of gold, viz., chasuble and two albes. Item, one vestment of white

[10] *Ysopi*, sprinklers. *Ysopus*, a sprenkelle; *aspersorium* idem est.—Nominale MS.: *Halliwell.*

[1] John Harleston, Sheriff in 1405.

[2] *Paled.* Item duæ peciæ de rubeo velwet *palyd*, cum literis R. R.—York Inventory.

cloth, diapered, viz., chasuble and one albe, given by John Woodward, chaplain. Item, one vestment of red silk, powdered with eagles and stars of gold, viz., one chasuble and one albe. Item, one vestment of black sendall[3] for the dead, for a chaplain. Item, one vestment of red cloth of gold for a chaplain. Item, one vestment of white cloth of gold for a chaplain, for the Commemoration of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Item, one vestment of red cloth of Tarsus[4] for a chaplain. Item, one vestment of silk cloth for holidays for a chaplain. Item, one albe with apparel (parura)[5] of red velvet, powdered with boterfleyes of gold.[6] Item, one albe with apparel of red cloth of gold. Item, one cope paulede powdered with dolfynes. Item, two copes of green cloth of gold for the choir. Item, two copes of red cloth of gold for the choir. Item, given by Alicia Skeet, one vestment of red cloth of gold of Cyprus, with orfreys, with the Passion of our Lord, viz., one cope, one chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, given by William Rys, one vestment biparted of red and blue silk, viz , one cope, one chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, given for the souls of Walter de Bonewell[7] and Alice his wife, one vestment of red silk, with

[3] *Vestment of black sendall.* This was a rich, thin, silken stuff, highly esteemed and very costly. Standards were anciently made of it.—Strutt's *Dresses*, &c., 127.

[4] *Vestment of red cloth of Tarsus.* One kind of silken stuff enriched with gold, so called, was said to have its name from an abbreviation of Tartary. There was another precious kind of cloth, called *Tarsicus*, adorned with branches and other devices, interwoven with threads of gold.—Strutt's *Dresses*, 128.

[5] *Apparel*, parura, thence called subsequently "parours" or "parures." "One Coope, Chesible Diacones, for Deeones; with the awbes and parures." —*Test. Vetusta*, 267.

[6] *Butterflies on vestments, &c.* Item, unus (Coster) pannus magnus de velwetto purpureo broidato cum boterflies.—Windsor Inventory, 8 Ric. II.: Dugd. *Monast.*

Walter de Bonewell, Bailiff 1359.

orfreys[8] of stars of gold, viz., one cope, one chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, one vestment of green silk, strayed, with orfreys of gryffons, viz., one chasuble, two tunicles, and three albes. Item, one vestment of velvet, with chequers, for one chaplain.

Item, one cloth of gold, with a frontal, for the high altar.[9] Item, one black cloth of gold, with three frontals, for the high altar. Item, palls of silk for the high altar. Item, four good linen cloths for the high altar. Item, four plain linen cloths for the high altar. Item, four banners. Item, two cloths for pulpit (ambo).[10] Item, two carpets with two bankers. Item, one principal corporas cloth. Item, five other corporas cloths for the high altar. Item, one principal chalice for the high altar, given by William Carleton. Item, two chalices for the high altar. Item, two chalices for the commonalty. Item, one cup given by Master Adam Davenport, rector.[1] Item, two cups of silver gilt. Item, two silver chargers. Item, two silver candlesticks. Item, one silver chalice, bestowed by Robert de Dereham, the cook, assigned to the parish to be used at the altar of the Holy Trinity, otherwise called "Hilbronde's auter." Item, one thurible, with ship of silver. Item, one thurible, with ship of silver gilt, given by John Latimer[2] and his wife, having six lions' heads to void the

[8] *Orfreys*, aurifrigium. Fringe or border of gold is a general description of whatever is wrought in gold, either in embroidery or chasing in metal. When embroidered, it was a broad phylactery worn by priests, in which figures of saints and other ornaments were repeated.—See Introduction, *Testa. Vestusta*, p. xxii.

[9] *Cloths for altar.* Imprimis, a costly cloth of gold for the high altar upon principal feasts, having in the midst images of the Trinity, of our Lady, &c., with many other images, having a frontlet of cloth of gold, with Scriptures, and a linen cloth affixed to the same.—Lincoln Inventory: Dugd. *Monast.*

[10] *Ambo*, Pulpitum, Tribunal Ecclesiæ ad quod gradibus ascenditur.—*Ducange.*

[1] Sir Adam Davenport, appointed rector 1374, and was the last.

[2] John Latimer, Bailiff first in 1363, last in 1388; Burgess in Parliament 45th Edward III., 4th Richard II.

smoke. Item, one silver cross. Item, one silver sprinkler. Item, two phiols of silver. Item, one latten crismatory. Item, two tin candlesticks. Item, two portable candlesticks of latten. Item, one cross of latten. Item, two thuribles of latten. Item, one lectern of latten, given by William Blakenee.[3] Item, two cups of latten for Corpus Christi. Item, two great bells. Item, two little bells (parvæ campanæ.) Item, two little bells for the dead. Item, one little bell (tintinnabulum).[4] Item, one bell called a Sacryng Bell. Item, five pillows of silk. Item, one veil for Lent.[5] Item, one new Missal, given by John Latimer and Margaret his wife, under condition that the same Margaret should have one other Missal of the church for her life for her chapel, so that after her decease the same Missal remain for ever to the said church. Item, one Missal for the high altar, with all "Gloria in excelsis" for the year in the beginning of the same, and three new quires at the end of the book. Item, two Missals for the commonalty, one given by Thomas de Jury whose name is written in the beginning of the book, having three new quires in the end, and the other Missal has four new quires in the middle. Item, one Manual with "Placebo" at the beginning and the Commemoration of the Blessed Virgin Mary, viz., "Salve Sancte Parens," in the end.

[3] William Blakeney, see page 96.

[4] *Bells.* The return of bells in most of the churches comprises only hand-bells, and not those in the tower. In this case I am at a loss to decide whether any of these bells were in the tower or not. There are frequently more than one hand-bell named in the account, but they are usually so called (campanæ manuales); and there is at least one instance of a fixed bell, viz., in the Foxley Inventory, p. 73*a*: "Campana manuale & 1 *rota campana plena.*" In the List of Goods sold, temp. Edward VI., from St. Andrew's Church, four sacring bells are mentioned; and this at Foxley may have been fixed in a bell-cot above the rood-loft.

[5] *Veil for Lent.* 1511, paid to the bellman for covering the images in Lent, for hanging up the veil and other Lenten cloths, for a line for the veil before the high altar.—*Old Church Book, St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth.*

Item, one new Gradual, given by Mast. Roger Middelton,[6] whose name is written in the beginning, and Sequences, viz., "Verbum bonum," in the end. Item, two new Graduals, given by John Latimer, whose name is written in the beginning, of which books one ends with the Mass of Espousals and the other with the Mass of St. Lucius the Pope. Item, three Processionals. Item, two Ordinals, of which one in a great volume with Tonal[7] in the end, and the other in little volumes, with all the "Kyrye" whatsoever which ought to be said for the year. Item, one Bible, which has at the end an addition which commences "Attende sedm̃ Eusebiũ." Item, one Golden Legend which ends after the life of St. Ignatius with this sentence, "Si quibus tamen incideret puniretur."[8] Item, one Legend of Festivals in a great volume, having in the end seven Sermons of St. Silvester the Pope. Item, one Legend of Saints which ends with the three last Sermons of St. Ambrose.[9] Item, two Portiforia in large volumes, of which one has a new quire and a half between the Table of Feasts and Kalendar, and in the end the Service of Corpus Christi without note; and the other has a new quire and a half in the middle of the book, and in the end one little Tonale. Item, two Portiforia in two little volumes, of which one has in the middle divers quires, and the other has divers "Venite" in the end. Item, two Antiphoners in great volumes, of which one has a new quire and a half between the Kalendar

[6] Roger Middleton, rector 1361 to 1374.

[7] *Tonal.* I cannot find this word in Ducange, or in any glossary to which I have access; but I presume it is derived from *Tonus*, cantus inflexus, "& servitium totum fiet in vigilia in Tono" (*Ducange*); and that it was a small music-book, generally bound up with the service-books, but sometimes by itself, as in the Holt Inventory, p. 83*a*.

[8] *Golden Legend.* In the copy in the Public Library at Norwich, "si qs tn' incideret puniret⁹" occurs nearly at the end of the Life of St. Ignatius.—*January.*

[9] They occur near the end of the Legend of St. Ambrose in the Golden Legend, fo. 41; the Public Library copy containing 157 folios.

and the Table of Saints, and the other has divers new quires with divers additions in the middle before the Kalendar. Item, one Collectarium, having a capital letter of gold and another capital letter of silver. Item, three Psalters, of which the first begins with the Service of Corpus Christi, and the second has in the end "Placebo" and "Dirige," and the third has all the Lessons of the Commemoration of the Blessed Virgin Mary for the whole year. Item, one new Martyrology. Item, one other old Martyrology.

Ornaments for the Feasts of Holy Innocents and St. Nicholas: Inprimis, one vestment of silk, viz., one chasuble, two tunicles, one cope, and three albes. Item, four copes for the boys. Item, one mitre of great price, with pastoral staff.[10] Item, for the altar of St. Nicholas, three frontals with linen

[10] *Copes for the boys, and Mitre of great value.* This last was for the Boy Bishop. The boys belonging to the choir, on the Feasts of St. Nicholas and Holy Innocents, dressed themselves in full pontificals, and obtained possession of the church; one of their number for the time became their prelate, and was adorned with mitre and crozier. They prayed, chanted, and performed Mass, and the Boy Bishop, from the altar or the pulpit, delivered a sermon, and received contributions at the conclusion of the service. They then went in procession through the streets; and Warton supposes, with some probability, that the *Eton Montem* originated in the procession of the Boy Bishop.—*Pictorial History of England,* Vol. I., p. 881.

In the Wardrobe Accounts, 10th, 11th, and 14th Edw. II., are payments—

"To John, son of Alan de Scroby, Boy Bishop officiating on St. Nicholas day in the King's Chapel, 6s. 8d.

"To the Boy Bishop of St. Mary's Church at Nottingham, coming into the King's presence on the Feast of Holy Innocents, 10s."—*Archæologia,* Vol. XXVI., 342.

Item, una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum.

Item, una capa de tissue pro episcopo puerorum.

Item, Duæ capæ veteres olim pro episcopo puerorum.—York Inventory: Dugd. *Monast.*

Item, a sacrying bell of silver, weighing 7 ounces.

Item, a cope of red velvet, with rolls and clouds, ordained for the Barn Bishop, with this Scripture, "The high way is best."—Lincoln Inventory: Dugd. *Monast.*

And see the Inventory of St. Peter Per Mountergate, temp. Edward VI.

cloths. Item, four cloths, with four Ridels,[1] for the aforesaid altar.

Ornaments for the Chapel of the Blessed Mary: Inprimis, four vestments for a chaplain. Item, four linen cloths for the altar. Item, four towels. Item, two silk palls.. Item, one chalice. Item, one Missal. Item, one white cloth, with carpet and frontal. Item, one painted cloth, with frontal. Item, three corporas cloths. Item, one pix. Item, four pillows. Item, one Portiforium, fastened with chains. Item, two guards for the altar.

Ornaments for the Chantry of John Cosyn:[2] Inprimis, one Missal, given by Sir Walter Leef, chaplain. Item, one Portiforium. Item, one silver chalice, given by John Cosyn. Item, two vestments for each chaplain. Item, two linen cloths and one towel. Item, two phiols and one surplice, and one corporas cloth.

Although standing last in the book, the first of the above Inventories is probably the earlier in point of date. It is inserted in page 14*a* in its regular order, if taken in the course of a perambulation of the city; that is, between the Inventories of St. Giles and St. Stephen. The entries between brackets show the additions made at different times subsequently, some as late as 1400, or even later. The second Inventory is at the beginning of the book, in two of the fly leaves before the commencement of the regular entries, which begin at page 4 with that of St. Augustine. That this second Inventory was the last in the time of its insertion, seems to be confirmed on an examination of the names of donors: those in the older entries at p. 14*a* occur in corporate proceedings before 1360, and the majority of those in the other after that period.

[1] *Ridells*, ridellus. Cortina ex Gallico *Rideau:* "Tres capæ cum toto apparatu altaris, sine Ridello.—Windsor Inventory.

[2] See note of its foundation in first Inventory.

The church of St. Peter of Mancroft, therefore, to which both the foregoing Inventories relate, was that pulled down and rebuilt about the year 1445; and although, no doubt, many of the goods above enumerated were retained in the new building, the number was most likely largely increased by fresh donations and legacies.

The Return to the Commission of King Edward VI. is not to be found in the volumes of Returns at the Carlton Ride Record Office; but in a Book of Presentments made to the Commissioners, is one from the churchwardens of St. Peter of Mancroft, that they had sold plate and ornaments to the value of £199. 19*s*. 4*d*., which sum was then remaining in their hands: a sum, I presume, representing £1,300. or £1,400. at the least, at the present value of money. And these sales did not include the whole of the goods of the church, for there is a presentment in the 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary to a commission then issued, in which a number of them are stated to be still remaining in the church; amongst others,

"9 Hangings of Blakk Satten of Brydges (Bruges) inbroydred with hedds of deth, called 'Auter Cloths.'"

"A payer of organns, value 40^{s}."

ST. STEPHEN. (p. 15.)

Estimation thereof, with vicarage, 10 marks. Office of Infirmarer of the Cathedral Church of Norwich receives a certain pension from the vicarage of the said church of 13 marks. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d*. Easter synodals, 1½*d*. *Ornaments of the Church:* Two Ordinals, three Antiphoners, Legend of Festivals and Saints in two volumes, four Psalters, Martyrology, two Manuals, two Processionaries, three Missals, four Graduals, with Tropers; seven good vestments, seventeen linen cloths, seven towels, thirteen corporals, two frontals, one

silver chalice, with one spoon; one chalice of pewter, one paten, ten surplices, four phiols, two thuribles, lantern, lamp, sprinkler, portable cross, holy-water stoup, three crosses, two chests for vestments, pix for the Eucharist, crismatory, font under lock, one superaltar, handbell, veil for lent, one Portifory, noted; five copes for the choir, of which one given by Richard Fish, and dalmatic. Item, one vestment, with tunic, dalmatic, seven pulvinaria, two palls of silk, three carpets of worthstede; one albe per se with apparel of silk. Item, one Legend of Festivals, noted, given by the vicar and parish. Item, one quire with the Service for Corpus Christi in the middle [*word obliterated*] silver-gilt chalice, given by Thomas Reynbald. *And there is in the same Church*, one chantry, which Letitia Payn founded, to be celebrated by two chaplains, of which one was wont to celebrate daily in the same church, the other in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft; and now, by reason of the smallness of the stipend to those officiating in the said chantry, one chaplain serves one week in the said church of St. Stephen, and another week in the church of St. Peter aforesaid, and the Prior of Norwich is patron of the said chantry; and the said chaplain has a certain fair mansion amortised for the said chantry in the parish of St. Peter aforesaid.[3] Annual value of the same chantry, 6 marks.

[Item, one new and complete vestment of white cameta, given by the rector[4] (*sic*) and parish; and one complete vestment of black cameta, given by Ralph Ive; and one silver thurible, with sprinkler, and a silver pix for the Eucharist, given by the same Ralph. Item, one new and good Pro-

[3] This was in Over or Upper Newport or Bethel Street as it is now called, and was the most eastern tenement but one on the South side of that street, and called *Stonehall.—Blomefield*, IV., p. 234. This house was conveyed to her with the "volta subterranea," by Nicholas de Blakeney, 17th Richard II.

[4] It was a rectory till 1205, when it was appropriated, after the death of John de Hastings, Rector, to the Priory of Norwich.

cessionary, given by Henry Pykyng. Item, two costers of green tapesery, powdered with divers arms. Item, one coster of the same colour, covered with birds, given by William Asseger.]

[Item, one complete vestment of red cloth of gold, by Ann Hyndes, viz., chasuble, albe, dalmatic, tunic, and two copes; and one frontal for the high altar and two corporals of the same suit, given by John Gilberd. Item, one silver-gilt chalice, given by John Reyner,[5] last vicar of the said parish, to serve at the altar of St. Mary Magdalen for ever. Item, one new gilt chalice, given to the high altar by Master Geoffrey Berney.[6] Item, one good Missal, with wooden case fastened with a lock.]

[Item, two silver patens, two silver candlesticks, two silver thuribles, parcel gilt, given by Geoffrey Bonewell,[7] chaplain, deceased; two silver-gilt chalices, complete, given by Walter Daniel, citizen of Norwich,[8] of which one was given to the altar of St. Nicholas and the other to that of St. Thomas in the same church. Item, one great Portifory adorned with silk and having four silver clasps, of the provision of Geoffrey Berney, vicar, and the parishioners. Item, one chalice, with paten, entirely gilt, given by Henry Plomer, chaplain.]

[One brass bason for the holy water.]

[Item, two new Antiphoners, given by Richard Castre, some time vicar there. Item, two sanguine copes of one suit of baudekyn, given by the executors of John Spencer,[9] vicar. Item, one Missal, given by Thomas Danyell. Item, one Lectionary, noted; one book of Evangelists, one book of Epistles, given by Master William Bernham, vicar.[10]

[5] Died in 1400.

[6] Vicar, 1400 to 1402.

[7] Vicar, 1402 to 1420. Known as the "Good Vicar."

[8] Bailiff, 1385, 1392, 1399; Mayor, 1407, 1409, 1419, 1423; died in 1426. Brass remains in the church.

[9] Vicar, 1420 to 1424.

[10] Vicar, 1424 to 1435, and Chancellor of the Diocese from 1420 to his death.

Item, one great and curious cross standing upon a gilt foot, with a *pamell* for the staff of the said cross, all of silver and well gilt. Item, one great thurible, well gilt. Item, two little patens of one pattern, parcel gilt; two silver phiols, parcel gilt, given by the said John Spencer, some time vicar. Item, one silver thurible, parcel gilt, given by John Schotesham[1] and the parishioners. Item, one crismatory of silver, parcel gilt, standing on four feet, given by the said John Spencer, vicar, and the parishioners. Item, one complete vestment of cloth of gold, the back black, with white stars, green branches, and great leopards of gold; and one lectern clothe, of the same suit, of silken cloth of silver. Item, one cope of white busteyne,[2] embroidered with red roses, given by the said John Spencer, vicar. Item, one new Martyrology, given by the same John Spencer.]

SAINT ANDREW. (p. 11.)

Estimation thereof, 100*s*. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d*. Easter synodals, 1½*d*. Pension to archdeacon, 2*s*. *Ornaments of the Church:* One Ordinal, two Antiphonaries, Legend of Festivals and Saints, in one volume, given by the Rector; three Psalters, Martyrology, two Manuals, one Processional, Missal, with clasp; two Graduals, with Tropers; one quire of the Service of Corpus Christi, another with Tonal. Item, seven decent vestments, twelve linen cloths, six towels, two frontals, silver chalice, four phiols, two thuribles, lamp, handbell, nineteen surplices, pix for Eucharist, crismatory and font under lock, two portable crosses, three superaltars, chest for vestments, bier, banner, Missal, given by Bartholomew de Sall; one Portifory, one chalice, one gilt chalice, one com-

[1] Alderman and Sheriff, 1410 and 1419.

[2] *Bustian*, a kind of coarse cloth.—*Halliwell.*

plete vestment, viz., three albes, three amites, tunic, dalmatic, choral cope; frontal of one suit, one table cloth of 6 ells, one towel of the same, "longrond" doubled, given by Alice de Erlham for the high altar; one grey amite, powdered, with the hood of a cope; two copes for choir, one of silk the other of spinet; one gilt spoon, two tin candlesticks, two phiols, one pall for the high altar, with guards; two bankers and one carpet, one black cloth to cover the great cross in the church, one hearse for candles, one cloth for the high altar, one silk cloth for paten.

[Item, one coupe for the body of Christ, gilt and enamelled, good and precious, given by William Luminour,[3] Margaret Fairchilde, and William de Apelyerd.[4] Item, one Gradual that the said William Lomynour bestowed on the church; two silver patens, given by Margaret Fairchild;[5] two silver candlesticks, parcel gilt; one silver-gilt cross, two silver-gilt thuribles, one silver ship for incense, one silver sprinkler, two silver phials, one new Missal, given by Margaret Fairchild.]

[Item, one new Gradual, given by John Skrevener. Item, one Portifory, noted, given by Andrew Clerk, and one Psalter. Item, one Missal, one silver-gilt chalice, given by the parishioners. Item, one Legend of Saints, given by Bartholomew Appylyerd. Item, one towel, given by Margaret Schotesham. Item, one new Legend in two volumes. Item, four brass candlesticks. Item, one doser and banker, and five qwossones of one suite of tapysserye werke. Item, one carpet of green. Item, one cloth of gold for the high altar, paled with velvet and powdered with eagles.]

[Item, one new chalice, given by St. Andrew's Guild.]

[3] Bailiff, 1381.

[4] Bailiff, 1386, 1395, 1401; Mayor, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1411, 1412; Burgess in Parliament, 7th, 8th, 14th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Richard II.; 3rd and 7th Henry IV. Built the fine flint house in St. Andrew's churchyard, and died in 1418. Will printed in Vol. IV., p. 324.

[5] Margaret, widow of Peter Fairchild, gave to the College of St. Mary in the Fields, in 1377, a shop to sell towards building their cloister.

[Item, William Lomynour gave a certain annual rent to find a taper of the weight of one pound, to burn continually in the said church for the souls of his benefactors. Item, one cloth, painted and stained, for the high altar, given by John Perotte, chaplain there. Item, one silver-gilt pix for the body of Christ, given by John Norfolk. Item, one Missal of the gift of John Coppyng.]

[Item, one black cloth for the high altar, powdered with silver eagles. Item, one other for the dead. Item, two frontals for the pulpit of tapserwerke. Item, one chalice, given by Agnes Holviston.]

The church of St. Andrew was entirely rebuilt in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the goods were then, doubtless, greatly augmented. Among the articles enumerated in the Return of the Commissioners, temp. Edw. VI., are the following :—

Item, the best Cross w^{t} a Chrystal, parcel gilt, weighing 95 ounces at 5^{s}. the ounce . .	23^{li}. 15^{s}.
Item, a Monstrall w^{t} the burall, gilt, weighing 40 ounces, at 5^{s}. the ounce	10^{li}.
Item, a verge or wand of silver, weighing an ounce	5^{s}.
Item, *an olde sewte of redde velwet, poudered w^{t} splayed Egells*	26^{s}. 8^{d}.
Item, four sacring Bells, weighing fourteen pounds, at 2 pence the pound	2^{s}. 4^{d}.
Item, *the Selyng in the Chapell in the stepyll*, w^{t} the Paschall shafte	4^{s}.
Item, a great latten Lectorne	46^{s}. 8^{d}.
Item, ij peir of orgonnes	10^{li}.
Seven Bells in the steeple: one of them called the Saints Bell.	

Out of the sum obtained from the sale of the church goods, the parish paid £17. to the repairs of the gates and walls;

£20. to the repair of the Great Hospital, injured by fire by the rebels under Kett; and they lost £46. 18*s*. 10*d*. by the first and second proclamations of shillings to sixpences, and groats to twopence.[6]

SAINT LAURENCE. (p. 12.)

Estimation of the same, 5 marks. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d*. Easter synodals, 1½*d*. *Ornaments of the same:* One Ordinal, two Antiphoners, Legend of Festivals and Saints in two volumes, two Psalters by themselves, three Gradales, three Tropers, one Missal, one Manual, Martyrology, two Processionaries, six good vestments, tunic, dalmatic, three copes for the choir, nine linen cloths, three towels, six surplices, two silver chalices, pix for the Eucharist, crismatory, font under lock, thurible, lantern, Lenten veil, three phiols, table of peace, two cloths of gold, frontal, sprinkler, banner with lance, handbell, portable cross. Item, one vestment entire, given by Nicholas Rodlond; one Missal given to the altar of the Holy Cross. Item, Portifory, given by Thomas, Rector;[7] two tin candlesticks, two tunics, albe, two chests for vestments, two carpets, of which one green and the other "strayed;" one cloth of gold. Item, one chasuble, tunic, dalmatic, albe, with amyte and apparel, cope for choir, given by Richard de Bumpsted; one Antiphoner, given by Reginald de Huntyngdon in the year of our Lord, 62.

And memorandum, that in ancient time there was given for the said church one acre of land called "Seynt Laurenz Akér," lying in the fields of Erlham, for which said acre of land the Rector of the same church who should hold the same

[6] These proclamations were made on the 9th July and 17th August, 1550. —See Stow's *Annals*.

[7] Thomas de Bughton, Rector, 1329.

should for such time find a man to ring a certain hour every night during the year, which "Wlgarit" is called "covefeu." Portion of the Abbot of St. Edmund in the same church, 40*s*.[8]

[Item, one suit of vestments, with cope for choir, tunic, dalmatic, and their appendages of velvet of a blue color, powdered with eagles of gold, given by John Gyney, deceased. Item, one other suit of vestments, with choral cope, tunic, dalmatic, with all their appendages of cloth of gold of a black color, powdered with little birds of blue, given by Edward Pilcrowe. Item, one new silver chalice, well gilt, with paten of the same suit. Item, one old Missal, given by Alice de Bumpstede. Item, two silver-gilt phiols and one silver-gilt nouche, powdered with precious gems, hanging to the choral cope upon the priest's breast. Item, one cloth of say, powdered with white roses, and image of St. Laurence standing in the midst of the same; embroidered white cloth, with guards of black velvet, powdered with stars of gold, pertaining to the high altar; three cloths of blue sandall, powdered with gold eagles, with guards of red color, powdered with grey leopards, for the service of the three altars in the chancel and nave of the church, given by Sir Robert de Runale,[9] some time Rector of the same. Item, three white linen cloths, powdered with great red crosses of saye, for the service of the same three altars, with covers of the same suit for covering all the images in the church in the time of Lent. Item, stoup for the holy water and sprinkler of latten, with shaft having four angels of wood, well painted,

[8] This arose out of the bequest of Alfric, Bishop of Elmham, by his will (*Blomefield*, Vol. III., p. 461) ic an Jan Hage bynnen Norwic, for mine soule and for alle y^t it me vthen into St. Edmund. He died in 1038, and the rubric to the will in the Bury Register notes this as "mansuram ad Norwycum, viz., ubi modo est ecclesia Sc̄i Laurentii, que reddit per annum unum lastum de alleec," and I suppose the 40*s*. was a commuted payment.

[9] Robert de Runhall, Rector, 1340 to 1388.

for the paschal candle, and two censers of brass, given by Margaret Cobb, deceased. Item, one new Missal, given by the parishioners. Item, three linen cloths, with three frontals "steyned" red, blue, and black, pertaining to the said three altars, and one new corporale, given by Roger Parker, Litester. Item, one new linen cloth to the high altar, with crosses of black silk in the ends of the same. Item, nine new linen cloths. Item, three cushions to place under Missal, of green taffety, and one little silver cross with relics enclosed.]

[Item, two silver-gilt chalices. Item, one brass cross, gilt, given by John Hogekyns.]

[Item, one silver-gilt and enamelled cross, given by Adam Helsyng. Item, one silver pix, gilt at the top, given by John Alsgeer. Item, one silver crismatory, everywhere gilt, given by the same John Alsger. Item, two silver-gilt candlesticks, given by John Sholdham. Item, one silver-gilt crown, with precious stones, given by the parishioners.]

ST. JOHN DE MADYRMARKET. (p. 11.)

Estimation, 5 marks. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d.* Easter synodals, 1½*d.* *Ornaments of the Church:* One Antiphoner, Legends of Feasts and Saints in one volume; two Psalters, of which one with Hymnal and Troper; one Martyrology, Manual, two Processionaries, Missal with clasp, two Gradales by themselves. Item, three good vestments, four corporas cloths, six linen cloths, two towels, two frontals, two silver chalices, two phiols, portable cross, thurible, lantern, chest for vestments, two superaltars, pix for Eucharist, crismatory and font under lock, handbell, banner, bier, frontal to pulpit, veil, two silk cloths, two copes for the choir, of which one was given by John de Corpesti; one Portifory, noted; one

new Missal, given by Roger[10] the Rector; two palls, one tunic, one carpet of taffata. *Portion of the Prior of Longa Villa in the same, ½ a mark.*

[Item, two good Gradales, one complete vestment of red silk, with choral cope, powdered with stars and crescents of gold; one other cope of camaca,[1] one chasuble, with amite of blue and red mixed, given by Dan Thomas Christenmess,[2] deceased, the last Rector of the same church.]

[Item, four quires "Summarum." Item, book named "Bretoun;" one Portifory, noted, in two volumes. Item, one Psalter, with great letters. Item, one Antiphoner, one Portifory, one Legendary. Item, one silver cross, gilt and enamelled.]

[Item, one silver-gilt coupe for the Eucharist. Item, one silver chalice, well gilt and of good weight, given by the parishioners.]

ST. PETER DE HONDEGATE. (p. 10.)

Estimation thereof, 30*s*. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d*. Easter synodals, 1½*d*. *Ornaments of the Church, "ex antiquo tempore,"* viz. two Missals, one Manual, two Tropers, one Gradual, two Portifories, noted. Item, one other Portifory, one Antiphoner, two Legends, two Psalters. Item, one Ordinal, one Troper, with "Placebo" and Hymns and Invitatories. Item, one vestment of "velnwett rayed w^t gold" for the priest, with one cope for the choir, given by the parishioners. Item, one red vestment, steynnyd, given by Sarah

[10] Roger at Cross, Rector from 1332 to 1361.

[1] *Camaca*, camoke, camoka, chamière, and camelette. A stuff orginally made of camel's hair by the Orientals, afterwards of silk only.—*Ducange.* "To my dear Son, Thomas, Earl of Kent, my bed of *red camak*, payed with red and rays of gold."—*Testa. Vetusta*, p. 14.

[2] Thomas Christmas, Rector from 1361 to 1385.

de Hales.[3] Item, one silk vestment for Sundays. Item, one white vestment for Holydays. Item, two copes for choir. Item, one surplice "slevyd." Item, one veil. Item, two crosses, two pewter candlesticks, two censers, crismatory, little ship, two chalices, one table with relics, four paxes, three altar cloths, "steynnyd, in sute, w^t three towayles." Item, one deske cloth. Item, two frontals, two towayles for Holydays.. Item, one pix, with cover, for the Host, given by Nicholas de Corpesty; two cruwetts, two pelewis of red. Item, two corporas cloths.

Item de novo : one Missal, one Gradual, two Antiphoners, two Processionaries, given by the parish. Item, one Legend, given by William Bittering, Chaplain. Item, one Manual, given by Thomas Popelyngton and his wife; one Antiphoner, given by William Folsham, Chaplain. Item, one vestment of cloth of gold for deacon and subdeacon, with choral cope, given by Nicholas Corpesty, William Bele and Beatrice his wife, parishioners. Item, one vestment of white and black, with one frontall; two towayles, one chalice, one cloth for the pulpit, of velwet rayed w^t gold; one ivory table, one little ridell of white and black, one corporal, given by Gilbert Deele. Item, one altar cloth with image, for the principal feasts, with one little "redele" with stars of gold. Item, one silk vestment, given by Nicholas Corpusty and William Bele. Item, two trostells with candlesticks, also given by the said Nicholas. Item, one good sleeved surplice, given by Sir Geoffrey,[4] some time Rector there, with the letter "G" in front. Item, one vestment of white, given by Nicholas Corpesty. Item, one black vestment. Item, two bankers. Item, three silk "kerchis," three towayles, one long towayle, given by Sarah de Hales; two houslyng towayles, one coffer, one ship cofre, given by Nicholas Corpesty; four corporals.

[3] In 1360, Sarah, wife of Nigel de Hales, and others, gave houses in this parish to the Priory of Norwich.—*Blomefield*, IV., 334.

[4] Sir Geoffrey Jeckles was Rector here from 1384 to 1400.

Item, five pulvinaria, one carpet, four towels, three surplices, one pair of latten candlesticks, given by the parish; one holiwaterstoppe, with one sprenkele of latten, given by the aforesaid Nicholas. Item, one pair of silk towels, given by said Nicholas; four cloths hanging before the altar, two cloths behind the altar, two albes, with amyte, red and white, powdered with peacocks, given by Nicholas Corpesty; one "Legenda Aurea," given by Geoffrey, some time Rector there; one Hymnal, noted, given by the said Geoffrey; one lectern (cloth?) of "wrstede enbrowdyd," given by the same Geoffrey. Item, one Gradual, noted; one Epistolary, one Martyrology with Breviary, one pair of bankers of bloody colour and black, given by the said Geoffrey, some time Rector of the church of Houndegate.

[Item, one Processionary, given by William Folsham, Chaplain.]

The above Inventory is written chiefly in English and in a later hand than the rest of the book, on a space left blank for it when the book was prepared.

ST. PETER DE P^{9}MONT^{9}GATE & JOHN EVANGELIST. (p. 20.)

Estimation of Church of St. Peter, 40*s*. Michaelmas synodals for the said churches, 3*d*. Easter synodals, 3*d*. *Ornaments of St. Peter*, viz., one Ordinal, two Antiphoners, Legend of Festivals and Saints in one volume, two Missals, one of them much worn; two Graduals, two Tropers, two Psalters, Martyrology, Manual two, and one Processional four proper vestments, with eight linen cloths, four corporals, four surplices, two thuribles, two frontals, lamp, three silver chalices, three phiols, crismatory, pix for the Eucharist and

font under lock, chest for vestments, handbell, veil for Lent, two superaltars, lantern, two towels, two palls and a third of worthstede cloth, tunicle and dalmatic, four carpets of divers colors at the altar. Ornaments of the Church of St. John remain in the Church of St. Peter aforesaid.

[Item, a third chalice. Item, one brass stoup for the holy water.]

The goods in the Church of St. Peter de Parmentergate had wonderfully increased between the date of this Inventory and the Reformation. The Return of the Commissioners, 6th Edward VI., is one of the very few of the first return of Norwich churches now to be found, and with the view of showing the extraordinary accumulation of valuable goods in a city church at the Reformation, I give it nearly entire.

Inprimis, thei ſtifye that there was & did remayn in the seid Church the xv day of Februarye in the secund yer of the reign of our Soveigne lord Kyng Edward the sixte, in plate, bellys, goodes, vestments, & ornaments, as herafter pticulerly ensuyeth.

Inprimis, in redy money the sume of . .	ix^{li}. xj^{d}. ob.
Item, xiiij sevall obligations of dettys due to the use of the seid Churche, as appere by the same obligations, extendyng to the sume of	xxiiij^{li}. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, oon chales of silver, hole gilt, with a patent, weying xiiij unc̃, valued at v^{s}. iiij^{d}. the unce	iij^{li}. xiv^{s}. viij^{d}.
Item, oon chalice of silver, peel gilt, with a patent, wey^{g} xiiij unc̃, iiij^{s}. viij^{d}. the unce	iij^{li}. viij^{d}.
Item, oon peir of Censures of silver, peel gilt, & a ship of silv, peel gilt, weying togeder, with a silver spone thereunto belonging, 29 unc̃ di, iiij^{s}. viij^{d}. the unce .	vj^{li}. xvij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Item, twoo paxes of silver, pcel gilt, weying togedir xiv unces, iiij^{s}. viij^{d}. the unce .	iij^{li}. v^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, oon unce of beadys & clospes of silver	iij^{s}. viij^{d}.
Item, oon Cope of redde velvet . . .	liij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, a white damaske cope . . .	x^{s}.
Item, a blewe Cope of saten of bridges .	xvj^{s}.
Item, a blak Cope of Worsted . . .	xvj^{s}.
Item, a vestment of redde velvet . .	xx^{s}.
Item, a vestment of blak worsted . .	v^{s}.
Item, an olde vestment of blak damaske with flowrs of goulde	iiij^{s}.
Item, a vestment of redde silke with birdes & braunches of gold	xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, the best Bere clothe of cloth of bawdkyn, borded with blak velvet . . .	xl^{s}.
Item, a bere cloth of grene silke with birdes	x^{s}.
Item, a lectorn clothe of lynen peynted with pet^{o} & poull	xij^{d}.
Item, twoo Pelows of redde silk . .	ij^{s}.
Item, oon grene pelow of silke braunched with goulde worne	ij^{s}.
Item, two carpet cusshings	iiij^{s}.
Item, a Carpet Clothe of too yardes & di in lengthe & three quart^{o}s of brede . .	xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, a Bere Clothe of redde silke with birdes & braunches of sylver & goulde .	iiij^{s}.
Item, foure blak hangyngs of Bukram .	x^{s}.
Item, a Cov^{o}let of white & grene of Norwiche worke	x^{s}.
Item, a Cov^{o}let of grene motley for a beere .	xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Item, a Cloth of blewe say . . .	xij^{d}.
Item, oon latin bason	xij^{d}.
Item, twoo pewter plates	xx^{d}.
Item, a Crismatory of laten . . .	vj^{d}.
Item, twoo Crewettes of Pewter . .	iiij^{d}.

Item, a Corpas of russet Velvet with the name Jhus . . . . . vj^{d}.

Item, a Corporas of Crymson Velvet with the name of Jhus . . . . . xij^{d}.

Item, a Corporas of redde silk & say . . . iiij^{d}.

Item, a Corporas of Clothe of Golde . . iiij^{d}.

Item, 3 Corporas Kerches . . . . iij^{s}.

Item, a Corporas Kerche which was a Font Clothe . . . . . xvj^{d}.

* * * * * * * *

Item, a Crismatory Cloth with staves of redde colour & a redde Cross in the myddys . xx^{d}.

[Several other cloths marked with St. Peter's Key.]

Item, a Carde Cloth for Mariage . . xx^{d}.

Item, a peir of organs . . . . x^{li}.

Item, a Chest in the Vestry ov the porch . vj^{s}. viij^{d}.

Item, two Chests in the Vestry behind the quoyre . . . . . x^{s}.

* * * * * * * *

Item, eleven latten Candlesticks of the rode loft & the lamp in the qwere, waying togedir di c & ix^{lb} . . . . . viij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Item, a Holy Water Stoup of cours metal, called lay metal . . . . . iiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item, an olde veill Clothe, the rode Clothe, an olde white Clothe & twoo Steyned Clothes, of our Lady, & an Aungell . iiij^{s}.

Item, two parours of Albes . . . iiij^{d}.

* * * * * * * *

Item, two of *maide Uncumbres* best Cotes & an orfreys of green damaske . . . xvj^{d}.

"Item, an olde silke Cope for a Childe" & a green silke vestment for a Child * *

Item, a Cote of *Maide Uncumber* of redde silk & an olde Clothe of oure Lady . xiv^{d}.

* * * * * * * *

Item, twoo olde quilted silk Cloths & a Mighter . . . . . iiij^{d}.

Item, in the Steple 5 Bells, wherof oon is called the Gabriells Bell.

Total Value without the Bells, 94^{li}. 1^{s}. 4½^{d}.

From a subsequent return we find how some of this money was laid out.

It, for making clene of the stretes [against the church] in the even of the Nativitie of oure Ladye . . . . . j^{d}.

It, paid to the orgon maker in ptie of peyment for makyng of a peir of Orgons . xxvi^{s}. viij^{d}.

It, paied to a Carpenter for makyng of a Plauncher in the qwere to sette on the Organs . . . . . viij^{d}.

It, for makyng of the regalls of the Organs pfite (perfect) . . . . . iiij^{d}.

It, further for the organs . . . . . v^{li}.

SAINT ETHELDRED. (p. 18.)

Estimation of the same, 40*s*. Michaelmas synodals, 1½*d*. Easter synodals, 1½*d*. *Ornaments of the Church:* Two Antiphoners, Legend of Saints, Martyrology, one Manual, one Missal with clasp, two Graduals, both with Tropers; Troper by itself, Processional, five proper vestments, three linen cloths, two towels, two corporals, frontal to the altar, veil for Lent, three surplices, thurible, lantern, lamp, silver chalice, another of pewter, three phiols, pix for the Eucharist, crismatory, font under lock, portable cross, handbell, banner, chest for vestments, two superaltars, bier, Psalter, chasuble

of green cloth of gold, powdered with birds; cope for the choir, two candlesticks, bason with ewer.

[Item, one vestment of black colour, of velwett, given by Thomas Claxton. Item, one red vestment, given by John Ferur.]

[Item, one new boat for the incense, given by Clement Drewe.]

The parish church of St. Etheldred, one of the most ancient buildings in the city, was a Rectory in the gift of the Prior and Convent of Norwich until 1272, when it was appropriated to the Cellarer, in augmentation of the revenue of the Refectory; and at the dissolution it was granted to the citizens as part of the revenues of the Great Hospital. In the course of some recent repairs, the remains of several curious paintings were found on the walls:—a St. Christopher, boldly designed, near the North door; Our Father of Pity, on the Eastern side of the next window; and several other fragments, of some merit, but too much injured to allow the subjects to be ascertained.

The Accounts in the Cathedral Treasury would supply us with a fund of curious information on this and other subjects, were they, as they ought to be, accessible. The Cellarer's Accounts, for instance, would undoubtedly furnish much interesting matter with reference to this church, and, in proof thereof, I add some extracts, made many years ago when, strange to say, access *was* obtainable by competent persons.

1289. One painted table to the church of St. Etheldred, 4*s.* 6*d.*
1296. *An Antiphonar,* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and one double towel, 18*d.*
1297. For a surplice and rochet, 5*s.*; and in making the same, 9*d.*
1298. One book, 12*d.*
1299. *One Martyrology,* 2*s.* 11*d.*; *one Lenten Veil,* 3*s.* 11*d.*

1302. Two phials, 6*d.*

1361. Chamber for Priest in Cemetery.

1376. In mending books, 9*s.* 5*d.* Synodals, 3*d.* Paid for making the Sepulchre, and the wages of workmen for four days, 2*s.*

In wine for communion of parishioners, and for rushes [to strew the church] 14*d.*

1407. In repairing the lead of the chancel [this was sold by the citizens in Elizabeth's time] 6*s.* 3*d.*

1412. Of the gift of Roger de Walton, to the work of the priests' chamber pertaining to the Church of St. Etheldred in Cunsforthe, by the hands of brother Thos. de Rughetone, chamberlain, 5^{li}. Sir Thomas Corpusty gave 6*s.* 8*d.*, and other friends 26*s.* 8*d.*

Paid expenses of making the said chamber, in timber, labour, &c., total 20^{li}.

1422. Priests and clerks for their labour, 3*s.* 8*d.*

Candles for purification, Easter, &c., 2*s.*; for rushes, 8*d.*

For wine at Easter.

So that Blomefield is wrong in saying Walton alone rebuilt the priest's chamber: he gave a handsome donation only.

From the same source I learn, that during the reigns of Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., sums varying from 53*s.* to 10*s.* were yearly received by the Refectorer of the Priory from the Vicar of Trowse, for tenths and oblations of divers men and women of Trowse and Brakendale, who were wont to hear mass and receive the sacrament in the church of St. Etheldred.—(See also *Blomefield,* Vol. IV., p. 75.)

L'Estrange Papers,

FROM THE HUNSTANTON MUNIMENT ROOM.

COMMUNICATED BY

HENRY L'ESTRANGE STYLEMAN, ESQ.

Worthy gentlm and o^{r} very loveing
and beloved Tenants.

We suppose there is none among you but takes notice of the ruines fallen upon ye spire of o^{r} Cathdrall Church by time & tempestuous weather, And wee assure o^{ꝰ}selves that you and all ye Country do concurr in yor judgments that very fitt it is it should be repaired according to its form^{ꝰ} magnificence and state, as being a great beauty to God's house, a noble monument of rev^{ꝰ}end antiquitie, & none of ye meanest ornam^{ts} of this Kingdome; for o^{r} owne ꝑtes wee whose ꝑticuler relation to this Church doth most neerely oblidge us, confesse that wee ought to be & ꝑfesse that wee are more sensible & tender thereof then all other men, & doe resolve therein forthwth to doe o^{r} best: But, considering that ye rents reserved amount to soe small a sume, that ye poore stipends & other annuall & ordinary payments being thence deducted, the remaynder is utterly insufficient for soe expensive a worke, Wee are necessitated to pray in yor sev^{ꝰ}all aydes, hoping to find ev^{ꝰ}y of you cheerefully liberall (according to yor sev^{ꝰ}rall proportions) for the helpeing forward of this pious work; for wch wee shalbe ready to expresse o^{r} selves really gratefull to & mindfull of ev^{ꝰ}y of you, both in loveingly

requiteing you when you shall have occasion to make use of us in o^{r} places, and in doeing ev̄y of you the greatest honor wee can by leaveing a memoriall to posterity of each man's bounty registered under his name in a fayre lidger booke wch for that purpose shalbe forthwth p̄vided. God direct & blesse you and us.

Yo^{r} very loveing friends,

JO. HASSALL.
FOULKE ROBARTES.
JO. SPENDLOVE.
NICHO. HOWLETT.
EDM. PORTER.
EDW. YOUNGE.

Chr. Church in Norw^{ch},
March 10th,
1633.

Addressed:

To o^{r} very loveing freinds & worthy
Tenants, these.

The Dean and Chapter of Norwich were then (and are now) Lords (inter aliâ) of the Manor of Sedgeford next Heacham, in the County of Norfolk, which estate was then held under a customary renewable lease by Sir Hamon L'Estrange, of Hunstanton.

Charles R

Trustie and welbeloved we grete you well. Whereas, we have formerly directed o^{r} Commissions wth Instrucc̄ons and lr̄es to yow for compounding wth such o^{r} subjects as are to make fine unto us for not appearing at o^{r} Coronac̄on for

receveing the order of knighthood, wherein we like well yor care and diligence and will reteyne it in o^{r} princely memory as occasion may be p̃sented; forasmuch as we find nevertheles that some of o^{r} subjects are hitherto backward in making their composic̃on, and yet in o^{r} gracious Inclinac̃on to them we are desirous to reduce them rather by sweete and gentle meanes then by rigor and constraint. We have therefore bene pleased once more for theire ease and benefitt to renew o^{r} said Com̃issions and Instruc̃cons, and to direct theis o^{r} Lres to yow, requiring yow to lett them know that this shalbe the last Com̃ission wch we intend to direct unto yow upon the form^{r} writt of Sum̃ons, and that those who shall now refuse to make theire Composic̃ons shall hereafter have noe other recourse for it but to the Lords of o^{r} Privy Councell. And for the better dispatch of this o^{r} service, we doe heerby nõiate and appoint yow *Sr Hamond Le Strange*, Kn^{t}, o^{r} collecto^{r} of the monies to be levied in that Countie, and to paie the same over according to o^{r} Instruc̃cons. We doubt not of the continuance of yor care in the conclusion of this service, wch wilbe very acceptable to us. Given under o^{r} Signett, at Bagshott, the five and Twenteth day of July, in the seventh yeare of o^{r} Reigne.

Addressed:

25° Julij ad 7 Carolij.

To o^{r} trusty and welbeloved Sr Edward Bacon, Kn^{t} and Baronett, Sr Richard Berney, Baronett, and the rest of o^{r} Com̃ers appointed for o^{r} County of Norffolk.

After o^{r} very heartie Comendations. Thes Boarde haveing taken into consideration how chargeable and troublesome it may be to divers gentlemen in that Countie of Norff., who

have formerly beene reserved to make their Composicons for Knighthood heare, and not wth yow hes Maties Com^{rs} in the Countrie, and that they are nowe desirows of the same grace offred there, to ye rest whoe have Compounded allready wth yow, His Matie hath beene moved therein, and hath beene gratiously pleased to give yow power in that Behalfe by his Comission wch wee send you here wthall; soe as, notwithstanding any former restrainte, yee maie nowe alsoe Compounde wth those Gentlemen, as likewise wth any others that shall repaire unto yow for the same, the nobility only excepted, according to ye last Instruccones given yow on that Behalfe, wch was not to take less then after the rate of thrice and an halfe as much as the partie Compounding shalbe in the Subsedy; but therein yow are to governe y^{r}selves according to ye knowledge yow shall have of each manes Estate, for the benefitt of his Matie: takeing more if yow see cawse; But not lesse of any. And becawse his Matie & this Boarde have found soe good effects by yor former paines and careful aides in this service, It hath now pleased him further to intrust yow wth the examinacon of such pleas as divers ꝑsones have putt into the Excheq^{r} for their severall discharge, as not being lyable to such Fines or Composicons. The names of such ꝑsones, together with their different cases pleaded, are here inclosed and sent unto yow; wherein, by his Maties speciall directions, yow are to use all good and lawfull meanes, as well by the assistance of the high Constables in every division as by yor owne perticular knowledg, to enforme yo^{r}selves of the true state and livelyhood of each ꝑson soe pleading. And soe many of them as yow shall finde to bee of estate answerable to ye vallewes for wch others have compownded, That yow take them likewise into Composicon (if they soe desire) according to ye said Instruccons. But in case they shall refuse or neglect soe to doe, yow maie let them knowe that upon yor Certificate they must expect to undergo a legall Tryall in the Court of Excheq^{r} upon

their said Pleas. And whereas wee also are enformed that there are some who have likewise pleaded to their issues and returned in charge in the Excheq^{r}, That their Ancesto^{rs} either dyed since his Maties Coronac̃on or themselves have since purchased their estates, yor extraordinary care wilbe expected to make an exact returne to this Board of the true state of their cases p̃ticularly; To the end that wth such of them as relyeing on those Pleas shall neglect to make their composic̃ons wth yow, such Course maie bee taken as by his Maties learned Councell shalbe thought fitting. Yo^{r} industrious and diligent proceedings herein wilbe right acceptable to his Matie and much importing his service.

And therefore he will expect from yow a speedy & exact Accounte of yor endeavo^{rs}. And soe wee bid yow very heartily farewell.

From Whitehall, the last
of Februarye, 1631. Yo^{r} very loveing freinds,

MANCHESTER.

THO. COVENTRY. R. WESTON.
DORSET. KELLYE. FRA. COTTINGTON.
J. BRIDGWATERS. GUIL. LONDON.
WIMBLEDON. FALKLAND. J. COKE.
WENTWORTHE.

Norff.

The names of all such persons in the said County as have put in their Pleas for the discharge of the duty of Knighthood at the Coronac̃on, wherein it is to bee noted that all those wch are not quoted what pleas they have put in are such as have pleaded not seised of xl^{li} per ann̄ at his Maties Coronac̃on and three yeares before, and such as have pleaded any other pleas that are overruled by the Barons of the Excheq^{r} to bee insufficient and dylatory are n̄iked wth ye Letter *o*.

Nichas. Bradford de Civit. Norwch
Baskerville Bacon de Hockham, Ar.
Thomas Baxter de Dursham, Sen. Ar.
Ricus. Burton de Wymondham, gen.
Robtus. Beales de Cley, gent.
Marmaduke Browne de South Wotton, gen.
Tho. Benwell de Bircham, yeoman
Tho. Bodham de Swaffham, gent.
Ricus. Buttivant de Blowefeilde
Tho. Blowfeild de Sustead
Richs. Bond de Bintre
Willus. Bucy de Civ. Norwc. Alderman
Johes. Boray de eadm. gent.
Edward Barkham de East Walton, gent.
Thomas Blosse de Civit. Norw. Ar.
Jacobus Calthorpe de Cockthorpe
Edr'us. Cale de Edingthorpe
Robtus. Craske de Civit. Norwic
Tho. Carver de eadm.
Martin Calthorpe de Hucklinge, g.
Johes. Cooper de Reynston, gent.
Francisces. Carey de Bramerton
Johes. Cocke de Holmeston
Henric. Crofts de Alesham
Ricus. Cupar de Norwic
Hugo Dixon de Pensthorpe
Thomas Drury de Downham
Johes. Dobbes de Blakenye
Thomas Dixon de Norwch
Erasmus Earle de Saule, ar.
Robertus Farthinge de Walpole
Ricus. Freeston de Mendham
Gregorius Gurnell de Lyn Regs.
Galfdus Garrett de Scottowe
Carolus Garnishe de Thorpe
Leon'dus. Holmes de Yarmouthe
Tho. Hayward de Hockholde
Anthus. Johnson de Norwic
Johes. Johnson de Bircham Tofts
Edr'us. Mayes de Norwic
Aslake Lanye de Pulham
Edrdus. Nobles de Hilverston
Josephus Norgate de Norwic
Tho. Palgrave de Thuxton
Matheus Peckover de Norwic
Johes. Pell de Darsingham
Edrdus. Reeve de Norwic
Daniel Rushmer de eadm.
o Jacobus Scambler de Hickling
Robtus Stileman de Fieldalling
Adam Scambler de Heveningham
Johes. Steevenson de Yarmouthe
Robtus. Segon de Brancaster
Tho. Salter de Tottington
Dennscany Southwell de Norwic
o Tho. Thursbye de Ashwicking
Tho. Talbott de Wymondham
Willus. Wayte de Lyn Regs.
Robtus. Wardell de Terrinton
Tho. Wright de Kirveston
Henry Warde de Horsteade
Tho. Athowe de Bichamwell
Ws Brooke de Cte Norwic
Ws Denny de Cte Norwic, Miles
Henric. Gaye de Wymondham

The writer of the following letter, Sir Hamon L'Estrange, was a zealous royalist, but his bodily infirmities obliged him to seclude himself at Hunstanton. He died in 1654, aged 71 years.

Sir,

I understand that my neighbour, Toby Pedder of Hunstanton (whome I made not chefe Constable to repay mee wth malice and ingratitude for the many favours wch hee and his predecessours have received from mee and mine) hath offred some late informacon to you concerning some secret and clandestine favours from mee to some souldiers of the K^{s} party, who not long since landed at Hecham, and although I am confident of acquittall in the cando^{r} of yor opinion & judgm^{t}, yet I crave yor patience to read my purgacon att large as followeth:

About 2 moneths since, there came unto my house one morning a yong man (who as he sayd was a keele man of Lynne) & desired to speake wth mee: I sent a *servant* (Mr. Fisher) to demand the buysines: hee answered that there were 2 gent in the outward court, who desired speech wth mee. I sent *my servant* (Mr. Fisher) to them, who related that they were many souldiers of the Kings party taken presoners & sent to Lynne, from Lynn to Boston, from whence they were agayne conveyed to Lynne, and overmastering ther convoy, & moving the keelman to carry them to Scarborough, he told them hee was not able, but would land them att Hecham & goe wth them to Sr Hamon L'Estrange, a Kn^{t} living there nigh, who had appeared for the Kinge & would doubtlesse shew them all favour, & now they desired to speake wth mee for myne advise; I refused to speake wth them, & so wthout sight of them or of any one word spoken to them they departed; immediately after I sent to Pedder, who came unto mee accompanied wth the keeleman, who confessed before Pedder that he was enforced to use my name as aforesayd to drawe them to Hecham haven; Pedder demanded myne advice, which I gave him, to advertise you speedily, & told him that I thought hee would think fitt himself to hinder their escape by land, & by sea they could not easily get away; & that I was not

concerned to counsell him, but wished him to hasten to bee directed by you; So Pedder depted, seemingly fully & fairely satesfyed of mee & from mee.

Afterward the keeleman came agayne to mee for the protection of myne house for feare of the prisoners, who were all, to the number of about as he said 50, marching towards Hunstanton from Hecham. In their passage, one or two of the prisoners & about 6 or 7 of their convoy came into myne outward court, & the weather being very hot, they desired to drinke, wch my butler gave them (wthout my dereccon, though I may safely Iustifye that charity to a Turke) & this is the sum of all that buysines & their entertainment from mee and myne.

I crave pardon for this tedious epistle, & that yow would afford mee a knowledge of the particuler charge & informacon, & shall ever offer my selfe ready to abyde yor scrutiny and Iudgment. So resteth,

Sr,

9 Oct. 1648. Yor ever desposeable servant,

HAMON L'ESTRANGE.

[*No address.*]

Sir Roger L'Estrange, the writer of the following letters, was the youngest son of Sir Hamon L'Estrange and was born at Hunstanton in 1616. From the Memoir of him in the *Biographia Britannica* we gather that he was, like his father, a zealous Royalist, and was condemned to death for attempting to surprise Lynn in 1644. He laid four years in Newgate under an order of reprieve,* when he found means

* Sir Roger is stated in Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* to have composed during his confinement in Newgate, that fine poem commencing:

"Beat on, proud billows; Boreas blow;
"Swell, curled waves, high as Jove's roof;
"Your incivility doth show
"That innocence is tempest proof.
"Though surly Nereus frown, my thoughts are calm:
"Then strike, Affliction, for thy wounds are balm."

to escape to the continent, where he remained until the dissolution of the Long Parliament in 1653. He then returned to England, where he lived undisturbed till the restoration. In 1660, being like so many others disappointed in receiving no notice, he published his *Apology;* this was followed by other pamphlets. In 1663 he was appointed Licenser, which he retained to the Revolution. In the same year he commenced a newspaper, called *The Public Intelligencer & the News,* and continued it twice a week till January 1665, when it gave way to the *London Gazette.*

From the period of the loss of his office he appears to have been principally engaged in translations for the booksellers. He translated *Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, Erasmus' Colloquies, Æsop's Fables, Quevedo's Vision,* and *Five Love Letters from a Nun to a Cavalier.* Besides these works he was the author of an immense number of political pamphlets.

He married Ann, the daughter of Sir Thomas Dolman, by whom he appears to have had two children, Roger and Margery, of all of whom some information will be found in the following letters. He died the 11th December, 1704, nearly 88 years of age.

The letters are addressed to Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, Bart., his great-nephew. His father had died in 1654; Sir Nicholas, who succeeded him, in 1656; Sir Nicholas, the father of Sir Roger's correspondent, in 1669.

The first letter relates to his daughter Margery, who had been taken by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange to be brought up at Hunstanton. It also alludes mysteriously to a subject which the succeeding most remarkable letter clears up.

Deare Sir,

This Letter I hope will find y^r^ self, y^r^ Hõble Lady, and Family, in good Health; I wish it may wth all the affections of a most gratefull, a sensible, and an Honest man.

If I should say lesse I should wrong my Conscience, and be wanting to what I ow to y^{r} Goodnesse; I must not Labour this subject too much for feare of overdoing in appearance that which I can never sufficiently expresse in Respect.

My heart aches for feare of that Addle-headed stubborn Girl of mine that has ye Honour to be under the Protection and Charity at present of your Roofe, she has brains enough to understand both her father's circumstances and her own, and so much of her duty as to keep her within ye Compass of Sobriety and good manners, and not to cast herself away Irrecoverably by an ungratious neglect and contempt of ye only means of preserving herself. If her Behaviour toward your Generous Self and Lady be what I tremble to think of, and feare it may be, God forbid, S^{r}, that I should suffer her to be any longer an Encumbrance to the best friende I have in ye world: but, whatever becomes of my Unfortunate Self, I will take her away and so dispose of her as barely to provide for ye Keeping of Life and Soul together, without ever considering her afterward as my Child; I need not tell you what the Condition of my fortune has reduced me to; but I shall, however, struggle with all difficulties rather than render myself a Burden where I ow so much service. There is one (*illegible*) more in the fatality of my Condition which shall be a secret to you to the last houre of my Life and will give you to understand more of ye Tendernesse I had for y^{r} case then you imagined. I should not have been so full and playn but upon the occasion of a particular hand, And by this opportunity I p^{re}sume to enclose a letter for my Girle. I beg your pardon for ye presumption and your favour in ye conveighing it to her hand, and for God's sake oblige me in a line with ye playn truth of the Case how it stands with her.

I have had for these 5 or 6 months such a complication of Gouty peynes in my head, neck, and stomach, wth a Restlesse violent cough, that I was brought to a sceleton, and every

body gave me over for a lost man 'till wthin these 3 weeks last past, and now I prayse God I am much more at ease; the Remedy I have found ye greatest Benefit by was *Conserve of Hipps.* If I durst be so impudent I would beg a Pott of them out of the Country, for ye Apothecary's Conserves are not so effectually wrought. I can tell you no newes now but of ye Ravages of ye French in Flanders, ye Rhyn, Catalonia, and all ye open Countryes wherever they come. The spoyling of our trade by their Privatiers, ye wavering of some of ye Allyes. The French Letters write upon presumption that they have done execution upon Cadix (?) and y^{e} 'Change now is in no small App^{e}hension for ye Smyrna fleet, though they say at White Hall that Sr Wm Rook and his Charge are all Safe, and one of the Dutch Prints speak^{g} of an Exp^{r}esse from ye King to ye States to ye same purpose. But ye most surprizing Rumour of all is the last Report of 2 dayes standing of a Peace in Agitation betwixt France and ye H. of Austria, and that ye Spanish Iunto hath declared upon ye poynt of ye Succession, in case of ye p^{r}sant King's dyeing without an Heyre. There is a busy Party here that takes great peynes to possesse people with false opinions of things, but Time will bring Truth to Light.

It is my fortune, in Com̄on wth ye rest of my friends, to live among Ill Neighbours, and to be put in all Cases to ye Extreme Rigoure of Impositions. I keep myself within ye Compasse of a very slender Acquaintance and Conversation, saving only in Coffee houses where ye whole world is ye Iudg of my behaviour. And ye Truth of ye matter is playnly This: There are so many Pragmaticale Pretenders to false Politicks that have ye face to value themselves upon ye Character of men of Com̄ission and Businesse, and are neither men of Brayns or Principle at ye bottome, that there's no security so much as to be seen in their Company: But it is a Good Conscience that must beare every man out at last. The Late King's Declaration that made such a noyse all over ye King-

dome provs but a nine dayes wonder, for ye very memory of it is ouer as well as ye noyse of it.

A very worthy Honest Gentleman of ye Neighbourhood of Sir Christ^r was so kind as to put this opportunity into my hand of writing more at Large, not that I meddle in any dangerous matters, but there are Private Concerns that require Secresy as well as Publique, and so I p^esumed to give you ye Importunity of more words then Ordinary. And I must yet beg, before I bid you adieu, that you will mediate for mee to y^r Excell^t Lady in excuse of ye p^esumptions I have been guilty of toward her self. I am both by the measures of Age and Infirmity upon the brink of Another World, and therfore I may with ye Credit of a dying as well as of an Honest man assure you that I am as Passionately affected to the service of you Both as an Infinite Zeale and Tendernesse can make any man.

July 2, 1693.

(To Sir Nich^s L'Estrange, Hunstanton.)

Deare Deare Sir,

I begin this Letter in a most anxious and miserable contemplation of what I am to expect before I come to ye end of it, for my deare Wife is at this Instant (betwixt 11 and 12 at noon) in her deathe Agonyes. This is a Calamity of all that ever yet befell mee Incomparably ye most inconsolable, and that in severall respects over and above what it is possible for you to imagine, and perhaps in some cases peculiar to my self; you may remember I gave you the trouble of a mysterious account of some singular fatalities that I very much dreaded, w^thout naming them, and they are now fallen upon

mee. I blesse God for it, that my poor wife hath reconciled herself to God so far as a Charitable construction of all ye signs and assurances of a Hearty Repentance may warrantably judg upon so naturall an Evidence, she hath likewise wounded my very soule with the tendernesses of her Love and Kindnesse now in her Last extremity. I cannot tell you, S^r, how much it has wrought upon mee, But in one Word, Play and Gaming Company have been the Ruine of her wretched self, her husband, and her family, and she dies with a broken heart upon the confusion of her own miscariages. The History would be long and Incredible, but after all I have sayd never any creature lost a dearer wife; she made mention often of yours and y^r Ladyes Generous and Charitable Friendshipps to us both, in your Goodnesse towards the poor Girle, and charged me wth services and blessings in abundance, so long as she had her tongue and Reason at Comand. And I beseech you S^r be pleased to accept of ye Heart for ye deed. I have no dark ends in what I write, and nothing by ye Grace of God shall be wanting on my part to ye Honour of my Family, or to ye best offices of a careful and a Tender father, a most affectionate Husband, or of a Loyal and a Gratefull person to my Country and to my Friend.

The Clock just at this Instant strikes 12 at noon, and at ye same Instant my deare wife breathes her Last.

I beseech God fit us all for our End and blesse y^r most obliging Self and Lady, together with y^r Family, with all the love and joy of both worlds.

April 7,
1694—12 at noon.

Endorsed by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange: "Sir Roger on his Lady's death."

In spite of the caution Sir Roger states in his first Letter he had adopted in political matters, he became a mark for the abominable plotters of those days. So, at the age of eighty, this poor old gentleman finds himself in Newgate.

To Sir Nicholas & his Lady a thousand Comforts and Blessings; to his Family the like; and I beseeche God blesse my Poor Deare Child, and yourself and Lady over again, for your Christian Charityes and Bountyes.

My Commitment to Newgate can be no newes to you; my Crime is suspicion; I was never examined; and in the dread of a future Iudgment, I declare my self as clear of contriving, Fomenting, or of being Privy to any one Poynt of the Plot, now in Agitation, as I was born.

I have done all I could toward the Settling of my miserable Accounts, and presum'd to make use of your name, with my Brother Dolman's, and the name of Richard Sare, a very Honest Citizen, for my Executors; the latter of the three being willing to take the troublesome Part of the Execution upon Himself; wherein I have proceeded with all Strictness of Precaution.

I have given him a List of Those Debts of Honour and Conscience, which are to be first discharg'd, so far as the Proportion will go.

My Head is disorder'd.

I have taken the Best Care I could for some sort of Provision towards the education of my Son Roger, not daring to leave myself and my child alltogether at the mercy of my wive's Relations.

I am sorry Cope's Deed is not taken up; but I have now been allmost Three weeks a Prisoner. Again and again I give you my Unfeigned Thanks for all your Favours, and I shall carry a most affectionate sense of your Goodness into the other world. Give my Dutyes, I beseech you, with all Possible Tenderness to Bassham.

A most Tender Farewell to my dear Sr Nicholas and his Lady, and so God's will be done.

R. L. S.

Newg., March 19,
1695-6.

Addressed: For Sr Nicholas L'Estrange,
at Hunstanton in Norfolk.
Leave this with Mr Brownrigs, a Sadler
in Lynne, to be sent as Above.

The whole of the preceding letter is in the hand-writing of Richard Sare, who appears from subsequent letters to have been a bookseller at Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn. Sir Roger adds his initials.

Sir Roger was out of custody again in June, 1696, as the following passage in a business letter of Richard Sare to Sir Nicholas, shows:

"I must not omit to acquaint you that Sr Roger is much better than I expected to have seene him after so long and sickley a confinement. Sir Thomas* & his son have agreed to allow Mr Roger £30 per ann., by quarterly payments, for his schooling education. And they have been pleased to make use of me for the care of discharging the allowance, & have sent me part of the allowance already. Mr Dolman hath likewise further declared, in the Hearing of Sir Roger & myself, that in case he outlive his father that he will take the child as his own & provide for him as such."

Dated, "June ye 4th, 1696."

* Sir Thomas Dolman, whose daughter Sir Roger had married.

His daughter Margery, who had been living with Sir Nicholas, again turns out unruly. Complaint had been made of her conduct in May, and she then, according to a letter of Sir Roger's, faithfully promised amendment; but on the 19th June there is a letter from him—"*My Girl's misbehaviour goes to ye Heart of me*"—and a long correspondence ensues as to what is best to be done with her; and it is at last decided to place her with a cousin of Sir Roger's late wife, a Mrs. Dolman.

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange writes to Sir Roger, July 3rd, 1699, with reference to her—

"And now being upon this subject, I shall use the same freedom as I think my duty in ye true service of my friends & relations. I rec̃d her at first wth that intention, & my wife I am sensible out of a reall sense of Love to her & respect to y^r^self has done the utmost wth care & good instruction of answering both y^rs^ & her designes. She is now grown very tall & in all p̃ticulars beyond the name & notion of a girl or pupill, so that she could effectually change into that of a companion. Neither of us think it can be either creditable or safe to continue in this family. Excuse the freedom I take upon the motive of your necessity, for I was loth to say thus much till all other means of reasons & argueing were tryed, & we have seene both did & will prove ineffectual; I am unwilling to enlarge upon this head, but thus much I think myself obliged to say, that shee will consort with none but Serv^ts^, and those too of the meaner sort, & in so great a family as o^r^ County business obliges us to keep, I can't express, nor you scarce conceive, the inconveniences that now arise from such an acquaintance. Shee is not to be kept to rules now, & after a long time & such continued care over her, we should be extremely loth to see her ruind."

In October Sir Roger writes—

Deare S^{r},

Upon Thursday morning last my Girle gave mee the Honour of y^{rs} of ye 22th Instant, wth an obliging respect from y^{r} worthy Lady, and this is to p^{r}sent my humble duty and services to you both; wth many thanks for y^{r} excessive bountyes, both to myself and to ye distresses of a troublesome and a motherlesse child. She is much taller and plumper then I expected to have found her, which gave me no small affliction to consider how she was improvd in her state of body and at the same time so ungratious in her manners. But I have not as yet put her to the Shrift any further then in Genl termes, and she promises fayre; and by God's assistance she shall never fayle of the best offices from mee, of a lawfull & a tender father, wthin the compasse of Human Possibility, and further I dare not undertake.

Since it is God's Will that this must be the case, I reckon it a blessing yet that Margery is falln into so good hands, for I do firmly assure myself that there shall be nothing wanting on my Cousin's part of care, kindnesse, & good discretion toward the making of her easy & happy.

I am at this instant gasping, myself and my houskeeper falln desperately ill of a sodium. No newes as yet from my bro. T. D.

S^{r}, I am y^{r} most faithfull obed^{t} serv^{t},

Octb. 28, 1699. R. L. S.

In his next letter we find him, at the age of eighty-five, still hard at work in translations.

The Story of Josephus is old, and it is now going to the Presse upon Subscription. This occasion leades me naturally to what followes. People have been mightyly concerned a long time, considering my visible circumstances, to know how I live; some out of Good will, others out of an Impertinent curiosity to be Prying into other peoples matters. But in

fine some will have it that I have an Estate of my own, others that I am maintayned by my Relations, wch is very Injurious to mee. Both wayes by suggesting my condition to be easyer than it is. I speak this wth a due reverence of Acknowledgment to y^{r}self for ye many charitable offices I have received from y^{r} hand, but as to any Settlem^{ts} or Annuityes, beyond a bare security for £700, I know nothing of them; I have indeed received very considerable Presents from diverse Persons, not so much as known to mee by their names, as a Reward for my good will to the Publique. But after all this my Pen has been my chiefe support, and this brings me to the Present case.

I was to have 300 Pounds for the translation of Josephus, I have receivd 200 of it already and the 3^{d} is yet due.

Over and above these Articles, I am to have 50 Books, 25 of the ordinary Paper and the other 25 of ye Royall: the Booke in Quires. The subscriptions are ten shillings in hand for ye Common Paper, and 15 shillings more upon delivery; and 20 shillings in hand for ye Royall Paper, and 25 shillings more upon delivery.

Now my Proposall is only this, That so many of my friends as are resolved to have a Book, will rather take them of mee, *which will be so much cleare gayne to mee and not one farthing Losse to ye Contributour.*

After the subscribing of these 50 Books I have a further Interest yet in the remayning Books, i.e., a sixt Part of Those that passe upon my Account, and this way as faire and warrantable too as the other, and without any Partiality or exception.

My Neph. J. and myself have consulted the Affaire and understand each other.

Deare S^{r}, It is upon a nicety of conscience & Good manners that I presume to give you this trouble, for I am bound both wayes to lay myself open to you in the playn truth of the businesse.

S^{r}, with y^{r} Pardon for This Tedious scribble, I present my most humble dutyes to y^{r}self and Lady.

Oct. 5, 1700.

In a note to the Memoir in the *Biographia Britannica* is a remarkable declaration by Sir Roger, entitled "Sir Roger's Declaration of his Faith, occasioned by his daughter's changing her religion, after marrying a Papist without his consent," there stated to have been made about the year 1690. The Letters now published show this to be an error, and a copy exists among the L'Estrange Papers, dated February 16th, 1702-3. A letter from Sir Nicholas L'Estrange to Mr. Thomas Dolman, dated February 9th, 1699, has the following passage: "I have begg'd the favor of my uncle John L'Estrange, with whom my cosen Margery now boards, to wayte on you;" and contains an account, "For 2 years' Interest money, due upon my cosen Margery L'Estrange's share, being 375^{li}, the half part of 750$^{£}$ wth her brother Roger." At that time, therefore, she was unmarried, and her brother Roger alive. The copy of the Declaration amongst the L'Estrange Papers, is as follows:—

Sir,

The late departure of my daughter from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, wounds the very Heart of me, for I do solemnly protest in the presence of Almighty God that I knew nothing of it; and for your further satisfaction, I take the freedom to assure you, upon the Faith of a Man of Honour and Conscience, that as I was born and brought up in ye Communion of the Church of England so I have been true to it ever since, with a firm resolution, with God's assistance, to continue in ye same to my Lives End.

Now in Case it should please God in his providence to suffer this Scandal to be Reviv'd upon my Memory when I am Dead and Gone, make use I beseech you, of this paper in my Justification, which I deliver as a Sacred Truth,

So Help me God,

ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

February ye 16, 1702-3.

This is also attested by two witnesses.

Sir Roger L'Estrange's Letter to Sir Christopher Calthorpe.

The copy printed in the *Biog. Brit.* has the names of the two witnesses, "John L'Estrange" and "Richard Sare."

It is nowhere stated who she married, but it is to be gathered from the correspondence before us that he was a Mr. William Yates. Neither she nor her brother long survived Sir Roger. Of her brother, the only further information is contained in a letter from Richard Sare to Sir Nicholas, in the March following Sir Roger's death: he says,

"The death of poor Mr Roger was very surprising. The Capt. gave me good reason to hope he would soon have made himself capable of preferment, and in ord^r thereto I had gott ye Queen's Letter for him. The trouble about Sr Roger's concernes will now by this Losse be quickly over, and all matters may safely be resigned to his daughter.

"March 10, 1704-5."

Mrs. Yates died in June, 1705, leaving her uncle, Dr. Dolman, and Mr. Bazil Fitzherbert (a gentleman of Gray's Inn and of a Roman Catholic family) her executors. Dr. Dolman, in announcing her death to Sir Nicholas, says, "She has left several very charitable Legacyes to persons y^t are in want; and such as are already pressing for y^m, I doubt not

but y^{t} you will concur towards her good intention towards the speedy payment of them."

From the entire absence of Mr. Yates's name in the correspondence concerning the settlement of her affairs, it is to be presumed he was already dead.

There is no date to the following beautiful letter, but it is supposed to have been written by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange about 1698, to his son Hamon, then at Oxford.

Dear Ham^{d},

As you have hitherto never wanted my best Instructions as well as Endeavours in y^{or} Education suitable to the severall yeares of y^{or} Youth, so I would not leave you Destitute of those further Directions requisite during the few remaining yeares of your Minority, of wch I would have you spend another sum̄er and winter at the university. I carryed you to Oxford upon the same wise Reasons as Sr Christopher Calthorp plac'd me there, where you might have a new acquaintance wholly to choos, & I hope you have contracted it wth such sober & discreet young persons, wth whom you may spend some houres of buisiness wth advantage, & your Times of Leisure wth Innocence. As my Death will putt you in a little higher station there, it will in many particulars Double the annuall charges; But let me caution you ag^{t} unnecessary Expences, wch you may possibly be putt upon; & I hope the many Letters I have already wrote upon this subject, in part, may have made such suitable Impressions as I need not add more on that point. If you will bestow the following sum̄er in takeing a view of y^{or} own nation, it may Tend both to y^{or} Pleasure & Improvem^{t}. The next stage of y^{or} Life ought to look toward Matrimony, in order to a settlement in the world, and herein I particularly charge you to be advised by y^{or} Mother, who has ever shewd a most

Tender and Passionate Concern for you, and ought to have the Returne of a True and most affectionate Duty on your Part; as well as yor uncle, Sr Jno Wodehous, and Sr Christopher Calthorp, to whome I have recomēended the care of y^{or} Person & Fortunes. The Circumstances of y^{or} Family will require a moderate Portion wherever you shall fix, in order to Discharge those Provisions wch I have appoynted, & I hope you will be punctuall in makeing good, to y^{or} Brothers and Sisters, to whome I have by my Will bequeathd each their share, wth Equall Regard to y^{or} self as Head of the Family, & to them as Members: Hopeing they will make such Improvem^{t} of the meanes I have putt into their Hands, as they may not bee afterwards a Burthen to you, or a Disgrace to my memory & Family; & you must Remember that when I am gone, You stand in the Place of a Parent to my Younger Children; and I'me sure ought not in the least to Grudg at the Proportion you are to distribute to them. I shall not Expatiate upon generall Rules for y^{or} Comportment in this world; There are severall pretty short Treatises writt for ye Instruction of the young Gentry, which to read may bring you both Delight & Improvem^{t}; I shall onely in short Recomēend to you a constant & dayly Discharge of y^{or} Duty to God, wch will bring down both Blessings & satisfaction. Be Respectfull to y^{or} Relacons, Curteous & obligeing to all. Be punctuall to y^{er} word, both in great as well as Trivial Concerns, tho' not over hasty in giveing Promises, it haveing been my observacon, that most Persons who ask a Kindness look no further y^{n} their own Convenience & Interest, wherefore you ought at ye same time to weigh whether the suddain Grant may not prove disadvantageous, if not greatly prejudiciall, to your self; I give you this Hint as a Caution onely, not a Barr, to your Kindness & Generosity when opportunity serves. You will find in my Evidence-hous a rude Draught of some Passages that have happned in my younger yeares, wch perhaps may

be of some Diversion, as well as use, to peruse. Lay this Paper by, & t'will take but short time to Runn it over once a yeare, & lett it be on y^or^ Birth-day; it may occasion a little thought, wch is never amiss to a young man, and every pass^g^ yeare will probably administer some Passages worthy y^or^ Reflection. God Almighty prosper all y^or^ undertakings. And have this Sentence often in y^or^ thoughts: *Keep Innocency and Take Heed unto the Thing wch is Right, for that will bring a Man Peace at the Last,* and that I pray to God may be y^or^ Lott, both in this World and the World to come; & Remember that you had a Carefull, Tender, and

Affectionate Father,

NI: L'ESTRANGE.

This Hamon L'Estrange was the eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, Bart., by Anne, only daughter of Sir Thos. Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Kt., and Dame Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Armine, of Osgodby, Lincolnshire. He died, however, on his travels abroad, at Basle, on the 13th of August, 1715, unmarried, in the 28th year of his age, after a fatal attack of small-pox. A Monumental Inscription was placed near his remains, which were buried in the French Church at Basle, in the following words:

Prope hic situs jacet.

Hamo L'Estrange, Anglus, filius natu maximus Nicholai L'Estrange de Hunstanton in comitatu Norfolciensis, baronetti. Qui per biennium fere extremas Galliæ & Italiæ oras peregrinatus in patriam tandem reversurus hic in itinere variola correptus post dierum undecem languorē 13° mensis Augusti obiit Ann° Dni 1715, Ætatis suæ 28°. *

* Evidence, Hastings Peerage Case, p. 197.

Note to the L'Estrange Correspondence.

Since the preceding pages were printed, we have received, through the kindness of Mr. King, the York Herald, a note of the Will of the person presumed to be Sir Roger L'Estrange's daughter, Mrs. Margery Yate (so the name is written throughout the Will) described as of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, *Widow*. It is dated the 4th of May, 1706, and proved the 19th of June in the same year, by her executors and residuary legatees, Dr. Lewis Dolman, her uncle, and Mr. Basil Fitzherbert, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

She desires to be buried in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields, near her late father. (Sir Roger L'Estrange was there buried).

She mentions the following other persons as relatives in her Will.

Brother John Yate and Margaret his wife.
Sir Thomas Dolman and Dame Dorothy his wife.
Elizabeth wife of her uncle Lewis Dolman, and his eldest son Thomas Humphrey, his second son Lewis, and his daughter Dorothy Dolman.
Cousin Philip Weston, Esq.
Cousin Roger, son of John L'Estrange.
Cousin John L'Estrange.
Cousin Marston.

Numerous other parties are named in her Will, but none are referred to as relatives except those above mentioned.

She does not say who her father was, nor does she mention the name of her husband; it is, however, impossible, with the evidence before us, to doubt that she was Margery, daughter of Sir Roger L'Estrange.

NOTICE OF

Excavations made at Burgh Castle, Suffolk,

IN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1855,

At the Expence of Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart.,

BY

HENRY HARROD, F.S.A.

[Read at the Meeting of Society of Antiquaries, November 29th, 1855.]

THE site of the Roman Station at Burgh Castle near Great Yarmouth was purchased some years since by one of the Fellows of our Society, Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., in order to preserve it from destruction; and I have since, at his request, made occasional visits to it, and directed a few excavations, an account of which I now propose to do myself the honour of laying before the Society.

Before doing so, however, it will be necessary to say a few words as to the position and history of this station.

It occupies a commanding position on the high ground to the East of the large tract of marsh land through which the waters of the Yare and Waveney flow to the sea. The present channel of the river Waveney runs from 150 to 200 yards to the West of it; and at no very great distance from it the Waveney falls into the Yare, which then spreads out into a large lake called Braydon, whence the waters are carried to the sea by the channel known as Yarmouth Haven, between Yarmouth and Gorleston.

The outlet of the waters from Braydon has been many times changed. The oldest outlet of which any record exists was known as "Grubb's Haven," and lay considerably to the North of the present haven, and between Yarmouth and Caister. It was silted up in the fifteenth century, and all trace of it is now obliterated. After this, numerous ineffectual attemps were made, at vast cost, until at last the present channel was decided on and constructed.

Mr. Ives, in his account of Burgh Castle, published in 1777, maintained the claim of this station to the name of Garianonum. Sir Henry Spelman was strongly in favour of Caister, to the North of Great Yarmouth, being the station so called; and though no trace of any walls now exist there, he expressly states there were remains of walls in his time. Gorleston, too, has been named as having strong claims to the designation.

May not the name, however, have been assigned to a group of fortresses around the mouths of these rivers?

Tradition states the whole extent of the valleys of the Yare and Waveney to have been *once* open sea; and in 1826 a gentleman who pressed geology into his service, boldly stated this to have been the case in *Roman times;** and, notwithstanding the weakness of his arguments and their complete refutation by Mr. Richard Taylor, the idea became so firmly rooted in the minds of very many, that it is generally looked on as an established fact, which it would be folly to doubt about, that during the occupation by the Romans these valleys were open sea.

* *The Eastern Valleys of Norfolk*, by J. W. Robberds, Jun. I do not complain of the use of geology or any other science to assist in the elucidation of truth; Dr. Mantell and others have rendered great service to archæology by such means: my complaint is, that in this instance geology and archæology were *misused*, and a state of things assumed to be the fact which the followers of neither science recognised.

It is very certain that these marshes were not, in those times, in the firm, well-cultivated state into which they have now been brought by the aid of embankments and draining mills. They were doubtless then immense tracts of bogs and swamps, the resort of innumerable water-fowl, and liable to frequent complete submersion. Even in the present day inundations occasionally occur on very high tides: so recently as the present autumn, I saw the meadow at the foot of Burgh Castle covered with water for two days. I do not believe, however, that these valleys were ever open sea since the country round has been occupied by man.

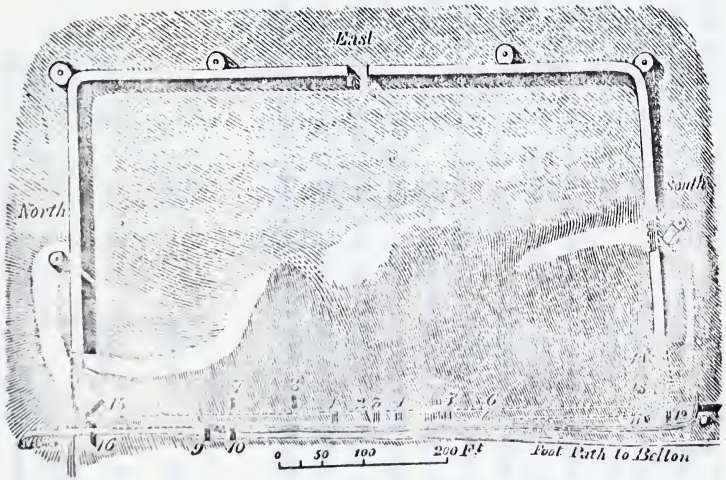
On the meadow at Norwich, where the Eastern Counties Railway Station has been built, was a fine tumulus, which was opened by the late Mr. Woodward (I think in 1826) and found to contain British urns of rude fabric. A tumulus would hardly have been made in "open sea," in the midst of an "estuary," or of a "tidal river." Roman remains have also been found on the river banks, and also on the banks of the Waveney, in spots where they could not possibly have been placed if the height of the waters had been very different to the present level;* and my late excavations will also, I conceive, be found to furnish strong evidence in favour of this conclusion.

The Plan on the opposite page shows the position of the Castle, and indicates the several excavations I have made.†

There is one peculiarity in this station, which it has in common with one of the other stations on the Eastern shore, "Richburgh:" it has but three existing walls. That on the Eastern side is about 640 feet in length, and the North and

* A large number of Roman urns have recently been found in a meadow closely adjoining the river at Ditchingham near Bungay, 1855.

† The Committee beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries in permitting the use of this plan and the section of a trench at p. 158.



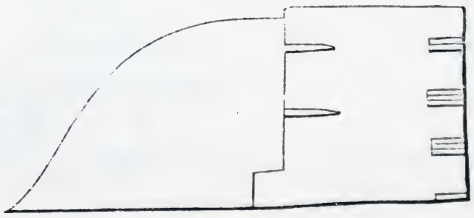
PLAN OF THE STATION AT BURGH CASTLE.

South walls about 300 feet each; and these latter each terminate abruptly near the edge of a steep hill towards the river. Of the Western wall there is above ground no indication whatever, and to ascertain the truth of the commonly-received opinion, that no fourth wall ever existed, was a main object of my visiting Burgh Castle.

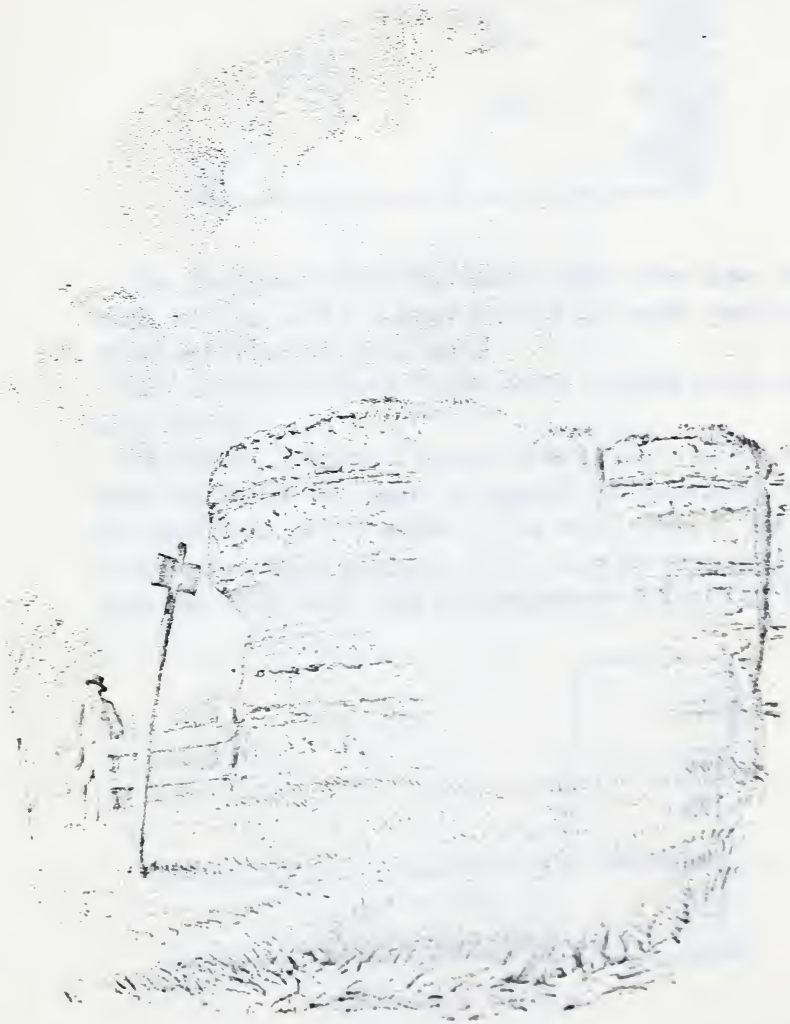
I began with an examination of the existing walls and the area of the camp, the results of which I will first detail.

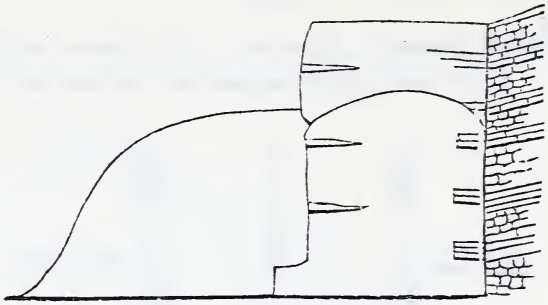
The existing walls are about fourteen feet high and nine feet broad, spreading at the foundation to eleven or twelve feet. They are formed of flints and chalk stones, embedded in a very strong mortar, with a facing of squared flints bonded into the main work by courses of tiles at intervals of about two feet, some courses being of two and some of three tiles in depth. The mortar used in the external work is made with pounded tile; the inner mortar is not.

The original wall was not so lofty as it was subsequently made, by some four feet, and was, I believe, the exterior facing of an earthen rampart, as in the following section.



How long after it was so built, it is of course now impossible to guess; but an addition of four feet was subsequently made to its height, and solid towers of fifteen feet diameter were placed at intervals. Though built against the wall, these towers were not bonded into it, except in the upper four feet. The section will better explain this:

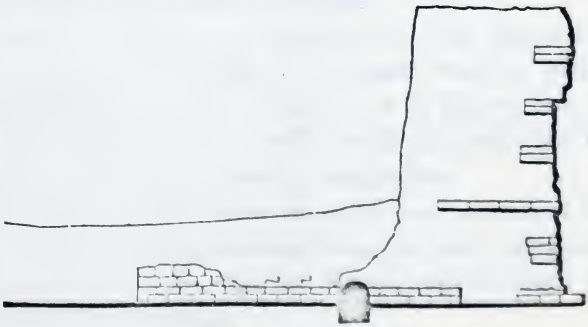




The South-east Tower has fallen a little away from the wall, carrying with it a large piece of the upper part into which it was bonded. (See view.)

The view of the North Tower shows a similar result still more strongly.

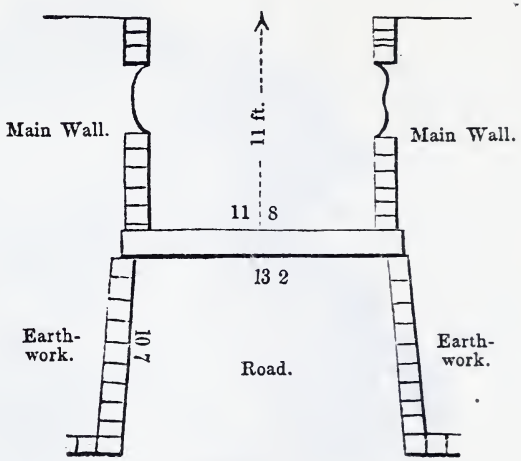
The interior rampart of earth of which I have spoken has been levelled in the course of agricultural operations, but the appearance of the surface of the walls seems to me to indicate the original existence of this, from the coarse, rough character of the work; and an arrangement disclosed by the



NORTH SIDE OF EAST GATE.

excavations at the East Gate appears to confirm this conclusion. Within the East Gate, on each side the roadway,

I found the remains of a low wall, apparently intended to prevent the earth of the rampart falling down on it.



GROUND-PLAN OF EAST GATE.

I found no trace of outworks to this gate, but just within the wall a narrow trench of fifteen inches in width seems to have had a square timber threshold.

I carried a trench in a straight line from this gate due West to the crown of the hill, without meeting with any trace of buildings. I am inclined now to believe that I did not carry my trench to a sufficient depth, and that I was wrong in adhering to a directly straight line.

From about the East wall the earth has been much drawn away, and the rabbits have made more than one passage under it: this is not the case with the North wall, to which I will now direct your attention.

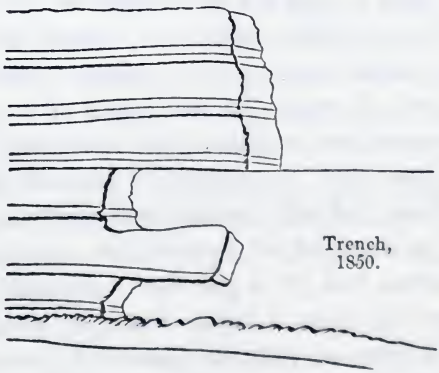
The surface of the ground in the interior gradually rises from the North-east corner, where a dog can creep under the wall, to the Western end, where a trench of thirteen feet deep was required to reach the foundation.

At 150 feet from the North-east angle of the exterior com-

mences a mound of earth, heaped up against the wall, from that point to the Western end, and the North gate is completely buried up by it. This would appear to have been done to prevent the North tower and wall from falling. (See view of the tower at the North gate.)

Mr. Ives, in his plan of the station, places the North gate on the East side of the tower; my excavations proved it to be West of it, and but five feet wide.

The West end of the North wall is within a few feet of the edge of the hill, and has usually been considered the termination of the Roman works in this direction. Careful inspection of the work would, I think, convince most persons to the contrary without excavating at all. The jagged surface and the broken bonding courses sufficiently indicate that the wall must have extended beyond that point. The state of the wall beneath the surface was, however, still more decisive —an enormous mass had been torn away from beneath the exposed part of it.



At the depth of thirteen feet I came upon the flint pavement which forms the usual foundation for the upper walls; this I traced some seven feet Westward from the present end, and it seemed to be gradually descending the hill. I tried

to reach it again amongst the roots of the trees on the side of the hill, but was unable to do so.

The South wall is very perfect for about 140 feet from the South-east angle, although a good deal out of the perpendicular. The outer facing has suffered but little, and a very good idea may be formed from this portion of what the external appearance of the walls originally was: the facing in most other parts where it could be reached from the ground or from a cart has been carried away for buildings or roads.

At 150 feet from the South-east angle the tower which formerly flanked the South gate lies prostrate, but unbroken, at some distance from the line of wall. It still shows, as in Ives's time, the circular hole two feet deep in the top of it; but the accumulation of soil and the growth of underwood and grass prevent our seeing for ourselves what Mr. Ives saw at the base of it: "broad hollow lines crossing it, being the marks of the planks on which it had been set."

For about forty feet at the point where the South gate must have been, the wall has been completely destroyed; and in Ives's time (as appears by his map) a deep cutting extended into the interior to a point a little beyond where a pit existed within memory, and it then turned and ran directly west, so as to isolate the hill where the South wall now ends. He considered this isolation to have been original, and that the hill was the "Prætorium." Very much, however, of what has been done around this hill must be the work of modern times, and directed by the wants or caprices of modern agriculturists. One dug a pit, and another filled it up; one dug for clay, and carted it upon the meadows; another gathered all the stones and tiles he could find scattered about, to build lodges or throw upon the roads; others brought in fresh soil, built up stout banks, filled up ditches, and levelled the surface of the land.

I cut a trench directly across this hill, beginning at the West end of the wall and extending it North-east. This

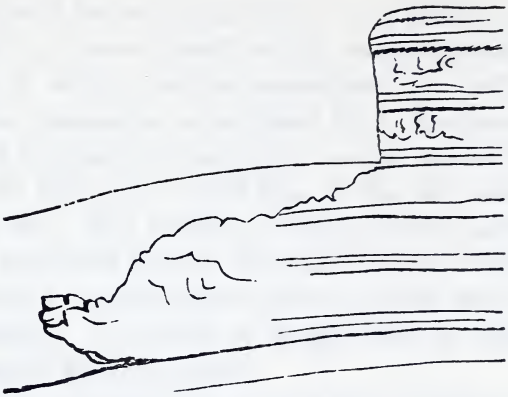
led to the discovery of the foundations of a small apartment, of which the main wall of the station formed the Southern side. It was sixteen feet six inches square, and had along its Southern side a channel, or flue, formed of flanged tiles, and there was some indication of a furnace on the exterior at the South-east corner.

These foundations were only about two feet from the surface, and so little of them was left that I was for some time in doubt about them. There was a shallow bed of clay, on which a layer of flints had been carefully placed, and over this *fine gravel* had been sifted. No part of the wall itself remained, except near the junction with the main wall of the station, and there a large fragment of the West wall was found, with some of the plaster or cement with which the inside of the walls had been covered still adhering to it.

This exposed position must have been a most dreary one in winter; but one advantage probably counter-balanced all disadvantages: it commanded a view up the marshes and rivers to Yarmouth. (See view.)

It has been said that the South wall is of nearly the same length as the North one, and the indications of its having extended further West are very much of the same kind. The section of a trench I made on the incline of the hill about thirty feet West of it, although it showed no remains of the wall itself, displayed considerable indications of its having once existed. The wood-cut on the next page exhibits the present termination of this wall above and below the surface of the ground.

I now turn to the main object of my inquiry, the existence of a Western wall. It will have been seen that operations at the West end of the North and South walls were attended with much difficulty, and the surface of the hills immediately under them seems to have been usually selected for the digging of clay, sand, &c. One old labourer remembered hundreds of loads of clay being carted from the hill on the



North, immediately on the line, I conceive, the wall originally ran; and ditches have been made and filled up again, within memory, under the Southern hill.

On my first visit, in 1850, I made a series of trenches in the low ground on the West side of the field, near an old fence which divides it from a meadow. Under this fence, on the outer side, a footpath to Belton runs. My idea naturally was, that if any trace of a wall was there to be found, it could be at no great depth from the surface, which was but little above that of the adjacent meadows. The deeper I went, however, the heavier the work became, and at three to four feet from the surface the clay was hard and compact and free from broken tiles and pottery, and appeared like the deposit left after a series of inundations. After this was very unwillingly cut through by the men to the depth of from eighteen inches to two feet, a large quantity of broken mortar, forming in some cases a layer of several inches in thickness, was disclosed, beneath which were flints, tiles, and broken mortar in great abundance.

I was still in doubt about what I had lighted upon, (for in most cases the stones and tiles were very wet and broken) when my attention was called to one of the trenches, which

was much less wet at the bottom of it than the others, to see a layer of stones placed on clay, *with a thin layer of gravel over it,* which, it will be remembered, attracted my attention to the foundations on the South hill.* I subsequently traced these foundations through the trenches marked 2, 4, 5, and 6 in the plan, but no solid mass of the wall could I find; all was ruin. The stratum of broken mortar seems to lead to the conclusion that the flints and tiles of a serviceable kind had been carefully picked out and carried away for building materials. The church at Burgh Castle is certainly built of materials from the station.

Some thirty feet into the field from the fence, in the trench No. 5, I met with a mortar bed, which must have been in use shortly before it was buried up. The floor was pink with the pounded tile, and the refuse lime (the "lime cobbles," as the hard round lumps are called in these parts) was swept into a corner and there remained. This was about three feet from the surface, and the ground about it was gradually on the ascent.

Some doubt having been cast upon my conclusions, it was stated, I believe, that my "zeal" or "enthusiasm" had led me to fancy a wall out of a few loose stones. I determined, when opportunity offered, to submit them to a public test.

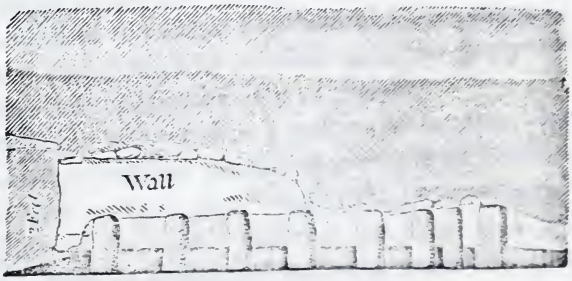
This I have recently done, and the trenches marked 1, 3, and 6 in the plan were opened, and have since been examined by many gentlemen of practical experience and undoubted sagacity.

That numbered 6 had, at four feet nine inches from the surface, a double layer of large flints placed upon a bed of very compact clay, which had been so firmly beaten down as to twist and break the tools of the workmen when excavating

* This coincidence was first detected by James Kettle, a gardener from Ketteringham, a most intelligent man, but for whom this fact might never have been brought to my notice.

it. I went down nearly six feet into it, without reaching the bottom of it, and as the trench was narrow and already over ten feet deep, I was obliged to give over the attempt to go deeper. I have no sort of doubt that this bed of clay was formed to carry the wall over this part of the ground.

The trench No. 3 presented at first nearly the same features as the other trenches, until at nearly four feet from the surface I reached a fragment of the wall *remaining in sitû;* on the inner side the surface was quite smooth and perfect, but five feet from the inner side it was broken away, and the soil and stones beyond for several feet very wet; penetrating through this debris I came upon a number of oak piles, on which the wall had been originally built. They were very much decayed, and at eleven feet from the inner surface of the wall they ended. The following section will explain the character of this discovery.



SECTION OF TRENCH No. 3 ON PLAN.

In the trench No. 1 nothing was found until about five feet from the surface, when loose flints and large fragments of mortar were plentifully mixed with the clay, and, just when they assumed a more compact shape, the workmen again struck upon the piling. I made this trench sufficiently large to examine the piling carefully. It was found *precisely in the line* of the foundations in the other trenches, and extended to

exactly the necessary width (eleven feet). They were about a foot apart, and had clay, chalk-stones, mortar, &c. very firmly rammed in between them to the depth of about eighteen inches, after penetrating which, black mud was thrown out, speedily followed by the water, which then rose to a little above the top of the piling, and, as I judge, to the level of the water in the adjacent drains.

This examination has borne out my previous conclusions, and there remains no doubt on the minds of those who have examined these excavations with me, that we have succeeded in establishing the original position of the West wall of the station, for about two hundred feet along the centre of it.

For the reasons I have stated, it may be a difficult, perhaps impossible, task to attempt to find traces every foot of the way to the North and South walls. In the trench marked 15 on the plan a solid mass of mortar was found *at seven feet below the Belton footpath,* the rising of the water prevented my examining it to the extent I wished, and the danger of leaving open a deep trench by a public path has prevented my resuming the examination of it at present.

Sufficient evidence has, I venture to suggest, been already obtained to establish the fact that at Burgh Castle there can have been no very great "depression of the waters" or "upheaving of the land," and that the West side was not left open, either on account of its being washed by the open sea or because the steepness of the hill protected it from assault.

The reason it has so nearly disappeared, whilst the other walls are in so good a condition, is also, I conceive, equally clear. Constantly subject to inundations, it was gradually undermined, and at length fell outwards. In the course of years continual moisture acts even upon Roman mortar, and in this case there may have been centuries of saturation. At so short a distance from the river, and building material valuable, a very much more extensive wall might have been readily disposed of; and when most of it had been carried off, the

clay and soil washed from the hills above, with a little help from the agriculturist, have combined to complete the obliteration of this line of defence.

I have only further to add, that the fragments of pottery found in these excavations were of a very plain and common kind, and that nothing but these, and a few small coins of the Lower Empire, now and then a boar's tusk, or a knife handle of buck's horn, and occasionally the bones of men, horses, and sheep, were found during my examination of the site.

November, 1855.

Old Poem on Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.S.A., PRESIDENT.

THE following curious Poem, containing much information on the state of Norfolk in the reign of Elizabeth, is extracted from Mr. D. Gurney's Book of Extracts, copied from "The Register or Common Place Book of Henry Gurney, Esq., of Great Ellingham and West Barsham, in Norfolk, compiled in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First," from the original MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, being No. 175 amongst Bishop Tanner's MSS., and described in the Catalogues as, Account of Courts held and Leases of Lands at Ellingham, Hingham, and Irstede, in the County of Norfolk, with a Poem called "The Anatomy of Popery, &c."—Copied by Mr. T. Markham, Thorpe.

1.

Of English Shires our Norfolk seems to yield
Most pleasures and commoditics for gain
That may be reapt by water, grass, or fild,
With lesser toyle through crines and the playne:
Ech thing it hath wherewith to cloathe and battle,
As wool and hempe, fish, foule, ech corne and cattle.

2.

Not self alone doth Norff. full suffice,
Although it be as populous a Shire
As any ells (yet of a smaller size
Then others are, as mapps do make appeare)
But also doth of his abundance spare
To other Shires that not so fruitful are.

3.

For kats that serve to furnish out a board,
Excepting salt, which all but Cheshire want,
Of every kind that Englond doth afforde,
It rather hath a plenty than a skant;
With either cloath for skynne and for the back:
What needful thing then doth our Norff. lack?

4.

Ech soyle it hath, land, pasture, meade, and woode,
The heath and fenn, the marish, lake, and meare,
To beaste, to fowle, a shelter and a foode,
Whereby yt doth so great a plenty reare.
One half the Sea, the reste swete streames surrounde,
And so with fish no less it doth abounde.

5.

The hier grounds serve Conney, Corne, and Sheepe,
The low for hay or necessary fuell;
They carry not, nor drive by foule or steepe,
But by the boate, or dry or easy levell,
Tenn combe of wheate the acr that doth beare,
Two horses with one boy doe plow or care.

6.

The vaynes thereof that barrayne be of wood
Yeeld strawe or broome, firr, flag, sedg, turf, or brake,
And fuell are, both ready, cheape, and good,
And do suffice the poor of nought to take.
It timber hath sufficiently to spende,
With surplusage to Cambridgeshire to sende.

7.

Of marriners or ships to send to sea
For merchandiz, or foes to foyle or noy,
Or souldiers stout, quenes enemies to slea,
Scars any shire so many do employ;
Or that do serve then with truer harts,
Or manlier doe then performe their parts.

8.

Though thro' the Shire the soil deserveth praise,
Yet on the parts most toward East and West
More profit and comodityes they raise,
(For rate thereof) as well for corne or beast:
The East doth flow with barley, pease, and wheat,
The West with oate, hempe, sheepe, fatt ox, and neate.

9.

And tho' sometime this western point be drained
By rage of sea, as one in forty yeares,
Yet fewer scathes to Norff. doth redounde
By other floods than doth to hilly shires:
Her broader dales make waters shoald and slower,
So lost no bridge in Anno ninety-four.

10.

Though Norff. thus all other shires excell
In all that serve for belly, back, or health,
Or pleasure, ease, or strength foe to repell,
Yet other shires som compt of greater wealth;
For that their lande revenue yieldeth more,
And do not breed so great excess of poore.

11.

If so it be, yet goodness of the ground,
Or industry of them is not the cause,
But casually to them they so redounde,
Through better mart and better private laws:
Great help it is rich London to be nigh,
Where deere to sell, and cheap each thing to buy.

12.

Agayne, their lands in severall they enjoy,
By which a more and private gain they make,
And also voyd much damage and annoy,
Wch Norff. soyle by Comoners do take;
For what is as joyntly used by all
Was never yet well husbanded, or shall.

13.

The thirde or more of all our Norfolk grounde
Is comon feed to pore as well as rich,
Which doth the welth of better sorte confounde,
And causeth poor with idleness to itch,
While they do trust by comoninge of feede
To have whereby to woork they shall not neede.

14.

So while as each seek greedily to eat
His part at least, if not a great deal more,
Not having hay nor straw for winter meate,
His greater stock doth breed his greater sore;
For winters want doth cause these beasts to starve,
Which somers feede would scars in life preserve.

15.

By this we see that, what at first was ment
For helpe of poore, thro' frankness of the lorde,
Not only wants the purposed event,
But causeth them with him not to accord;
For if he seeke surcharghing to restrayne,
They say he shoots but at his private gayne.

16.

But if they might be equally divided,
According to ech tenant right and rate,
The quarrels sone should cease and be decided,
Which ells will cause a lasting spence and hate:
So should the poor gaine more of sever'd acr,
Than where he is of thousand but ptaker.

17.

Thro' comoning in moore or heath or shack
More suits arise in Norff. in a yeare
Then matters all in shires which such do lack
Do mount unto, as by Records appear:
Not only Lords and Tenants be at jarr,
But comoners among themselves do warr.

18.

And by the suits that thence do spring and growe,
Through skaith, surcharg, wrong, comoning, or ffee,
The rich as poor the comons overthrowe,
And gaynful but to lawyers only be:
The wealthy sort they greatly do abate,
And meaner cause to be of beggars state.

19.

Wher comons want, and poor do trust to hands,
By mattock, spade, plow, tumbrell, wain, or cart,
Through husbanding those tough inclosed lands,
Ech findeth woork sufficient for his part;
Then as the poore do serve the rich his need,
So rich the poor do gladly house and feed.

20.

I then conclude no poverty doth grow
To Norff. men thro' barreyness of soyle,—
Which rather doth with ech provision flow—
But by the suits for damages or spoyle,
That frowarde minds by comoninge pcure,
Unto the which fond custome doth allure.

Finis, 22 April, 1595.

B. C. and C. D. G. and G.
J. K. and K. and L.
With P. and P. then S. and T.,
Foreteen in all to tell,
Be all, I think, within the Shire
Of Norff. to be founde,
That only by theire land by yeare
May spend a thousand pound.

Yet meane I not hereby that all
So have in their possession:
But after age or joynture fall,
Or other tayle reversion,
So few of such, I thinke, no shire doth yeald,
That is so large and good for land or field.
The reasons why are partly shew'd before,
And wiser men can causes render more.

Of welthy gentry or of yeomanry,
I think no shire so small a rate doth yeeld,
That is so large as touching quantity,
Or eke so rich in pasture, meede, and field.
The reasons why are ptly shew'd before,
And wiser men can causes render more.

A nagg thro' most of Norfolk will in winter further bear
Thē guelding in ech other shire at driest time of yere;
For Norff. wanteth steepy hill and myry soyle or tough,
And stone and gravel weyes to mend, hath every where enough.

NOTICES OF THE

CHURCH OF MARTHAM, NORFOLK,

Previous to its Restoration in 1856.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. E. S. TAYLOR.

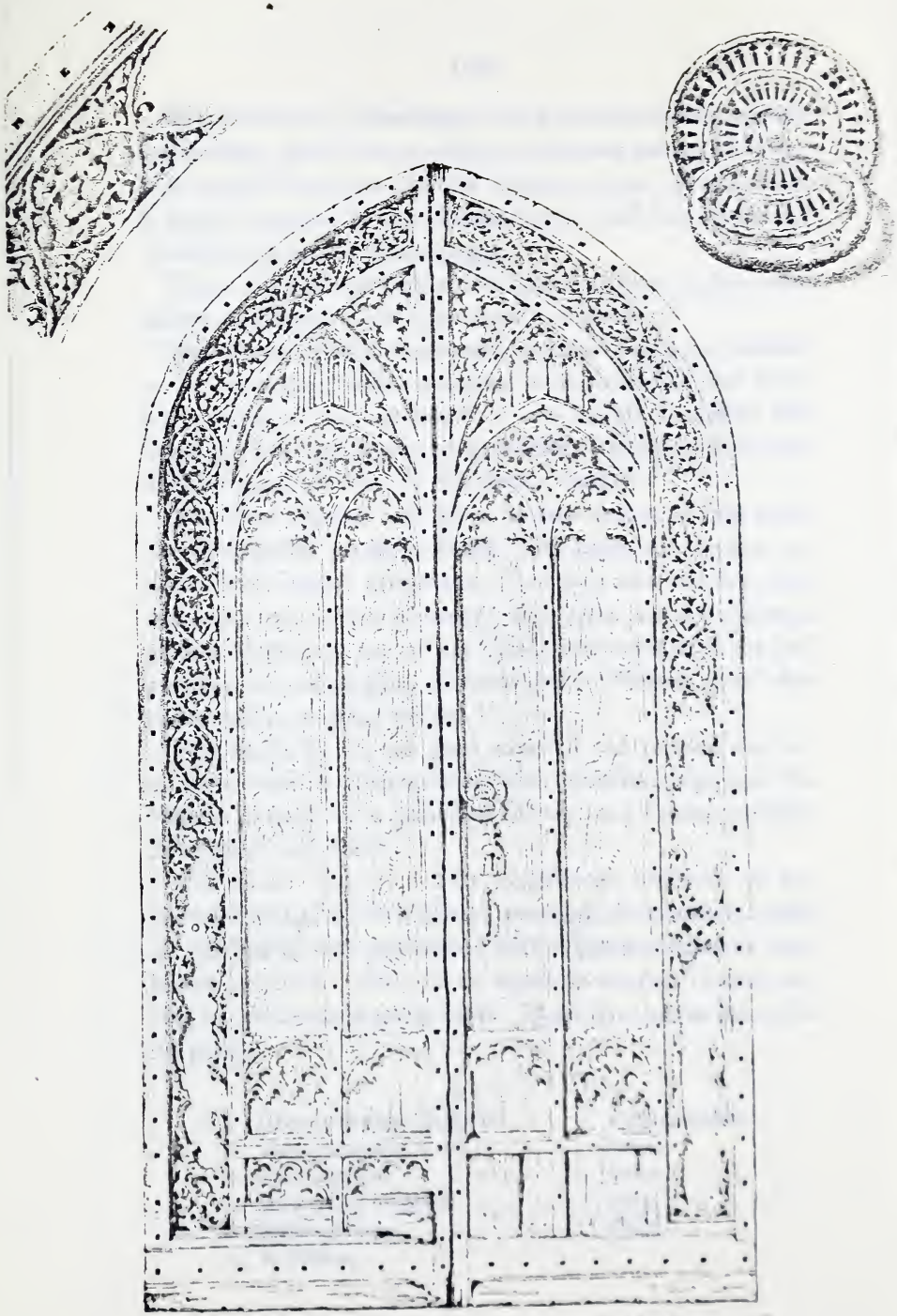
THE Church of Martham is the most important, with regard to dimensions and architectural embellishments, in the Deanery of Flegg.* It differs from most village churches, in presenting an early and pure example of the Perpendicular style (1377—1546); whereas in most others we find a combination of several, either from later additions to the original structure, or from restorations of dilapidated portions; which restorations, if of ante-Reformation date, are invariably characteristic of the period in which they took place. In this way, it not unfrequently happens that the chancel arch is the sole trace of the original building.

In Martham Church, even the details of carving and glass are indicative of a period uniform with the building of the church, which I should assign to the reign of Richard II., or a few years anterior to 1400.

The building, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of west square tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch with parvise, and chancel. †

* Chancel, 34 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in.; Nave, 71 ft. 3 in. by 19 ft. 3 in.; width of Aisles, 10 ft. 9 in.

† Engravings of it have been given by Ladbrooke and Brandon.



ANCIENT DOORS.

Martham Church, Norfolk.

The Tower is of exceedingly fine proportions, with embattled parapet, good base mouldings, and stone panels, filled in, as in many of our fine Norfolk churches, with squared flint. It is only excelled in this district by the still finer tower of Winterton, which is of six stages.

There is a fine and rich west window of three lights, with embattled transom; and a good west doorway.

The Tower Arch is lofty, and contains a series of shields in the mouldings, each suspended on a quatrefoil, and bearing charges of six varieties.* I am unable to assign the bearings with any degree of probability; and they may possibly be quasi-heraldic, or ornamental simply.

The Nave contains fine piers, in two ranges of four each, having laterally engaged shafts with caps, the arcade enriched with boutel mouldings. On each side are four fine windows, and in the clerestory five, with one of different pattern at the east end of each aisle, and some of these had portions of stained glass of more than ordinarily good character and interesting design.

The South Porch has good external and internal arches: its stone roof is plain groined with moulded ribs, and the Parvise is used for a parochial library, and retains partially its original tiled floor.

The South Door is a truly magnificent specimen of mediæval carving, in two leaves, panelled, with tracery heads of rich design and surrounded with a graceful band of vine-leaves and fruit. There is an excellent original closing ring and an enormous wooden lock. There is a north door, but no porch.

* 1.	Chevron in base a quatrefoil . . .	4 times repeated.
2.	Three quatrefoils, 2 and 1	Twice.
3.	Cross engrailed	Twice.
4.	On a cross a quatrefoil	Twice.
5.	Saltire compony	Twice.
6.	A chevron.	

The Nave and Aisles are covered with elaborate oak roofs; that of the nave being of the hammer-beam kind, with carved angels, and open-work tracery in the spandrils. Several of these had disappeared, and been replaced with Elizabethan monstrosities in ruffs, &c., as had also the stone corbels, with the exception of two, representing a male and female, unmistakeably of the period of Richard II.: this is seen especially in the bifid beard of the former.

The Font is octagonal, of Perpendicular character, sculptured with the seven sacraments of the Romish faith. The eighth panel on the bowl represents the Last Judgment: the Saviour seated on His throne, an archangel on either side (their crowns surmounted by crosses) blowing trumpets; at His feet the dead are bursting from their tombs.

In *Confirmation:* the candidate is an infant in arms, the rite in the mediæval church being administered with chrism at the Bishop's hands, and immediately, or soon after, baptism.

In *Penance:* the evil spirit, with horns and dragon's wings stands near the door of the confessional, at the back of a kneeling female.

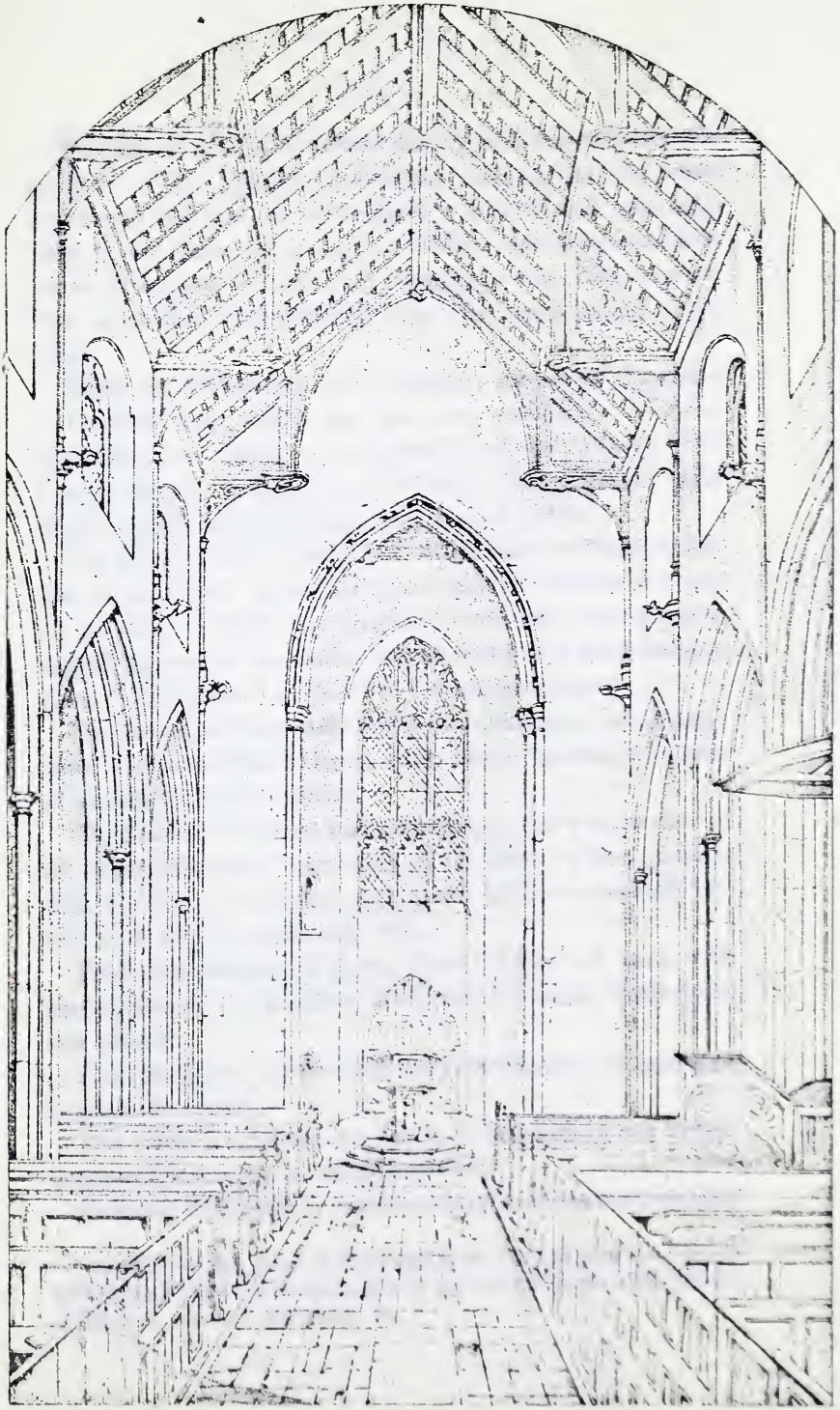
In *Matrimony:* the deacon holds the service-book open while the priest recites the office.

Each panel is finished with crockets and finials, and flowered spandrils.

The dresses in these subjects are temp. Edw. IV. (1450): the heart-shaped head-dress of the females is especially characteristic.

In the stem were eight panels with figures of saints; but as the font has been subject to iconoclastic mutilation, their characteristic symbols are undistinguishable. The whole was coloured with red, blue, green, &c.; but I think this is not original.

The nave is filled with benches having highly-enriched poppy-heads, one of which is especially curious, bearing the figure of a bell, on which is the monogram of Mary.



C. J. W. Winter del.

INTERIOR, MARNHAM CHURCH, NOTTS.

The rood door with its carved tracery, and the staircase, are perfect; of the original rood-screen nothing but the beam remained, and that in so decayed a state that it was only held in its place by a casing. When this was removed, traces of diapers and coloured mouldings were discoverable. The sancte bell was removed from this, some twenty years since.

There is, however, a very elaborate screen of Jacobean or Caroline date, which has the rare peculiarity of doors remaining; its panels are alternately red and brown, with a white diaper, evidently put on with a stencil plate: some smaller panels and mouldings are coloured green.

The Chancel Arch is lofty, but of less elaborate design than that of the tower. Over this were discovered traces of a mural painting in 1852: the ground a dull red, with gigantic angelic figures on each side, one of which was armed with a spear. The general subject was undistinguishable.

The Aisles are singularly deficient in interest; and though there is evidence that a chapel of St. Blithe* existed, no traces of piscinæ or sedilia remain.

The Chancel has been much mutilated; the windows are of far poorer character than those of the nave: a few quarries with a yellow star-shaped pattern and borders remained, but still all in the Perpendicular style.

There are remains of good chancel desks and seats with carved elbows, the panels arched, with spandrils, quatrefoils, and pateræ.

The Decalogue is unusually early, black-lettered, and with rubricated capitals.

The Chest is ancient, the lid, as is common in this neighbourhood, hollowed out of a large tree.

Piscinæ and Sedilia are wanting, but there is a round-headed

* In 1479 mention occurs of the chapel of St. Blide at Martham; and in 1522 Richard Fuller, of Norwich, tanner, gives to the repair of the Church of Martham, *where St. Blithe lieth*, 10*s*.

arch on the south side reaching to the floor of apparently modern date. A pair of brackets, with angels' heads, are on the north wall, which, from their position and having holes on the top, may have supported a wooden canopy for an Easter sepulchre.

The chancel has its original oak roof, but white-washed and shortened; the east window is only represented by a square casement, which would have been more appropriate to a stable.

The Altar Cloth is an interesting relic of mediæval embroidery; it can scarcely be in its original state, as it is composed of pieces of velvet of different colours, figured with many varieties of cherubim, holding scrolls with inscriptions, and elaborate flowers. A four-winged example of the former, standing on a wheel, is very similar to one on the altar cloth at Forest Hill, Oxfordshire, and some patterns of the flowers exactly resemble the pattern on an antependium at Southgate House, Derbyshire, figured in Parker's *English Mediæval Embroidery.** I think we have in it fragments of the differently coloured cloths used at the various Christian seasons by the Romish Church. The cloth itself was exhibited at the museum formed by the Archæological Institute at its Norwich Meeting. As its total dissolution is imminent from its present state, it would be very desirable that so interesting a relic should be preserved under glass.

I now proceed to a description of the painted glass, still existing in a dismembered condition. This, in its original state, must have been splendid in the extreme.

Want of care, and peculations, had destroyed the greater portion of it. One entire window had disappeared within the memory of man. Portions of others had been removed and are still existing in Mulbarton Church; these were copied

* Engraved also in *Archæological Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 298. The symbolism of the figure is very distinctly described in the first chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel.

and inserted in the drawings exhibited by Mr. Winter at the Yarmouth Meeting in 1856.

In the clerestory were sundry figures and patterns. With one exception—that of the splendid figure of St. Michael weighing souls, and the canopies of others — the painted subjects of the lower lights had all disappeared: in the two windows in each aisle nearest the west not a vestige of colour remains.

The next window on the south side contained, in the upper compartments, the history of the Fall:—

1st. The Almighty is directing the attention of our first parents to the tree of knowledge.

2nd. The Temptation. The serpent, with a female human head,* is coiled round the tree and holding an apple, while Eve is offering another to Adam.

3rd. The Angel of the Lord, with plumage of a red colour, holds an uplifted sword.

4th. Adam and Eve fleeing from Paradise: they wear the fig-leaves, indicative of their fatal knowledge.

5th and 6th. Represent their destined fate: Adam is digging the ground, and Eve spinning with a distaff.†

The easternmost light of this window contains the full-length figure of St. Michael weighing the souls of men against demons, of the best possible execution. The ground

* This has also the heart-shaped head-dress similar to those on the font, and characteristic of the date. The same figure occurs in the east window of the Lady Chapel, Wells Cathedral. On a scroll is written, "Si comederitis de ligno vitæ eritis sicut Dii scientis bonis et malis." Also on a Mosaic of encaustic tiles in Prior Crawden's Chapel, Ely. In the Heraldic MSS. in the College of Arms the same subject occurs, Arundel, 23; and the Genealogy of the Saxon Kings from Adam. The idea was current in Bede's time: "Nec erit omittendum, quod ait Beda, loquens de serpente qui Evam seduxit. Elegit enim Diabolus quoddam genus serpentis fœmineum vultum habentis quia similes similibus applaudunt, et movit ad loquendum linguam ejus."—*Gervasius Otia*, Imp. I., 15.

† In an early production of Caxton (?) similar figures occur. "When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?"

is a ruby diaper. The archangel has a white robe, flowered and bordered with gold, as is also his nimbus, crown, and wings. Above, is a half-length figure of an angel or saint. In one of the scales are six souls kneeling: in the other, which is rising, are two demons,—a third is falling headlong from it. They are painted of a green tint; and, I doubt not, some legend is symbolized by the souls outweighing the demons.* The donor of this window was commemorated by a black-letter legend below: Orate p̄ aiāb Rogeri, in an inverted position; but which, according to Blomefield, concluded—Clark et . . . . . qui ista fenestram fieri fecerunt honori beate Marie. A somewhat similar figure of St. Michael occurs on the rood-screen at Filby.

The next window contains in the tracery of the head the *nine* orders of the angelic choir, each represented by a single figure, generally bearing a scroll with its title:—

1. Angels: by a winged figure bearing a spear, much mutilated.
2. Archangels (probably), now missing.
3. Seraphim; represented with four wings.
4. Cherubim: a figure with its hands lifted in adoration. This and the last wear crowns surmounted by crosses.
5. Thrones: by an armed figure with wings and scales.
6. Dominations (missing).
7. Principalities: crowned, and apparently holding a sword or sceptre.
8. Powers: an armed figure holding the Great Dragon by a chain and scourging him.

The ninth is Virtues, not here depicted.†

* Perhaps *conscience*, or good and evil deeds, which latter being forgiven, the soul rises. The idea is founded on the Egyptian mythology, in which Osiris holds the scales.

† The origin of these names is to be sought for in Colossians, 1st chapter, 16th verse:—"For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and

The figures are all of a yellow colour; in the lights, only the canopies remain.

I regret that I have been unable to compare these figures with the same subject on the rood-screens of Barton Turf and Southwold, as, according to the valuable little work on "The Emblems of Saints," by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, they are handled in a similar manner.

In the east window of this aisle nothing but unimportant fragments remain.

The east window of the south aisle had apparently, in the smaller compartments, under canopies, the events of our Saviour's life:—

1. The Annunciation.
2. The Nativity.
3. Visitation of the Shepherds.
4. Adoration of the Magi; but all these are much mutilated and difficult to identify with any certainty.
5. The Resurrection of our Lord.
6. The Ascension.

This last is particularly interesting; the last footstep of our Lord remaining impressed on the green hill. This probably is intended to represent the pretended footstep still preserved with such scrupulous care by the Eastern churches.

The head of the next window, proceeding westward, contained probably male saints.* St. Edmund King and Martyr alone remains, with arrow and sceptre on a blue diapered field.†

that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him."

* This also occurs on the Barton Turf and Trimmingham rood-screens, and on the font at Taverham.

† Edmund, King and Martyr, King of the East Angles, who, not being able to hold out against the Danes, offered them his own person if they would spare his subjects. Having got him into their power, they endeavoured to make him renounce his religion, and on his refusing to do so they beat him with clubs and whips, and then binding him to a tree shot him through with

The next and last of those which contained any painted glass, had figures of female saints on a diapered ruby ground, very graceful in their execution. Only the alternate effigies remain, viz., first, St. Margaret* piercing a dragon in the mouth with a long cross; in her other hand is *perhaps* a clasped book. In one of the legends of St. George it is stated that he delivered St. Margaret from a dragon: hence it has been supposed that the story of Perseus and Andromeda was applied to the Christian saint.† The next remaining figure is St. Petronilla, ‡ with clasped book and keys. Lastly, St. Barbara, ‖ holding in one hand a palm branch; in the other, a model of a church or tower. In all probability the chapel of St. Blithe was in this aisle, and this window perhaps contained her effigy.

There is very little of monumental interest in Martham Church, and only one brass: a heart, on which is the legend post tenebras spero lucem with an orate for Robt. Alen, Vicar, who died A° Dni 1487.

In the south aisle are two slabs, of which one, nearly defaced, bears the following inscription:

arrows, A. D. 870. This was traditionally related to have occurred at Hoxne in Suffolk, where was an oak called St. Edmund's Oak; and it is a curious instance of the occasional truth of these legends, that on its being taken down a few years ago, an arrow was found imbedded in its substance. The body of the king was buried in the town, in which Canute afterwards erected an abbey to his memory, and which from him was called St. Edmund's Bury: Fest. Nov. 20. Westhall rood-screen; cf. Filby ditto.

* Her commemoration is observed in our Calendar on July 20; Old English Calendar, August 15. She suffered in Antioch in Pisidia, A. D. 278, but she was not venerated in Europe before the eleventh century. The same office was attributed to her as to Lucina among the heathens, viz., that of assisting women in labour.

† Hampson, Medii Ævi Calend. I., 218.—Gibbon's *Misc. Works*, V. 490.

‡ Fest. S. Petronilla, V. Rom. Calend. May 31. North Elmham and Trimmingham rood-screens.

‖ Fest. S. Barb. Dec. 4, French Cal. North Walsham, Barton Turf, and Filby rood-screens.

Here Lyeth
The Body of Christ°
Burraway, who depar-
ted this life ye 18 day
of October, Anno Domini
1730.
Aged 59 years.
And their Lyes ☞
Alice, who by hir Life
was my Sister, my Mistres,
My Mother, and my Wife.
Dyed Feb. ye 12, 1729.
Aged 76 years.

The following explanation is given of this enigmatical statement. Christopher Burraway was the fruit of an incestuous connection between a father and a daughter, and was as an infant placed in the Foundling Hospital; from whence, when he came of age, he was apprenticed to a farmer. Coming in after years to Martham, he was hired unwittingly by his own mother as farm steward, her father, or rather the father of both, being dead. His conduct proving satisfactory to her, she married him; thus becoming successively, mother, sister, mistress, and wife to this modern Œdipus. The episode remains to be told. Being discovered by his wife to be her son, by a peculiar mark on his shoulder, she was so horror-stricken that she soon died, he surviving her only a few months. Of the other slab, enough is decipherable to show that it covers her remains; but the parish register is deficient from 1729 to 1740, so that I cannot trace the family further.

I forwarded this singular account to the editor of *Notes and Queries* in 1851, by whom it was inserted in that periodical; and an article appeared on it a short time after, from the pen of Mr. Singer, the commentator of Shakspeare.

Mr. Singer gives several instances of similar stories. One especially, from a ruined sarcophagus at Rome;* and another in French, which is even more startling, as will be seen from the epitaph: †—

> "Cy gîst la fille, cy gîst le père,
> Cy gîst la sœur, cy gîst le frère,
> Cy gîst la femme et le mary,
> Et si n'y a que deux corps ici."

Few remains of antiquity have been discovered in the parish. A building of ornamental character was once standing where now the farmyard of Mr. Newman is situated. Two ornamental bricks, now inserted in the wall of the parochial school, are said to have come from it, bearing a crest, a griffin crowned and chained; two others were till lately in the garden of the workhouse at Rollesby; and I think others from the same mould are inserted in the gable of a house next the public road at Thorpe near Norwich. The upper stone of a quern was also found in a sand-pit in the higher part of the parish, and is now in my possession.

The Rev. Thomas Bowman, Vicar, presented in 1758, was the author of several religious works:—

"A Review of the Doctrines of the Reformation, in a Series of Letters to a Young Gentleman designed for the Ministry." Printed 1768: Norwich.

"Thoughts on the Discipline of the Church of England, Baptism, Lord's Supper, Confirmation, &c., in a Series of Letters to a Young Clergyman."

* Boxhornius Monumenta Illustrium virorum et Elogia.—Amst. 1638, fol. 112.

† La Sylva Curiosa de Julian de Madrano Cavallero Navarro, first printed in 1583, and reprinted at Paris in 1608. Heptameron of the Queen of Navarre, 3me Journée, Nouvello 30me. — Jeremy Taylor; Ductor Dubitantium, B. 1, C. iii., Sect. 3, who cites Comitolus as his authority; here the scene is laid in Venice; by others the scene has been placed in Scotland; by others in London. Cf. Horace Walpole, Postscript to his Tragedy.

"Seven Discourses on the Principles of the Church of England, as taught in Scripture; to which are prefixed Three Letters to a Clergyman."

"Cawstoniana; or, Twelve Discourses addressed to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Cawston, Norf."

I may add to these notices, that ample funds for the restoration of the church have been provided by the liberality of a lady, of the family of the present vicar, as the old structure was fast verging to decay, the chancel especially requiring to be totally rebuilt. The architect is Mr. Boyce, who proposes, I believe, to modify in some respects what has been described above. During the preparatory removal of the plaster and floors nothing has been discovered, except a tall stone niche, 8 feet 4 inches high and 3 feet 1 inch broad, about 10 feet from the floor and a few inches to the eastward of the north door. The arch was four-centred and very flat. This is now filled in again, but the workmen say it was about 20 inches in depth. Probably here stood the image of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated. A head of some saint or king, in stone and hollowed on the crown, and a few jettons or abbey pieces, of the usual types, complete the list of what may be said on this head.

NOTICE OF

The Examination of some British Barrows

IN THE PARISH OF BERGH APTON.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., Hon. Sec.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. (Oct. 1854), I was enabled, by the kind invitation of the Rev. Dr. Beal, to examine, together with him, some barrows in the parish of Bergh Apton. They are situated on some land called White Heath, the property of the parish, immediately to the north of the road leading to Thurton church, from which parish the field is separated by a hedgerow. There are three tumuli in this field, and there was another, now removed, on the other side of the hedge, in the parish of Thurton; a fifth also remains at a short distance on the south side of the road. Being so near the highway, it is not surprising that they had already attracted the notice of antiquaries. More than twenty years ago, as the workmen and other residents informed us, Mr. Utting, a solicitor at Thurton, had caused some of the barrows to be opened, and had found some urns, a sword, and other remains. What became of these antiquities I have not been able to discover; but there is a stone celt in the Norwich Museum, of rather advanced form, presented by Mr. Utting, and found in the lane which is the eastern boundary of

Thurton churchyard: it is probable that it came from one of these tumuli, perhaps from the one above mentioned, now destroyed, which was just within the bounds of Thurton parish, and had thus been lying about the neighbouring road for some time before it was acquired by Mr. Utting. One of the labourers also mentioned a stone instrument found on the same land, which he described as being "smaller in the middle, but not pierced through," and may have been some kind of celt or hammer-head.* The present examination commenced with the barrow furthest from the road, which there was some reason to conjecture (and correctly, as the event proved,) had not been previously disturbed. A trench was dug through the tumulus to a level with the natural soil, in the direction south-west to north-east. The earth throughout the tumulus was much discoloured and burnt in many places; small lumps of wood charcoal were found in considerable numbers, and one or two very small fragments of bone. Another trench was now cut at right angles to the first, from the eastern side, and the aperture in the centre, where the charcoal was more abundant, was enlarged. At this point, as near as possible the centre of the tumulus, when the search was beginning to appear hopeless, the spade suddenly threw up a fragment of pottery, and on cautiously clearing away the earth from the spot, a large inverted urn was gradually exposed to view. Every precaution for removing it in an entire state was useless: at every touch, the sides of the fragile vessel broke away from the solid mass which filled it, and only the shattered fragments could be safely conveyed to the surface of the field. Its position was, as usual, on the level of the natural soil, and at nearly four feet below the top of the barrow. As already said, it was *inverted*, as is commonly found to be the case with large urns, and thus the

* See a representation of such an instrument found in Westmoreland, *Archæol. Journal*, X. 64.

more effectually resisted the superincumbent weight of the earth. But besides this, it had been protected, round the sides, by a large mass of rough stones, which no doubt served to keep it in its place while the tumulus was being formed above it. From its broken state, its exact dimensions were not very easily ascertained: the total height was about 14½ inches, and the diameter at the lip, 11½ inches. It is formed of half-baked earth, of a pale reddish brown colour, and the baking seems not to have extended through the material, as the fractures show the middle part to be much blacker than the external and internal coats. The upper part of the urn is ornamented with the rude scoring generally found on British pottery, consisting in this instance of horizontal lines, with

short diagonal lines, in herring-bone fashion, between them; on the neck of the urn, these lines are in chevrons. This kind of scoring appears to have been formed by the indents

of a small punch, placed close together in a line, and has exactly the appearance of a piece of small cord impressed into the clay before it was baked. The same scoring is also made on the *inside* of the lip, where it is not so usual to find any ornament. The urn was closely filled with a mass of burnt human bones; among which, though they were carefully examined, no ornaments or weapons of any kind could be found.

As there appeared no probability of any further remains being discovered in this tumulus, an examination of the other two in the same field was undertaken. These, the labourers employed were confident had been already opened by Mr. Utting. Some remains of burnt earth and charcoal were visible in one, but scarcely any in the other; and on reaching the undisturbed soil without success, the search was given up, and there is no doubt the deposits had been already removed. Our discovery, however, of the single urn was quite sufficient to satisfy the object of the investigation, which was to determine the period to which the tumuli belonged. That they are of the British or Celtic age, the character of the pottery is quite decisive. The material, shape, ornament, and condition of the urn perfectly agree with the common type furnished by British interments. One of somewhat similar form was found in the neighbouring parish of Rockland, and is now in the Norwich Museum; and every archæological work will present specimens nearly allied to it.

The tradition in the parish of Bergh Apton is, that a battle was fought there: one force being placed on White Heath, where these barrows are, and the enemy on Barnes's Heath, the position of which is to the south, and now occupied by woods belonging to Mr. Kett, to the east of Bergh Apton church. I am not aware of any remains having been found on Barnes's Heath, which would identify the nation to which this opposing force belonged. A number of Roman coins were found at Thurton in the year 1707; these were,

however, of the reigns of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Quintillus; also at Carlton. It is possible that this spot may have been the scene of an engagement between the Romans and the native Iceni, and that the urn before us contained the ashes of one of the chiefs of the latter people, who fell upon the field of battle.

Day & Son, Lith^rs to The Queen.

[illegible] del.

MURAL PAINTING, SOUTH BURLINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Mural Painting

DISCOVERED

AT BURLINGHAM ST. EDMUND, NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

A. W. MORANT, ESQ.

In the month of July, 1856, a very interesting and well-preserved mural painting was discovered upon the south wall of the chancel of Burlingham St. Edmund, in this county, representing the murder of Archbishop Thomas à Becket. The figures about three-fourths life-size, and outlined on the stucco.

On the left hand of the picture is the archbishop kneeling before an altar in a cruciform church with round tower and spire, intended no doubt to represent his Cathedral Church of Canterbury. Upon the altar is a chalice and host; on the south side stands his cross bearer, Edward Gryme, holding in his left hand a processional cross, and his right uplifted in an attitude of horror.

The archbishop is vested for mass. His chasuble has a border of quatrefoils; the maniple is on his left arm, and his albe has its apparel; his hands are joined in prayer, and his head slightly turned towards his murderers.

The tragedy has already commenced: four armed knights are around him, of whom the foremost is stabbing him in the head with sword and dagger; the stroke of the second has severed the bleeding scalp, while the mitre falls to the ground.

This one bears a shield charged with a bend engrailed between two crescents, all within a bordure engrailed, (which coat I cannot identify with any of the families of the four murderers): his left hand is on the hilt of his dagger.

The third assassin holds in his right hand the carpenter's axe, with which, according to the chroniclers of the period, he had previously broken open the doors of the church: his shield is charged with the cognizance of Reginald Fitzurse,—a rampant bear.

The fourth figure is represented in the act of drawing his sword, and holds the scabbard in his left hand. At his left side is what appears to be a small round buckler. At the extreme right of the picture is a tree.

The whole painting is remarkably well executed. The knights are shown in the style of armour in use in the early part of the reign of Richard the Second (i. e. about 1380), at which period, no doubt, the painting was executed.

Upon their heads are pointed bascinets; two have vizors, and two are without. To the bascinet is attached the camail, and the hauberk of mail shows beneath the tight-fitting jupon, with its vandyked, or scallopped edging. The arms have rerebraces and vambraces of plate, and elbow pieces; and the legs, cuissarts and jambarts: the feet are protected by long-pointed sollerets, or steel shoes; and the hands, by gauntlets. The swords are suspended to richly-ornamented baldricks, and all the details are most carefully represented.

The subject of Becket's murder was at one time a favourite one; but Henry the Eighth endeavoured to exterminate all the representations in his power, so that but few are extant. It is to be seen upon the seals of several of the archbishops of Canterbury, and upon those of Beauchief, West Langdon, and Arbroath Abbeys.

A most detailed and interesting account of the murder, compiled from contemporary chronicles, is given in Stanley's *Memorials of Canterbury*. (London, Murray, 1855.)

The church of Burlingham St. Edmund is of an interesting character: it has two Norman doorways, a richly-carved oak pulpit of the date of the early part of the fifteenth century, upon which the painting and gilding remain perfect; attached to it is the Jacobæan hour-glass stand, with its original glass. There is a richly-carved rood-screen, which, as well as the pulpit, is engraved in Blackburne's "Decorative Painting of the Middle Ages." There are several finely-carved oak benches and a few remains of stained glass; the bells also are of early date.

Another painting was found upon the north wall of the chancel; but, not being perfect, was unfortunately thought nothing of, and coloured over before I was able to see it.

Norfolk Words not in Forby's "Vocabulary."

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, B.A.

THE following Norfolk words, which do not occur in Forby's *Vocabulary*, seem worthy of preservation. A few of them, marked R, come from Ray's Collection, and a few are taken from a MS. written by a Mr. John Steele about the year 1712, and preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The rest have fallen under my own observation.

Blob, *v.* to shake. *Ex.* "How you do keep *blobbing* about!"

Bown, *s.* a swelling, a bump.—J. Steele's MS. Is this connected with *bun*, a cake of a swelling shape? Cf. Greek Βουνός, a hill or mound; a woman's breast.

Brushy, *adj.* abounding with brushwood.

Buffled, *adj.* baffled, disappointed.

Bunt, *v.* to strike with the head, to gore. *Ex.* "Take care, yinder cow *bunts*."

Carnsey, *s.* same as Caunsey, a causey.

Chig, chig, a call of invitation to pigs.

Clump, *v.* to step awkwardly, or heavily.

Cock, *v.* (1) to lift up; chiefly spoken of the head. (2) To throw. *Ex.* "*Cock* me that ball." Cf. *v.* to *cop*, in Forby.

Cope, *v.* to chop or exchange.—J. Steele's MS. Cf. *v.* to *cop*, in Forby, where the derivation is evidently erroneous. To *cop*, *i.e.* to throw, plainly means to throw backwards and forwards, and so to exchange. The word is thus used by children playing at ball, without any reference to throwing *upwards*.

Denes, *s.* the sand *dunes*, or low *hillocks*, thrown up by the wind, are at Yarmouth called "Denes." Celtic, *Dun*, a hill.

Diddle, *v.* to move the hand quickly in and out of water.

Dow, *s.* a dove.

Dow-fulter, *s.* the fieldfare.

Drove, *s.* a green, or other by-road, especially over marshes.

Fairy, or Frairy Loaf, *s.* a kind of fossil echinus or sea-urchin common in Norfolk.

Flak, *s.* a flag or *flake* of turf.—J. Steele's MS.

Flop, *v.* to jump or move awkwardly.

Fraise, *v.* to break.—J. Steele's MS. Cf. Lat. *Frango*.

Frame, *s.* a skeleton.

Fulter, also Fulfer, *s.* a fieldfare.

Gat, *s.* an entrance or *gate* to a roadstead for ships. Thus, Scroby *Gat* off Yarmouth.

Godsgood, *s.* yeast.—J. Steele's MS. In Forby, *gosgood*.

Golsh, *adv.* var. of gulsh. Cf. Forby.

Ha', *v.* to have. *Ex.* "I'll *ha'* you bor, I'll *ha'* you."

Heronshaw or harnshaw, same as harnsey, a heron. Can the former mean the heron of the *shaw*, the bird, *i.e.*, which builds in the *woods?*

Kittle, *v.* to bring forth young, especially of rabbits. *Ex.* A boy asks, "when is your old doe going to *kittle?*"

Layer, *s.* a field prepared for a crop. Cf. *v.* to *lay*, in Forby.

Ligger, *s.* a rude footbridge; a plank thrown across a ditch. Cf. AS. liggan, to lie down.

Malahank, *v.* to twist up in an awkward manner. *Ex.* An eel *malahanks* a fishing line. A *hank* is a skein or twist of string. Cf. *malahack* in Forby.

Matchly. *adv.* perfectly.—J. Steele's MS., contraction of "matchlessly."

Modder, Modher, a girl or young wench.—J. Steele's MS.

Mor, *s.* a girl; used in both a good and a bad sense. Cf. Norfolk word mauther; also "mot" or "mort," a whore.

Mole-country, *s.* the grave or churchyard. *Ex.* "He's gone to the *mole-country*, bless his bones."

Near-now, *adv.* just now.—J. Steele's MS.

Niggle, *v.* to cuddle

Nonear, *adv.* a little while.—J. Steele's MS., circa 1712.

Old, *adj.* a redundant word of frequent occurrence in conversation in Norfolk, and used without any reference to the age of the object to which it is applied. *Ex.* "Look at yinder *old* hare in that there *old* pitle."

Pay out, *v.* to give tit for tat; to "serve out."

Paying-out, *s.* a punishment, retribution.

Pie, *s.* a kind of gull. The "Scoulton Pie" is a gull which frequents a mere in the parish of that name.

Piggle, *v.* to be nice with one's food, turning it over and over as a pig turns up the earth with his snout. Cf. *v. Pingle* in Forby.

Plantain, *s.* a plantation.

Plashing, *s.* a method of repairing a hedge by bending down a cutting half through some of the boughs, and then interweaving them with the uprights. Cf. Norf. Agricult. Report.

Pot-belly, *s.* a hard protuberant belly. Cf. *v. Pod* in Forby.

Pulthy, *adv.* dirty, muddy. Cf. *v. Pulk* in Forby; as also AS. *Pul*, a pool.

Rim, *v.* to shoe a horse, &c. *Ex.* A bill sent in to a Norfolk clergyman ran, "to *rimming* your ass," so much.

Rowen, also *Rawing*, *s.* coarse feed which grows in marshes. Cf. Prize Report of Agriculture of Norfolk, p. 14.

Scrog, *v.* to tie up in bunches, and place in shocks. *Ex.* "To *scrog* beans."

Shack: pigs turned out in the fields after harvest are said to be "*on shack.*"

Shove, *s.* a row of shocks of corn, a shock of corn.

Spragling, *adj.* straggling.

Squandering, *adj.* straggling. *Ex.* "A *spragling* or *squandering* village."

Staithe, *s.* a wharf or landing-place. AS. stæth, a shore.

Stodge, *v.* to oppress, stifle. *Ex.* "I am so much *stodged*, I can hardly breathe."

Straff, *s.* anger.—J. Steele's MS. Cf. *straft* in Forby.

Swill, *s.* a Yarmouth herring basket, containing five hundred fish. Perhaps so called from its *swelling* shape.

Thebes, *s.* gooseberries.—J. Steele's MS. Cf. *v. Fapes* in Forby.

Thought-pegs, *s.* the pins between which the oars of a boat are confined. Perhaps because the oars can by their means be laid *athwart* the boat.

Tiddle, *v.* to cosset daintily, to tickle. *Ex.* A girl says, "I 'ont be *tiddled* by you, nor no one."

Titty-wren, *s.* the common wren. Never the golden-crested wren.

Toadskep, *s.* a fungus. Forby has "*Toadscap;*" but this, the *skep*, or basket of the toad, is a far prettier name, and is far more exclusively Norfolk. The under side of many kinds of fungi resembles basket-work.

To-year, used for "this year." *Ex.* "I've not seen Tom *to-year.*"

Toshy, *adv.* muddy, sticky.

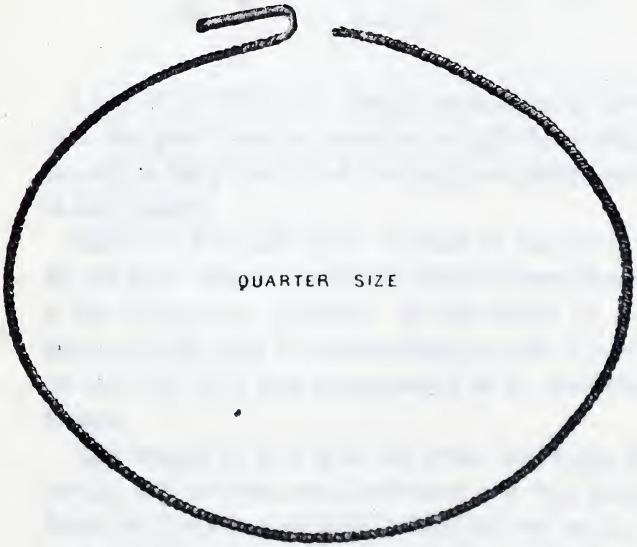
Trip, *s.* a *trip* of sheep, *i.e.*, a few sheep. R.

Troll, Trolly-cart, *s.* the narrow cart peculiar to Yarmouth, and anciently called a "Harry-carry." This name perhaps refers to the lightness or quickness of the cart in question. To *troll*, is to move or pass quickly.

"Come *troll* the brown bowl to me, bully boy."—*Old Song*.

Wind-egg, *s.* an egg without a shell. Cf. Forby.

The manuscript of John Steele, alluded to above, which is amongst the Gough collections in the Bodleian, contains, besides the words given above, some curious notes on the state of several Norfolk churches about the year 1712.



GOLD TORQUE, DISCOVERED AT ASHILL, NORFOLK, 1856

IN THE POSSESSION OF J. H. GURNEY, ESQ. M. P.

BY WHOM THIS PLATE IS PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD TORQUE,

At Ashill, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED

BY MR. GODDARD JOHNSON.

I beg to lay before the Society an account of the discovery of a fine gold Torque, brought to light by a slip or fall of the soil in the gravel-pit of the parish of Ashill, near Watton, in this county.

Three or four men were at work in the pit in the course of last year, when a portion of the soil came down, and with it the Torque in question. It was coiled in a spiral-like form, and the men in endeavouring to pull it straight broke off the only *hook* that was attached to it; the other was not found.

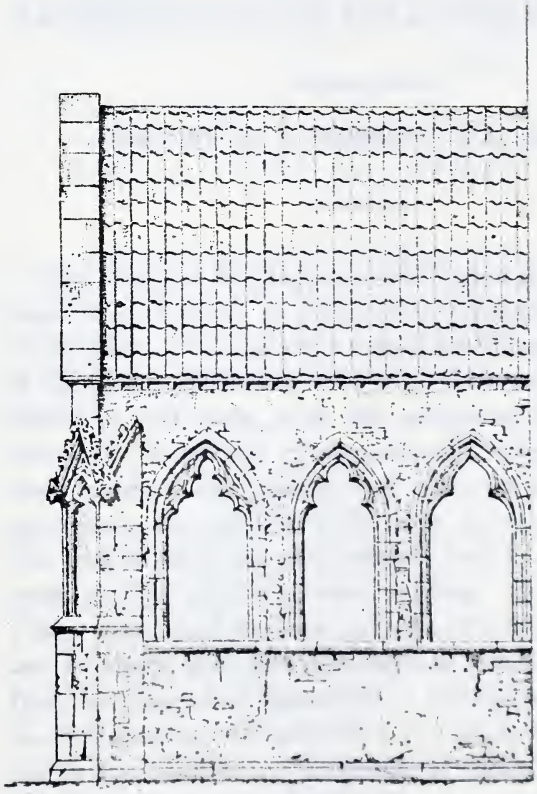
The weight of it is 4 oz. 12 dwts., its length thirty-three inches, and its form and fabrication are very similar to that found at Foulsham in 1846, which is now in the possession of Lord Hastings, at Melton Constable, and is represented in our first volume, p. 231. Such ornaments were frequently worn by British chiefs, and given for some valorous act or deed, by way of reward and token of approbation, as we now give medals for similar acts of heroic courage. Dion Cassius informs us that Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, wore one round her neck; and the above-mentioned Torques

being found within the *territory of the Iceni*, makes it very probable that these two belonged to two of the generals or chiefs of that people.

We learn from Scripture, that golden girdles were given as rewards for discoveries: witness that given by Belshazzar to Daniel for interpreting the writing on the wall. In the first chapter of Revelation, verse 13, a golden girdle is mentioned, and many other instances could be adduced. A question may be appropriately asked,—How did the early Britons become possessed of so much gold, as they had no *pecuniary means of obtaining it?* was it by barter with their cattle, corn, and tin, the only articles they had to trade with?

There are intrenchments in Ashill which on examination would prove to be vestiges of early occupation. Many articles of archæological interest have been found in the adjoining parishes of Saham Toney and Cressingham. Our worthy member, Thomas Barton, Esq., of Threxton, possesses many antiquities found upon his estate there, which are now deposited in his cabinet.

March, 1857.



C.R.M. del. Parsons & Co. Lith. Chicago

SIDE ELEVATION OF SOUTH PORCH,

Pellington Church, Norfolk

NOTES ON THE

ARCHITECTURE OF HELLINGTON CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., Hon. Sec.

The village of Hellington or Hillington is situated in the hundred of Loddon, at about seven miles to the south-east of Norwich. The church is a small but interesting specimen of the Early Decorated style of architecture, and is completely in that style, with the exception of two Norman doorways. It consists of chancel, nave, western tower, and south porch. The chancel and nave are of equal width throughout, the exterior walls being in an unbroken line. The east window has unfortunately lost its tracery, and is partially filled with a modern opening. It was originally a large window, of the same period as the rest of the church, and its shafts, with flowered capitals, remain in the inside. Had the tracery been preserved, it would have formed, with the fine cross on the gable and the windows on the south side of the chancel, a combination of great beauty; and its loss is much to be lamented. There are niches blocked up on each side of it, internally. The north side of the chancel is without windows, but on the south side are three, each of two lights, but all differing in the pattern of the tracery; the labels, both inside and out, are terminated with beautiful foliage or heads, and there are remains of shafts and capitals,

internally: an accompanying sketch will give some idea of their appearance. To the east of these windows is a piscina,

also shown in the sketch, formed with two arches, divided by a small shaft. Outside the chancel is a gable cross, of the same date, and of extremely beautiful design: it was repaired and restored to its position in 1849, by the then curate, Mr. French.

The chancel arch has the usual mouldings of the same period, with flowered capitals of great elegance; the label

is terminated by well-carved heads, that on the south side showing the wimple or veil, characteristic of the date.

The nave has, on the south side, two Early Decorated windows, differing from each other, and from those in the chancel; they have also shafts, capitals, and label-heads, of good design. There is only one window on the north side, which is of the Perpendicular style, and of two lights. The two doorways to the nave are both Norman; that on the north side is of handsome character, having shafts with cushion capitals, and has a kind of lozenge or saltire ornament on the arch, and the billet moulding on the label. The south doorway is much finer, and has three orders of mouldings, with capitals of various design. The arch is richly

sculptured with the chevron, double cone, and other mouldings not easily described, and is similar in character to many others in the neighbourhood. These doorways prove the existence of a Norman church on the site, which would appear to have been rebuilt early in the fourteenth century, the

doorways only being preserved, as was very commonly the case. The lower walls of the tower may also possibly be Norman, the belfry arch being circular, although there is nothing else to indicate that style. The tower is a round one, and the belfry windows are very good Early Decorated. But the most striking and unusual feature of the church, and for which, principally, I have brought it to the notice of the Society, is the south porch. It is not common, in this county, to find a highly ornamental porch of the Decorated style. Perpendicular ones are very numerous, and some are of much magnificence; but in the earlier styles, they are generally very plain. Not a few may be found with Decorated windows at the sides; but this has the peculiarity of three windows, or rather open arches, on each side. They differ in design; the arch next the church being trefoiled, the middle one cinquefoiled, and the outer one, trefoiled and double-feathered. At the angles are buttresses, with elegant trefoiled niches in them, the triangular heads crocketed. The outer doorway has capitals and bases of the same Early Decorated character, and above it was a niche, of which the lower part only remains, with just sufficient sculpture to decide that it contained a figure of St. John the Baptist, to whom the church is dedicated. The side view of this porch, with the rich Norman doorway seen through the Decorated arches at the side, makes a very beautiful and effective composition, well worth the attention of photographers; and the porch itself affords a valuable model for imitation. The church has no ancient wood-work, or remains of church furniture in the interior: the roof, seats, pavement, and font are all modern. There is a small brass shield and inscription for Sir Anthony Gawdy, Knt., 1642, and in the churchyard is a portion of an ancient coffin lid, with a cross upon it.

Antiquities

FOUND AT CAISTER, NEAR NORWICH

(Continued).

COMMUNICATED

BY ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F.G.S., &c.

In the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society a short account was given of a bronze bust, considered to be that of Geta; a terra-cotta relievo of the head of Diana; and a list of coins found at Caister near the city of Norwich. Since that period several interesting fragments of antiquity have been recovered from the same locality, a description of which is now subjoined, together with illustrations of such as have been considered worthy of graphic representation. To a short notice of these fragments is added, a second list of coins which have not yet been particularized or described in these pages, nor indeed in any publication. The list, which is more than usually interesting, as containing the earliest monetary piece hitherto exhumed at Caister, has been kindly furnished by that indefatigable antiquary, Mr. Goddard Johnson, and is the result of inquiry made with that attention to precision and correctness, without which qualifications all researches in antiquity must be utterly valueless.

The objects now described are from my own cabinet, and have been carefully sketched and engraved from the originals.

It may be added here that Caister continues to furnish to the patient searcher after antiquities numerous indicia of its occupants, and it may be said of an increasingly interesting character.

FIGURE OF BACCHUS.

This figure is in bronze, in relief, and the illustration is the exact size of the original. Unlike many of the Roman mythological personages, this may at once be recognized as Bacchus, not only by the general personal characteristics, but also by the bunch of grapes in the left hand. The figure might have been one of a series of ornaments occupying the front or side of a box or casket.

A Roman Key, in iron, of a common type, 2¼ inches in length, its bow one inch, and the wards one inch.

A Phallus, in bronze, of the usual form. Mr. Charles Roach Smith, who has seen this example, remarks, that it is analagous with examples of the same description found in this country, and also in France.

A Cock, in bronze, of small size. This ornament is solid and not in relief: its use or application is doubtful.

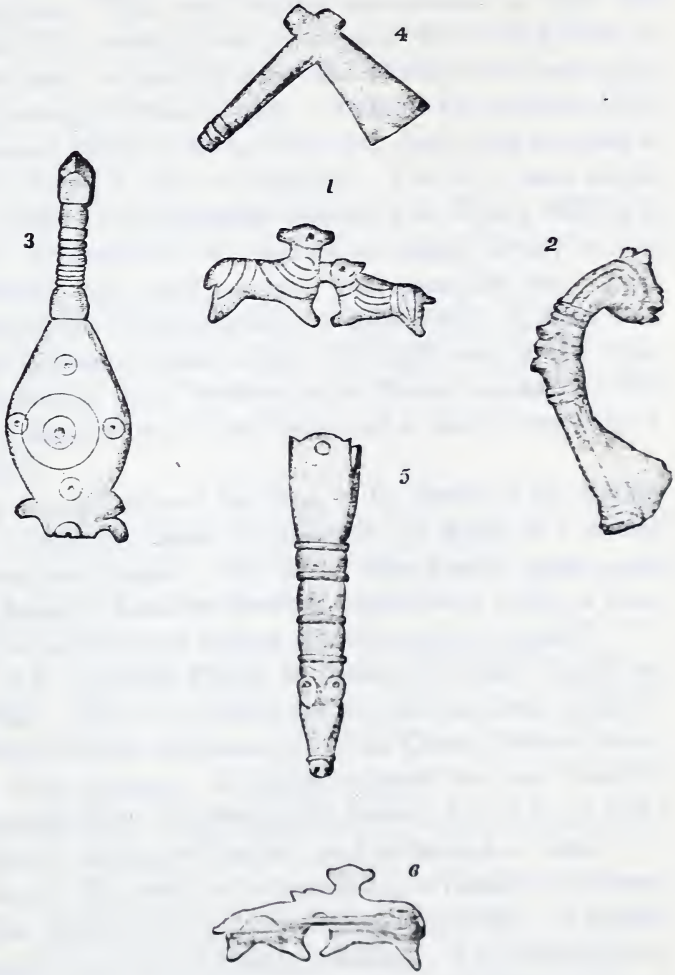
Portions of three bow-shaped Fibulæ, in bronze, of the common type.

A Roman Bead, of green opaque glass, nearly half an inch in diameter, rather flattened, and with a wide perforation.

A plain bronze Ring, small.

A fragment of a stone implement, half an inch in width and one inch and a half in length. It has been drilled with an eye.

The articles here engraved require a fuller description.



No. 1. A Fibula, in bronze. Of the character of the design some doubt has been expressed. Mr. Albert Way, who has seen this example, says, in a letter to me, " I do not remember any brooch before with animal forms exactly after the fashion of that from Caister, nor can I satisfy myself what the animals

are. They may be two sportive dogs, or two more savage combatants. The most curious circumstance is, that this brooch has certainly been ornamented with inlaid lines of white metal, or possibly some kind of niello; we have such work amongst Roman reliques. Amongst the eccentric forms of Roman fibulæ we have, a bird, and three birds in a row, a fish, a horse, a man on horseback. The little horse found near Oxford (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. XII., p. 279) is a good illustration of the caprice of animal forms; it was enamelled, and yours may have been enamelled also. I am afraid to test the surface with a sharp point. A Cock was found in Sussex. (*Gent.'s Mag.*, Vol. C., Part ii., p. 17.) The most familiar form, however, is in Roman case-knives, like our pocket-knives, in the fashion of a hare pursued by a hound."

In the collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville is the handle of a clasp-knife found at Hadstock, on which is a hound seizing some animal. Two of the same general design were also found at Reculver, showing a greyhound seizing a hare. To the example now figured the acus or pin is attached.

No. 2. Another Fibula, in bronze, the exact size of the original. This is of similar design with one found at Richborough, but the ornamentation of the Caister fibula is bolder and more elaborate. A similar example was also found at Drumhill, Oxon. (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. XII., p. 278.)

No. 3. A Tag or Pendant, used at the end of a belt.

No. 4. The model of a Securicula, or Hatchet, in bronze. At the end is a screw: its application is uncertain. A similar example was found at Felixtow, Suffolk. A representation of a hatchet occurs on the reverse of a coin of Claudius, found at Caister, now in Mr. Warren's collection, and included in the list given in this paper. A bronze Securicula was found at Silchester. An example of a similar description was found at Woodchester, and is described by Mr. Lysons as a "little votive axe." Two miniature axes were discovered at Rennes,

with other Roman remains, and are figured by Toulmouche in his "Histoire de l'Epoque Gallo Romaine de Rennes." He supposed them intended for some uses of the toilet.

No. 5. Another example of the Tag ornament.

No. 6. This shows the reverse or back of the Fibula, No. 1. The pin is so perfect as to work upon the hinge at the present time.

Another example of the Tag was found, in bronze, *flat*, and of the usual form, length two inches: this example is not engraved.

A bronze Model of a Gun of the seventeenth century.

A bronze Weight of the gold Noble of Edward IV.

I now proceed to give Mr. Johnson's list of Coins found at Caister.

COINS OF SILVER.

18. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. *Reverse:* IMP. X. A bull or ox butting. This is the earliest coin known to have been found at Caister.

19. IMP. CAESAR. VESP. AVG. COS. III. *Reverse:* PAC. ORB. TER. R. AVG. EPIE. In a monogram at the back of the head.

20. IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. PM. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. *Reverse:* LIBERTAS. PVBLIC. Figure of Liberty standing with cap and hasta pura.

21. IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. PM. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. *Reverse:* S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A military figure with hasta and shield.

22. IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. *Reverse:* PM. TR. P. COS. VI. PP. S. P. Q. R. *In the exergue:* FORT. RED. Fortune, seated; a temo in dexter, a cornucopia in sinister.

23. HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS. *Reverse:* COS. III. Crescent and seven stars.

24. IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. PP. *Reverse:* TR. POT. XIIII. COS. IIII. *In the exergue:* PIETAS. A female, standing, her right hand held to a fawn on its hind legs, the fore ones on the figure, which holds a dish of fruit in sinister. An altar in front of her.

25. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. TR. P. XXII. *Reverse:* VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX.

26. DIVA. FAVSTINA, wife of Antoninus Pius. *Reverse:* AVGVSTA. A figure with branch in dexter; Scipio in sinister.

27. IVLIA. AVGVSTA, second wife of Aurelius. *Reverse:* IVNO. REGINA. A figure, standing; patera in dexter, hasta in sinister. Peacock at her feet.

28. IMP. CAE. L. SEP. SEV. PERT. AVG. *Reverse:* LEG. II. AVDIT. *In exergue* TR. P. COS. Two legionary standards, an eagle between them.

29. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* RESTITVTOR. VRBIS. Rome, seated; a victoriola in dexter, a hasta in sinister.

30. L. SEPT. SEV. PERTINAX. AVG. IMP. VII. *Reverse:* PAR. ARAB. ADIAB. COS. II. P. P. A Victory, with spoils on its shoulder and garland in dexter hand.

31. IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG. *Reverse:* VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus, seated; apple in dexter, hasta pura in sinister.

32. IVLIA. AVGVSTA. *Reverse:* PIETAS. PVBLICA. Figure, standing, with extended hands, dexter held over an altar.

33. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. CAES. PONTIF. *Reverse:* PIETAS. A female, standing, a child standing before her. *Caracalla.*

34. IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* PM. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. PP. A Victory between two bucklers. A star in the field. *Elagabalus.*

35. IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* PM. TR. R. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Figure, standing; patera in dexter over an altar, sceptre in sinister. *Elagab.*

36. IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. *Reverse:* PM. TR. P. COS. PP. Figure, seated, holding a patera to a serpent issuing from an altar.

37. IMP. C. GAL. VIB. TREB. GALLVS. AVG. *Reverse:* FELICITAS. PVBLICA. Figure, standing; caduceus in dexter, cornucopia in sinister.

38. IMP. POSTVMVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* PM. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. PP. Mars with trophy on his shoulder, spear in his right hand.

39. IMP. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* P.M. TR. P. COS.

40. DIVA. MARINIANA. *Reverse:* CONSECRATIO. A peacock, flying, bearing the Empress.

41. D. N. VALENTIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* RESTITVTOR. REIP. *In the exergue:* P. CONST.

42. D. N. VALENTIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* VOTIS. V. MVLT. X., in a wreath.

LARGE BRASS.

11. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PERP. *Reverse:* MONETA AVGVSTA. Figure, standing, holding scales.

12. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. COS. *Reverse:* SALVS. AVG. *In the field:* S. C.

13. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. IMP. II. *Reverse:* T. R. POT. XX. COS. IIII. *In the exergue:* S. C.

14. IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. *Reverse:* TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII.

15. M. COMMODVS. AVG. PIVS. BRIT. *Reverse:* PM. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. *In the field:* S. C. *In the exergue:* VICT. BRIT.

SECOND BRASS.

6. IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIAN. *Reverse:* SECURITAS. PVBLICA. *In the exergue:* S. C. A seated figure.

7. CAESAR. AVG. VESPASIANVS. COS. V. *Reverse:* S. C. in the field. Spei type.
8. T. CAES. IMP. PON. TR. P. COS. II. CENS. *Reverse:* PAX. AVGVST. *In the field:* S. C. Titus, son of Vespasian.
9. IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. PM. TR. P. COS. VI. PP. *Reverse:* S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI.
10. DIVA. FAVSTINA., the elder, wife of Antoninus Pius. *Rev.:* ÆTERNITAS. *In the field:* S. C.
11. AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG. PII. FIL. *Reverse:* P. M. TR. POT. IIII. COS. II. *In the field:* S. C. Marcus Aurelius.
12. IMP. MAXIMINVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* IOVI. CONSERVATORI. *In the exergue:* SIS.
13. IMP. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. *Reverse:* SALVS. AVG. *In the field:* S. C.
14. IMP. DIOCLETIANVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. *In the field:* B. T. *In the exergue:* TR.
15. FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. CAES. *Reverse:* GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI.
16. IMP. CONSTANTIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. *In the field:* S. A. *In the exergue:* P. T. S.
17. D. N. MAGNENTIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* SALVS. DD. NN. AVG. ET. CAES. *In the exergue:* AMB. *In the field:* P/ w.

THIRD BRASS.

24. SEVERVS. SEPTIMVS. AVG. *Reverse:* PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. Figure, standing, right foot on a cube.
25. IMP. C. GALLIENVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* ORIENS. AVG. Phœbus, standing.
26. GALLIENVS. AVG. *Reverse:* APOLLINI. CONS. AVG.
27. IMP. GALLIENUS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* VICTORIA. AVG.
28. SALON. VALERIANVS. CAES. *Reverse:* PIETAS. AVG. Var. pontificalia.
29. VICTORINVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* VIRTVS. AVG. A helmeted figure with hasta and shield.
30. IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* II. ATI. Figure, standing: a whip or flagellum in its hand.
31. C. PIVESVS. TETRICVS. CAES. *Reverse:* SPES. PVBLICA.
32. IMP. TETRICVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* HILARITAS. AVGG.
33. IMP. C. TETRICVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* FIDES. MILITVM.
34. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* FELICITAS. AVGG.
35. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. *Reverse:* MARTI. PACIFERO. AVG.
36. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* PAX. EXERCIT.
37. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* VICTORIA AVG.
38. CRISPVS. NOB. CAES. *Reverse:* BEATA. TRANQVILITAS. *In the exergue:* P. LON.
39. IMP. C. M. AVR. C. L. QVINTILLVS. AVG. *Reverse:* LAETITIA. AVG.
40. IMP. C. PROBVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* SALVS. ☺ AVG. *In the exergue:* ALE.

41. IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* CONCORDIA. M. Two persons, standing.

42. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* PROVID. AVG.

43. IMP. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* LAETITIA. AVG. *In the field:* S. C.

44. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* PAX. AVG. *In the field:* B. E.

45. IMP. CARAVSIVS. *Reverse:* IOVI. CONSER. AVG. *In the field:* S.

46. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. PP. AVG. *Reverse:* PAX. AETERN. *In the field:* S. P.

47. IMP. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* CONCORDIA. AVGG.

48. IMP. CARAVSIVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* ADVENTVS. AVGG.

49. IMP. CAR. C. *Reverse:* C. C. O. *In the field:* H. *In the exergue:* S. A. A very rare coin, probably unique; the reverse type is not noticed. A female figure, seated. It is in poor condition, and now in the cabinet of C. R. Smith, Esq.

50. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. PF. AVGG. *Reverse:* LAETITIA. AVGG. *In the field:* S. A. *In the exergue:* M. S. L.

51. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. F. AVG. *Reverse:* LAETITIA. AVG. *In the exergue:* Q. C. A galley in the field.

52. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* VIRTVS. AVG. *In the exergue:* Q. L. C. A galley with mast and rowers.

53. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* PROVID. AVG. Figure, standing, cornucopia in sinister hand; in dexter, a rod, pointing to a globe on the ground.

54. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* PAX. AVG. *In the field:* S. A. *In the exergue:* M. L.

55. IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. *In the field:* S. A. *In the exergue:* M. S. L.. Felicity, standing, with Caduceus, and cornucopia.

56. FL. IVL. HELENA. AVG. *Reverse:* PAX. PVBLICA. Figure, standing; branch in dexter, hasta held transversely in sinister.

57. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. *Reverse:* PROVIDENTIA. AVGG. Prætorian gate, a star above it.

58. CONSTANTINOPOLIS. *Reverse:* a Victory.

59. CONSTANTINVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* FEL. TEMPERATIO. *In the exergue:* S. L. C. A star in the field.

60. CONSTANTINVS. AVG. *Reverse:* VIRTVS. AVG. Figure, standing; hasta in dexter, scutum in sinister.

61. DN. MAGNENTIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* GLORIA. ROMANORVM. A military figure, standing; in dexter, a signal with the Christian monogram on the top, a captive in sinister.

62. DN. MAGNENTIVS. P. F. AVG. *Reverse:* VICTORIA. D. D. N. N. AVG. ET. CAES. T. PAR. Two Victories, holding a shield with VOT / V / MVLT / X

63. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS. AVG. *Reverse:* GLORIA. EXERCITVS. *In the exergue:* SIS.

64. DN. GRATIANVS. AVG. *Reverse:* VIRTVS. ROMANORVM. A female, seated, with globe in dexter, hasta in sinister.

65. DN. GRATIANVS. PF. AVG. *Reverse:* SECVRITAS. REIPVBLICA. *In the field:* OF. I., and figure of Victory.*

Two fragments of urns in the possession of Wm. Warren, Esq., found at Caister, show Potters' marks. One, a piece of Samian, bears the word DVPIVS. F.; the other, SVOBNEDOR. Neither of these names appears in the published lists of the Hon. R. C. Neville and C. R. Smith, Esq.

The antiquities now described must be classed among the most interesting which the camp at Caister has hitherto produced, and are a most important addition to the series already rescued and preserved from this noble Roman remain. The number of coins exhumed by the labours of the husbandman, or laid bare by the action of the weather, within the confines of Caister camp, must be regarded as prodigious; nor is this epithet misapplied as marking an exaggeration, for as long since as the days of Camden, Arderon, and Gough, the large quantities found on this spot had caused the same term to be used in the discovery. Coins, by their beauty as works of art, by the portraiture they afford of emperors and consuls, by the historical symbols they frequently bear, and the inscriptions they carry on their faces, must ever be accepted as the most valuable adjuncts towards affording knowledge, not only as regards the places where found, but also as respects the history of the Roman empire. Considered with reference to the Roman stations in this county, they stand in lieu of those incised inscriptions given by the stone altars and mural slabs discovered in other parts of the kingdom, but of which

* I have to thank Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., the Rev. John Arthy, and William Warren, Esq., for having entrusted me with their collections of coins, found at Caister, for the purpose of making the descriptions as accurate as possible.—R. F.

we have no examples here, and are accordingly highly cherished by those whose tastes induce them to pay attention to the works and records of ancient periods.

As regards one personal ornament engraved and described, we must be excused in saying that it is by such remarkable works that the antiquary is made acquainted with the extreme peculiarity of Roman art. Such specimens, it need scarcely be said, add considerably to our knowledge, not alone of the Roman style and workmanship, but also of the less general and more unusual fashion of the personal ornaments of the Roman people.

Numerous as the articles of many kinds found at Caister have now become, the source of the supply does not appear to be exhausted. The cabinets of the curious in these matters continue to be enriched from this camp, but even if we gain no others than those hitherto known, such as exist afford us a very extensive knowledge of the important character of Caister. We do not doubt, however, that we shall have to describe in the pages of this publication, at future periods, many such articles of value as are now, or have been previously, delineated. It is also to be hoped that, through the liberality and kindness of the possessor of the site, we shall some day be afforded the satisfaction of exposing to view those mighty walls now hidden beneath superincumbent banks of earth, and of making such excavations as may adequately disclose the architectural peculiarities of this most interesting remain of the Roman occupation of East Anglia.

Norfolk Wills.

COMMUNICATED BY

HENRY HARROD, ESQ., F.S.A.

In the Registry of the Archdeacon of Norwich is a thick volume of Copies of Wills, having this memorandum upon a leaf at the beginning of it:—

> "This Registry contains the Wills of persons who dyed as well within the Archdeaconry of Norfolk as within the Archdeaconry of Norwich; and also some Suffolk Wills. In it are to be found the Wills of very many persons of the highest rank and best families in this County.
>
> "May it be carefully preserved.
>
> "A. Norris, *May* 6, 1769."

Before taking notice of the Wills contained in it, I would say a word with reference to the Probate of Wills at this period.

The Rolls of Parliament are very obscure as to the authority to whom this power was delegated: continual references were made on the subject to a Committee of the Commons; Bills for regulating the proceedings were frequently brought in, forwarded some stages, and then gave way to some fresh one; and it was not until 1659, *January* (1660) that a Bill was passed, vesting the authority in certain persons, styled Judges of the Court for Probate of Wills and Granting of Administration.

By the Registers of the Archdeacon of Norwich, I find that on the 28th October, 1650 (the Wills having been up to that day proved by virtue of the authority of the Commissary or Official of the Archdeacon) the Memorandum of Probate was to the following effect:—

> "Custodes Libertatis Angli Authõ Parliamenti notū facimus universis quod apud Norwicū coram dilecto ñro Clere Talbot legū dtore Probatum fuit, &c."

Clere Talbot having been the Commissary of the Archdeacon.

So it continued until the 24th March, 1652 (1653 N. S.)

The first Will in the volume I have mentioned has this Note of Probate:—

> "This Will was proved at Westminster, before the Judges for Probate of Wills, the 3d day of June, 1653; and administration, &c., committed to J. B., executor, being in due forme of lawe sworne, &c., by vertue of a Commission, &c."

They all bear a similar note of probate until the 2nd May, 1660; and a few at the end of the book were proved before by virtue of the authority of the Commissary or Official of the Archdeacon, in the June of that year.

One Nicholas Browne appears to have been the Registrar at the time the ecclesiastical power was superseded, who remained quietly proving Wills under the authority of the "Keepers of the Liberties of England" until that last source of emolument was removed: he then seems to have employed himself as a notary, and in making copies of all Wills he could get hold of, before their transmission to London. If we are to believe an entry he has made in an Induction Book, he was an enthusiastic Royalist; but he was a prudent man, and held his peace until the return of Charles the Second, when he made an entry in the Induction Book, the use of which had ceased in April, 1650.

Ab hoc tempore cessavit Archidiaconus in Ecclesiastica Beneficia Inducere; Rege enim Serenissimo CAROLO Angliæ, eo nomine, primo, perfidia Oliverii Cromwellii proditoris abominandi, et non sine detestatione nominandi (hinc illæ lachrymæ!) decollato Dictus Cromwellius Regalia impudentissime usurpavit et omnis ordo tam in ecclesia quam republica deinceps subversus est, &c.

And, after much more in the same strain, he adds—

Sed Deus Omnipotens tandem e cœlo in servos suos respexit eorumq? miseriæ intolerabilis misertus, Regem ñrum Carolum Secundum (vel invitâ vi fraude et malitia omnium inimicorum suorum confæderatorum et humana opinione invincibilium) ad imperium suum Regale mirifice reduxit, &c.

And among many other sublime acts and restorations, not the least was restoring, after ten years' deprivation,

Nicholaus Browne, Registrarius;

who adds, "Gloria Deo in excelsis!"

To this Nicholas Browne, therefore, we are indebted for this valuable volume of Wills, which, besides containing a transcript of Bishop Hall's Will, has those of very many of "the highest rank and best families in the county."

Among the names are, Sir Edward Astley, Thomas Coke, Esq., Martin Calthorpe, Martin Fountaine, Sir Thos. Pettus, Bedingfield, Berney, Flowerdew, Gawdy, Gleane, Guybon, Jermyn, Jerningham, Knyvett, Playters, Rookwood, Talbot, Townshend, &c. &c.

These Wills give no idea whatever of any turbulence or commotion: most of them are carefully and legally worded, provisions made for families, strict and elaborate devises of estates; in fact, but for the Note of Probate at foot, no sign of any violent change in the order of things would be observable.

One feature, however, is strongly marked: a strong religious feeling appears through the great majority of them; and this distinguishes them from those in the Registers immediately preceding and following them. I do not mean to say that there is any want of proper feeling apparent in the earlier or later Wills; but there are not those elaborate confessions of faith,—those fervent expressions of reliance on Heaven, and of a desire to dispose of worldly estate in a manner most pleasing to God.

We shall look elsewhere in vain for such a bequest as that in the following—

The last Will and Testament of Mris Katherine Tuthill, late of the Citty of Norwich, deceased.

For my body, I desire it may be decently buried, without any unnecessary charge at all. . . . . And as all my life I hated to see a solemne meeting wthout some good to the spectators, I desire therefore there should be a sermon for the profit of the Livinge, and to be performed, if possible, by one of these as I shall name, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cocke, or Mr. Watson; and he that preaches to have forty shillings for his paines, and not to say any thing at all of me, for nothing can be said but that I was a sinner; and the wages of sin is death, but the guift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Richard Ferrer, Thurne. 1644.

I will that my dead body be handsomely trussed up in a black bullock's hide, and be decently buried in the churchyard of Thurne aforesaid, at the Chancell's end there. . . . . In Witness, &c. And thus I take my leave of the world. Deo Gloria, Amicis gratia, mihi miserecordia. Amen.

R. Ferror.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Gregory Ellis, of Major Robert Swallowes troope, a private soldier, being sicke in body but well in minde, and being mindeful of the frailty of this mortall life, doe hereby will and bequeath unto my brother John Ellis, of Northrepps, his two youngest sonnes now in being, All my money that I now have or is due to me for my arreares of pay for my late service in Scotland, and whatever els shall appeare due to me from any person whatever by bond or bill or otherwise. It. I give unto my aforesaid brother John Ellis, all my silver buttons and a silver hatband. It. I give unto my sister in lawe, namely, my brother John Ellis his wife, two peeces of gould, one being a two and twenty shilling peece, the other a twenty shilling peece; and also a Ring of Haire. It. I give unto John Ellis, sonne to my aforesaid brother John Ellis, all my clothes, linnen and woollen, and whatever els I have at my aforesaid brother's house not else disposed of. It. I give my horse, and the saddle, bridle, pistolls, and houlsters thereto appertaining, to be sould, and the money to defray the charges of my buriall. It. I give unto William Sprint, my loving friend and fellow soldier in the same troope, all my cloths, lynnen and woollen, which are now prsent with me; and three Roes Skinnes I also give unto the aforesaid William Sprint. It. I give unto George Clarke, my fellow soldier in the same troope, one Staggs Skin. In Witnes whereof I have this 17 of Feb. 1654, set my hand and seale.

[Proved 16th June, 1655.]

Robert Wildman, of Wimondham, in the County of Norfolk, Turner, on the 20th January, 1653,—"knowing that I am naturally ordained of God's creation to dye and to depart from this transitory life, minding to set an order of my goods

and chattels, to the intent there should be no variance nor strife for the same after my decease,"—makes his last Will.

I commend my soule unto Almighty God, and to his only sonne Jesus Christ and unto the holy Ghost, three persons and one God, most humbly beseeching the most holy and blessed Trinity to have mercy upon my soule, and to pardon and forgive me all my sinnes, soe that after this transitory and mortall life, I may, through the meritts of Christ his passion, rise with the elect, having the eternal life and fruition of the Godhead, according to my true faith in that behalfe. * * * * *

The Testification of Nicholas Spillman, corporal, and William Whitaker, private soldier, both of Major Swallowes troope in Commissary-General Whalley's regiment, concerning the last Will and Testament of Robert Wildman, late of the same troope, a private soldier, declared by him to them the 5th day of April, 1655, when being sicke in body but well in minde, and since deceased at Ruthen Castle in Baggenoth, Scotland. * * * * *

[Will and Codicil proved 4th Feb. in the year of our Lord according to English accompt 1655.]

August 13*th*, 1656. *Norfolk.*

Some directions received from the mouth of Richard Copeman, of Stalham, Esq., towards the disposing of his temporall Estate, by me, John Benton, of Ingham, Clerk: gives Est' at Stalham, Sutton, Hickling, and Ingham, to Susan his wife, for life, and then to John his brother, in fee. Pecuniary legacies (£100 each) to Mary Bridgwell, of Gt. Yarmouth, his sister; to Prudence Griggs, of Gt. Yarmouth, his sister; and to Frances Copeman, his sister, and Sarah Copeman, his sister; and Anne Colman, of Gt. Yarmouth, his sister; to

Thomas, his brother, his Est^e at Thimblethorpe, in fee. "And he giveth five pounds to the poore of Stalham, and five pounds to the poore Christians of the Church gathered in and about Ingham."

"Ita testor JOHN BENTON."

The substance of what is above written, wth most of the circumstances, he spake to me a little while before he dyed, declaring them his will and minde concerning his temporall estate.

THOMAS KNYVETT, his Physitian.

[Proved 10th Sept. 1656.]

Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich.

In the name of God Amen. I, Joseph Hall, Dr. of Divinity (not worthy to be called B. of Norwich) considering the certainty of death and the great uncertainty of life, have thought much in the state of my wonted health to make my last Will and Testament in manner following. First, I bequeath my Soule into the hands of my Faithful Creator and Redeemer, not doubting but that he will receive it to mercy and crowne it with glorie. My Body I leave to be interred w^thout any funerall pompe, at the discretion of my executor, wth this onely monition, that I do not hold God's house a mete repositorie for the dead bodyes of the greatest Saint. My worldly estate I will to be thus disposed: Imprimis, my house and grounde wth the appurtenances lying and being within the City of Exeter, neare to the Southgate of the said City, I give my eldest Sonne, Robert Hall, Dr. of Divinity, and to his heres for ever. To my Sonne Joseph I give and bequeath (having Surrendred* into the hands of Mr. Reve, of Waltham, Steward by Patent to the right Hôble the Earle

* Entered into the Court Rolls at the Court Baron held July 13, 1649.

of Carlile, all my Coppyholds within the mannor of Swardston to the use of my last will) all my coppyhold lands and tenements lying and being in Swardston, within the parish of Waltham holy Crosse, to have and to hold to him and to his heires for ever. Likewise to my said Sonne Joseph I give and bequeath the remainder of yeares which I have from my late deare Lord of Norwich in a Tenement lying in the said Waltham, over against the Church there, wherein Marmaduke How now dwelleth. Moreover to my said Sonne Joseph I give and bequeath all that free land with the appurtenances wh I have in Much Bently in the County of Essex, wth the edifices thereto belonging. And whereas I am informed that the Custome of that Mannor is such that the Coppyhold lands, except they be formerly Surrendred into the hands of the Tenants to other uses, Do in course descend upon the youngest Sonne, My Will is that my Sonne Samuel (upon whom it will fall) doe speedily surrender that copyhold and the Tenements thereto belonging to the use and behoof of my said Sonne Joseph and his heires for ever. Item, To my Sonne George I give and bequeath all those Lands and Tenements which I have and possesse in Mulbarton and the parts adjacent, now in the occupacon of my Tenant John Money, To have and to hold to him and his heires for ever; Also to my said Sonne George I give and bequeath all that terme and remainder of yeares which I have in the Dwellinghouse wherein I now remain, and the groundes thereto belonging, with all the appurtenances, to be entred upon by him within three months after my decease. Provided always and my will and charge is upon the blessing of a father to my said Sonnes Robert, Joseph, and George, that (except they be necessitated by the times or the exigencies of their own particular estate, for the true reality of which necessity I lay weight on their consciences in the Lord) that they do not alienate, sell or put away, Lease or lett the said Lands and Tenements to them generally bequeathed to the hands of strangers, but that (in

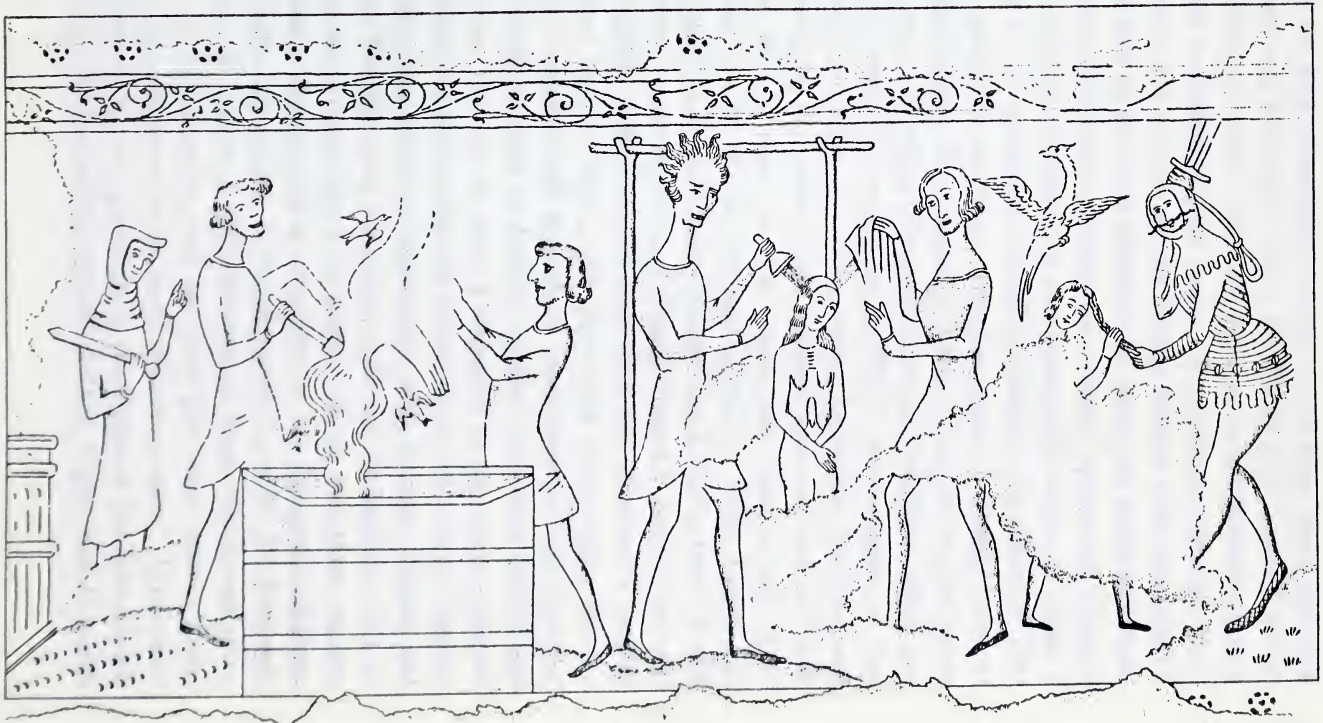
No. I.

C J W W del.

E. Kite, anastat

Mural Paintings, North Wall, Limpenhoe Church, Norfolk.

No. II.



C J W W del.

E. Kite, anastat.

Mural Paintings, North Wall, Limpenhoe Church, Norfolk.

case of their deceasing without issue) they leave the said Lands and Tenements (after the life of their severall wives) to the next brother that hath issue, or to the children of their Sister in default of such issue. To my Sonne Samuel Hall, whoe is yet only of all my Sonnes blessed with any issue, I will and do give and bequeath all those my lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Totnesse, in the County of Devon, all which I had of the purchase of Phillip Holditch the elder, of Totnes aforesaid, merchant, with the Lands I bought there of Jeffry Barber, To have and to hold to him and to his heires for ever. Provided allways that he and his heires shall pay to my Sonne-in-Law, Gascoigne Weld, the remainder of that marriage portion wsh is yet oweing by bond to him the said Gascoigne, and which shall appeare upon account still due unto him to make up that entire sum then agreed upon, whish is well knowin my said executor: Item, I give and bequeath to my said Sonne Samuel my Librarie, Onely I will that my sonne Robert and George (whom I know to be well furnished in that kinde) shall have the selection of twenty bookes betwixt them, wsh they shall pitch upon; for my paper bookes I will that those whch conteyne the Notes of my Sermons shall be divided betwixt my Sonnes Robert and George, the rest of them I bequeath to my Sonne Samuel. Withall my will is, that the papers in my little black Trunke, conteyninge letters of intercourse with forreine Divines and some sermons and tractakes, shall not be medled with or disposed without the joint consent of my seid three sonnes, whom I thanke God I have lived to see Learned, iudicious, and painfull divines. To my Sonne-in-Law, Mr. Dr. Peterson, Deane of Exeter, I give that curious flappe which was given me by Mr. Rawlins, and one faire gilt bowle with a cover, for a remembrance of my deare affection to him. My Golden Medall which was given me by the States of the Netherlands for my applause at the Synode of Dort, I give and bequeath

to the Male issue of any one of my Sonnes (if any such be) according to the order of their birth, or in default thereof to Joseph Weld, the Sonne of my daughter, as a memoriall of that worthy imployment. Moreover to my Sonne Robert Hall I give two hundred pownds, and to him and his worthy Consort I give and bequeath one faire gilt Basen and Ewre of Noremburgh worke. To my Sonne Joseph I give two hundred pownds; To my Sonne George Hall I give two hundred pownds; To my grandchildren, the Sonnes and daughters of my sonne Weld, I give to each twenty pownds; To my grandchilde Elizabeth Hall I give three hundred pownds; To my grandchilde Mary Hall I give one hundred pownds; To each of my servants that shall be dwelling with me at the time of my decease I give three pownds; To Margaret Hatley I give twenty pownds; To Peregrine Pond I give twenty pownds; To the poor of Higham I give ten pownde to be distributed according to the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers; To the use and benefit of the poore at Ashby de La zouch I give thirty pownds, to be paid within three months after my decease and their notice; To the poore of Norwich twenty pownds. Divers other particular Legacyes there are which I bequeath to severall persons conteyned in a schedule hereto annexed, signed with my hande and seale, which I require and charge my executor to see carefully and punctually performed. And of this my last will and testament, conteyned in two sheets of paper, I doe make and ordaine my Sonne Samuel Hall my full, lawfull, and sole Executor, not doubtinge of his true fidelity therein; and doe desire and appoint my beloved Sonne-in-Law, Gascoigne Weld, and my loving friend and neighbour, Mr. George Bayfield, to be overseers thereof, giving to my said Sonne my Golden Medall wsh was given me by Mrs. Goodwin; and to Mr. Bayfield one piece of plate, vizt., one Silver Tankard. And that this is my last will and testament I doe publish and declare, subscribinge the same and affixing my seale

Manuell, this 21th day of July, in the year of our Lord God, 1654.

Jos. Hall, B. N.

Published, Signed, and sealed in the prsence of us, Geo. Bayfield, Peregrine Pond, Edmond Camplin, Margaret Hatley, Athanasius Ferrer, John Reeve.

Memor., that all the words inserted or altered in the severall places of this will are written and done by my owne hand, and are by me accordingly published as part of my will, Aprill 28, 1656, In the prsence of Peregrine Pond, Margaret Hatley, Edmond Camplin.

Jos. Hall, B. N.

Nathaniel Knyvett now residg at Intwood, Co. Norfolk.

Nathaniel, only son.
Elizabeth, eldest daughter.
Adriana.
Margaret London, his daughter.

Item, whereas there is a great debt of Mr. Willm. Collmer that broke the Specialtyes, and account whereof lyes in the hands of my Cosin Ralphe Bressy, I will my sonne and desire my Cosin Ralphe Bressy to use their best endeavours for to recover and get what they can of the said debt, wch is about eleven thousand gilders. And whatsr shall be got or recovered to pay it to the Lady Anne Pettus, whoe was sole executrix to Sir Thomas Pettus, to whom the money did belong.

Item., I give to my daughter Elizth the pearl necklace she wears and the other Jewells that are in her owne keeping, the two gilt Cupps her mother willd to her and the small gilt bote cupp. I give her . . . . . one of my harpesecons, she to take her choice. I give unto her also halfe of my Purce-

line, and the Cupbord in her owne Chamber. . . . . The Toys that are in my Low Closett I will to be divided, but Betty the greatest share. . . . . I give to Adriana her mother's gold chaine and the silver sugar boxe and spoone. . . . . I desire my sonne to let her have such conveniencyes as be necessary for her private use, and that he be kind to all his sisters, but especially to have a great care of Adriana. The Unicorn's horne * I will should be kept by my sonne, but his sisters to have the use of it upon their request.

Speaks of his ever hon[d] Sister, the Lady Anne Pettus.

[Dated 5th October, 1650. Proved 17th December, 1659.]

* *Unicorn's Horn.*—Item unum cornu unicorni stans fixum in magno lapide. —York Inventory: Dugdale's *Monasticon*, VI. 1205.

A gentleman of great descent, richly married, and of fine estate, showed me on a time a piece of Unicorn's horn (sea Unicorn), as much as the cover of a great salt cellar, which was then standing upon the table before dinner, was about at the bottom; the piece of Unicorn horn having a crucifix graven upon it, and a gap in one of the quarters, where part had been cut or scraped away for curing infirmities. . I desired to know of him where he had it, but he refused to tell it me; till, after some pressure, he discovered to me that, in his travels beyond the seas, he came to a nunnery, where the nuns, in courtesy showing him the relics of their house, he, whilst they heeded him not, slipt this into his pocket and brought it away.—Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, New Edition, p. 261.

Item, Delyvered unto his majestie the same day, of the same stuff, a greate piece of a unicorne-horne, as it is supposed.—Glastonbury *Inventory of Goods*, &c., delivered to the King, Henry VIII., 1st October, thirtieth year: *Monasticon*, Vol. I. p. 65.

ON SOME

Mural Paintings

DISCOVERED IN LIMPENHOE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE VERY REV. F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D.

Many interesting discoveries of paintings on the walls of our old churches have been made of late years. In some instances they have been preserved with laudable care; but in most they have been neglected, or speedily covered over again with colour or whitewash. From the age and nature of these paintings, indeed, they cannot be expected to be long preserved by any art or attention, when once exposed to light and air, and above all, to damp: but it is to be regretted, that in many places where they could not be preserved, they have not been at least carefully copied. Several, however, have been preserved in this way, and, independently of their individual interest, it is highly curious to compare the treatment of similar subjects in different localities. Some of these discoveries may be here enumerated as they occur at the moment; but a very curious and attractive list of mural paintings might be made, with due research.

In our own county of Norfolk, there have been some highly interesting paintings discovered in several churches, and they are more perfect and extensive than any disclosed elsewhere. Witness the very curious series found at Catfield church, which were explained and partially illustrated in this Journal

in 1846. In the year following, paintings somewhat similar were discovered in Crostwight church, which were also explained and illustrated in an able communication from the same distinguished writer, Dawson Turner, Esq. The present writer contributed a paper on some very beautiful paintings, which were uncovered in Drayton church in 1849; and the Rev. James Bulwer, a notice of a mural painting of St. Agnes, in Cawston church. A very curious series of paintings were discovered at Brooke church, and described, with illustrations, in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Beal. Other discoveries of frescoes have been made in other counties; as at Kirdford and Lavant, in Sussex, at St. Alban's, Croydon, Mells, and Stanton Harcourt, all noticed in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. In October, 1851, some remarkable and well-preserved mural paintings were discovered in the church of Gawsworth, Cheshire. Beautiful drawings of these were made by J. F. A. Lynch, Esq., who also published large engravings of them, coloured, on a scale of two inches to the foot. The pictures are three—St. George, St. Christopher, and the Doom, or last Judgment; and the details of each are exceedingly curious. In the summer of 1852, numerous paintings were brought to light in St. John's church, Winchester; and they have been carefully explained, with accompanying illustrations, beautifully drawn and coloured by F. J. Baigent, Esq., in the Journal of the British Archæological Association. The subjects are—The Doom, an elaborate and striking composition in three compartments; our Blessed Saviour seated amidst the emblems of the four evangelists, and two angels incensing Him with thuribles; our Blessed Saviour crucified, with St. Francis on one side, and a friar on the other; St. Andrew on his cross. Other paintings were discovered in the same church in the year following, and were described and illustrated in a similar manner with beautiful coloured engravings, by the same gentleman. One of these is a very perfect representation of the martyrdom of St.

Thomas of Canterbury; others contain fragments of the Birth of St. John Baptist,—the Presentation of our Lord in the temple,—a beautiful head of a youthful saint, probably St. John the Evangelist,—a remarkable figure of St. Walburge, —a painting of St. Christopher in the usual manner,—and some fragments of diapering.

To come now to the immediate subject of this paper. The paintings in the church of Limpenhoe, in Norfolk, were discovered in 1852, on the 19th of July. There are three paintings, representing in succession the martyrdom of St. Catherine, who suffered at Alexandria, under the emperor Maximinus II., in the beginning of the fourth century.

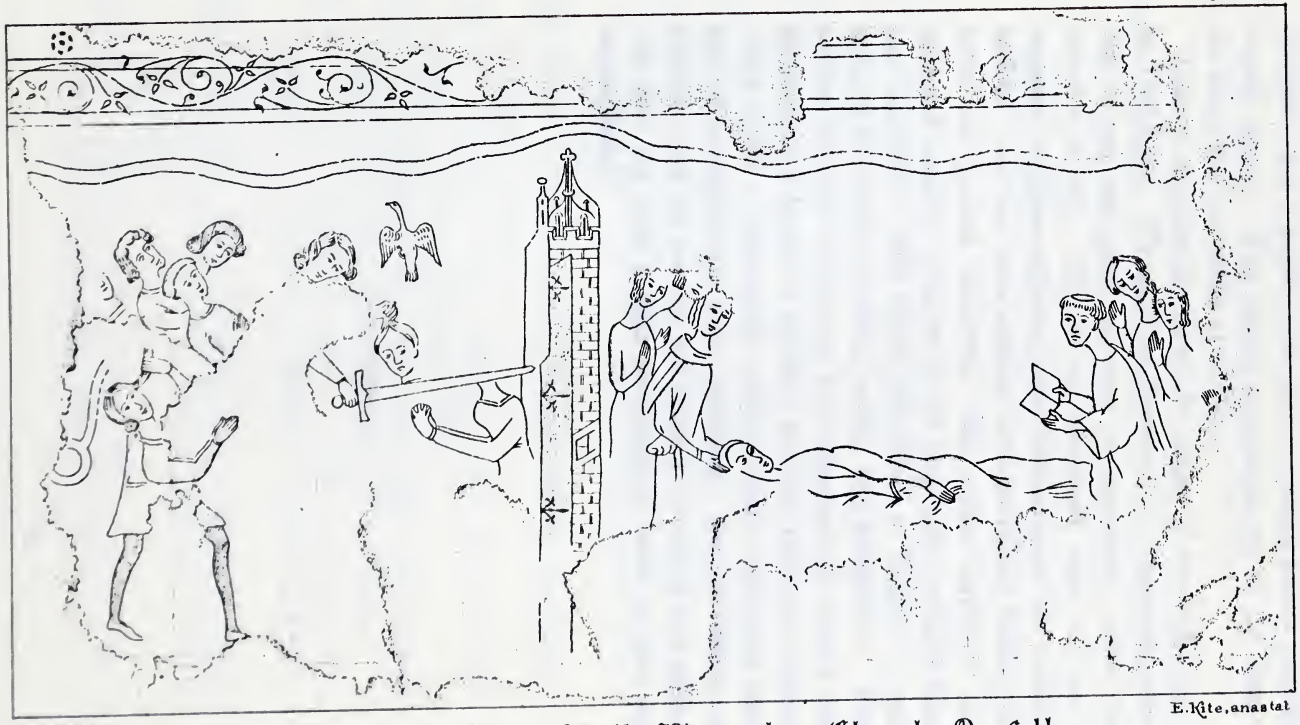
The first of these is between the North door and window. It represents a messenger on horseback, sent by the emperor to make proposals to the holy virgin, the nature of which is indicated by a ring which he holds up in his right hand. St. Catherine, towards whom he is riding, appears as a virgin seated at home, plying her distaff. This is in accordance with the account given by Eusebius, that she resisted and vanquished all the attempts of the emperor upon her chastity. Further to the right, St. Catherine appears before the emperor seated on his tribunal, charged by the officer with being a Christian, and the emperor is delivering her to the executioners to be tortured, one of whom appears with a scourge loaded with plummets of lead. There are three heads of men with flaxen hair, appearing above; but they have no connexion with the subject, and are evidently the remains of a painting of later date. Above these were some lines in black letter, but they were illegible from the accumulation of whitewash. This portion of the painting is imperfect.

The second painting was found between the two windows of the North wall of the church. It is a continuation of the history of St. Catherine's martyrdom. On the extreme left appears something like an altar, intended probably to convey the fact of the Saint having refused to offer sacrifice to the

gods of Paganism; for we next behold the Saint held by two men with her head downwards over a furnace of coals; an officer with a wand is standing by, and urging the firm execution of the sentence. Three doves are seen ascending, emblems of the purity and innocence of the holy virgin. Next we see the Saint bound to a sort of gallows post, and her flesh burnt with red-hot irons by two tall executioners; and on the extreme right, she is under the hands of a ferocious fellow, who is dragging her by her long hair, and scourging her with rods and leather thongs. Above the Saint's head is a bird ascending, intended probably for an eagle, but not a little resembling a pheasant.

We come now to the third and last painting, which is between the window and the rood-screen on the North wall of the church. This, like the former, contains three separate scenes, the closing stages of the history. On the left appears a portion of the terrible wheel, so well known in representations of St. Catherine, which is evidently broken. The Saint is dragged off next to be beheaded, but only her head and arms remain visible, the rest being broken away. Close to this is represented her final triumph by the sword. The door of a prison is seen open, and the upper half of the Saint's figure appears leaning forward from the doorway, with hands extended and joined in the attitude of prayer. The executioner has severed her head, which he holds by the hair in his left hand: his right hand, wielding a heavy sword, and his head, are the only other portions of his figure remaining. Behind are three figures with joined hands, meant for some of those attendants of whom the Acts of the Saint's martyrdom record, that many were converted by the spectacle of her glorious triumph. A bird, intended we may suppose for a dove, is ascending over her head, symbolising the flight of her pure soul to heaven. The half of this picture on the right represents the burial of the Saint's body by the monks of Mount Sinai. One is replacing the severed head on the

No. III.



C J W W del. E. Lite, anastat

Mural Paintings, North Wall, Limpenhoe Church, Norfolk.

shoulders, and a monk at the feet is reading from a book the funeral service. Two female attendants are at the head of the body, and two males at the feet.

Thus is represented the whole history of the sufferings of St. Catherine. We must not, however, in these mural paintings expect any great accuracy or consistency, either historical or artistic. All that our forefathers aimed at, was to represent religious subjects for the edification of the ordinary faithful; and they were satisfied with exhibiting leading features and general characters. The artists employed were rude and unskilful painters for the most part, probably itinerant decorators, with small pretensions to history or good taste, to say nothing of shade, colour, and perspective. They paid no attention to costume, but unhesitatingly attired their figures in the dresses of the day, and had their own conventional modes of delineating various objects, with great disregard of resemblance in many instances. But the church was adorned, and the humble and faithful instructed and edified, and thus the chief objects contemplated were in some sort accomplished.

A List of the Church Plate,

AND THE

DATES OF THE EARLIEST REGISTERS REMAINING IN THE CHURCHES OF THE DEANERY OF INGWORTH, NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. E. T. YATES.

ALBY. Date of oldest Register, 1558, good. Date on Chalice, 1567; and inscribed, "For the towneshyp of Aulby." Paten, old.

AYLSHAM. Register, 1653. Chalice, a graceful band round the middle. Paten, 1568; "The Towne of Aylsham."

BACONSTHORPE. Register, 1692. Chalice, paten, and flagon, plain and good, all silver, 1768. No old plate.

BANNINGHAM. Register, 1709. Chalice, no date. "For Town of Banningam." Paten, Christ's head: about five inches.

BARNINGHAM. Register, 1558. Chalice, 1567: very small. Paten, also small.

BELAUGH. Register, 1538. Chalice, "The towne of Belaugh." Paten, quite plain, 1686.

BLICKLING. Register, 1559, very good. New plate, given by Caroline Hans, Lady Suffield: very handsome.

BOOTON. —— Chalice, no date. "This cup is for Honing^ham.^" "The town of Botun." Paten, "Botun," 1635.

BURGH. Register, 1563. Chalice, old. "For the towne of Borou by Alsam." Paten, inscribed "Alsam Burghim."

BRAMPTON. Register, 1732. Paten, 1567. Chalice, old: a very pretty flowing band round the cup.

BUXTON. Register, 1663. Chalice, A°. 1567; with a very pretty band round the cup. Paten, "The township of Buxton. 1719."

CALTHORPE. Register, 1544. Chalice, old, no date. "This cur* is for the toune of Calthrapp." Paten, silver wire handle.

CAWSTON. Register, 1538, in very good condition. Chalice, 1567. "For the towne of Castun." Paten, 1628. "For the town of Cawston." A very curious old leathern box, surrounded with coats of arms, and an inscription on the top, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," in Greek.

COLEBY. Register, 1554, very good. Chalice, 1568. "For the towne of Cowlbe." Paten, Christ's head: four inches and a half in diameter.

COLTISHALL. Register, 1558. Chalice, 1567. "Coultishall. Wm. Horner." Paten, new.

CORPUSTY. Register, 1726. Plate stolen some years ago. A plated chalice and paten.

HAUTBOYS. Register, 1563. Chalice, 1567. "The towne of Hottebous." Much worn: no paten.

HEVINGHAM. Register, 1654. Chalice, 1686: not used. (New plated chalice and paten.) "For the Town of Haveingham."

HEYDON. Register, 1538, very good. Chalice, old, no date. Paten, common, and not very old.

INGWORTH. Register, 1558. Chalice and paten, old, no date: quite plain.

ITTERINGHAM. Register, 1560. Chalice, old, no date: very small and plain. "I. S. M."

LAMMAS. Register, 1538, very good. Chalice, 1640. "For the town of Lammas." Paten, plain, old. Flagon and alms-dish, silver.

* P made into an R.

MARSHAM. Register, 1538. Chalice and paten, quite plain, old. Inscription rubbed out.

OULTON. Register, 1706. Chalice, 1567. "For the toune of Oulton." Paten, Christ's head, good: five inches in diameter.

OXNEAD. Register, 1764. (Old registers stolen about fifteen years ago.) Chalice, modern.

SAXTHORPE. Register, 1656. Plate, new, plain.

SCOTTOWE. Register, 1549. Paten, 1568. Chalice, good, with a good scroll band. New plated in use.

SKEYTON. Register, 1706. Chalice and paten, very handsome, silver-gilt, new. Old plate, very plain: preserved at the Rector's house.

STRATTON. Register, 1562. Chalice, 1619. "The Cupp of The Towne of Stratton Streless." Paten, very small and thin.

SWANTON. Register, 1538. Communion plate, new, silver, good. Old, sold.

THWAYTE. Register, 1562, very good. Chalice, A°. 1567. "The towne of Twayte." Paten, old, plain.

TUTTINGTON. Register, 1544. Chalice, old. "For the towne of Tuttington." Paten, curious, with "I.H.S."

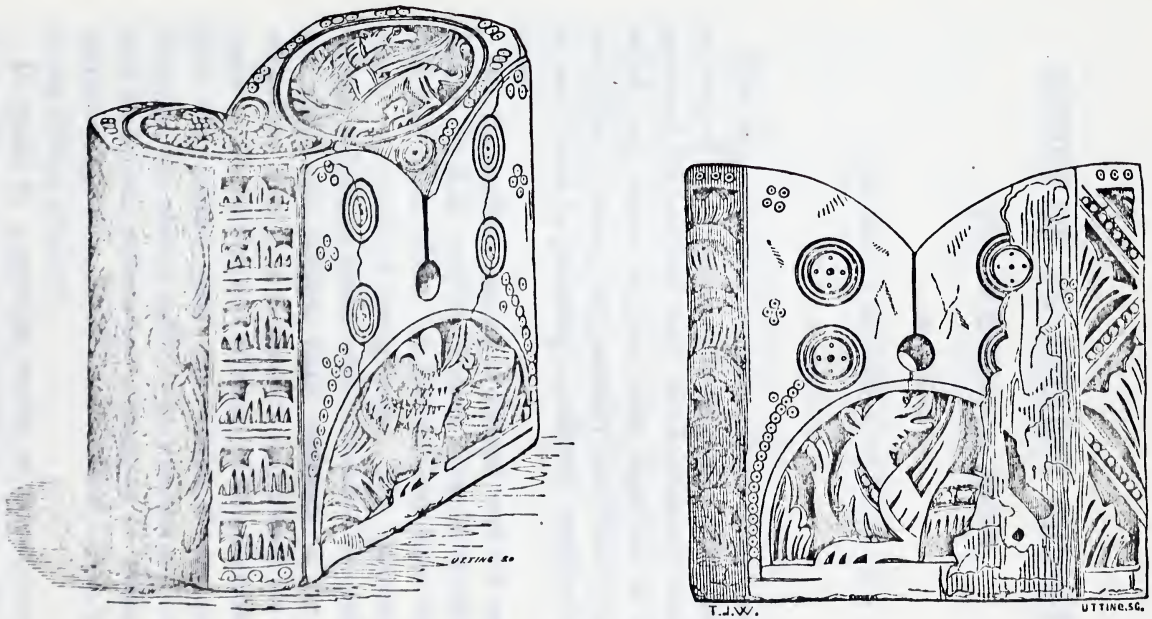
WICKMERE. Register, 1736. Chalice, no date. "This cup is for the town of Wycmer."

WOLTERTON. Register, 1560.

ERPINGHAM. Register, 1559, good. Chalice, old, 1367.* Plate, new, very handsome: given by Caroline Hans, Lady Suffield.

* There is a very old and curious cup at Erpingham, date 1367.—"The towne of Erpynghm, way vii. oz. i. qr." It was enlarged about thirty years ago, by a rim joined on to the top.

Aylsham Vicarage, 1857.



ANCIENT CHESS-PIECE FOUND AT ASHWELTHORPE.

NOTICE OF AN ANCIENT CHESS-PIECE

Found at Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, B.A.

Two causes combine to render objects of ancient art carved in ivory of rare occurrence in England. First, the peculiar nature of the material itself, which commonly makes a relic, which may chance to have been deposited in the earth, very liable to decay; and, secondly, the difficulty experienced in early times in procuring a sufficient supply of elephants' tusks.

But the *northern* nations of Europe were not compelled to depend for their supplies of ivory upon the far-off regions of Asia and Africa alone. A kindred and more durable substance was produced nearer home. The vast and unwieldy rosmar, walrus, or morse, which inhabited the northern seas, and which was without doubt anciently of far commoner occurrence than it is at present, contributed his formidable tusks to the carvers and artificers of the Scandinavian peoples, who shaped them into articles of use and luxury. Amongst the objects made from this material which were held in highest esteem were chessmen, of which a very remarkable collection, found in the Isle of Lewis, is preserved in the British Museum.

It would be a question worthy of investigation, whether the northern nations in ancient times ever made use of the

fossil tusks of the *Elephas primigenius,* or mammoth, of which the remains are so numerous in the more recent deposits of Norfolk, and in other parts of England and on the Continent. The tusks of these extinct animals are frequently found so little impregnated with mineral or earthy matter, that it would be an easy matter to carve them, and I believe they have been actually imported into this country from Siberia, where they are most of all abundant, for this very purpose.

But to return. The relic to which I have now to direct attention is a Chess-piece of rare, if not unique form, and made, if I mistake not, of the tusk of a walrus. It was found some years since in the garden of Ashwelthorpe Hall, the ancient seat of the Knyvet family, and the property of Lord Berners, in a parish whose name is itself suggestive of the Scandinavian North.

This singular Chess-piece has been pronounced by that competent judge, Sir Frederick Madden, to be a rook or castle; the depressed and bifurcated top, which at first sight looks like a mitre, being intended to represent the oriental form of battlement. Of this "swallow-tailed" battlement familiar examples exist upon some of the ancient buildings at Verona, Mantua, and other Italian cities. Those who have not seen the originals may find plates of good and characteristic specimens in Mr. G. E. Street's delightful work, "Brick and Marble Architecture in Italy."

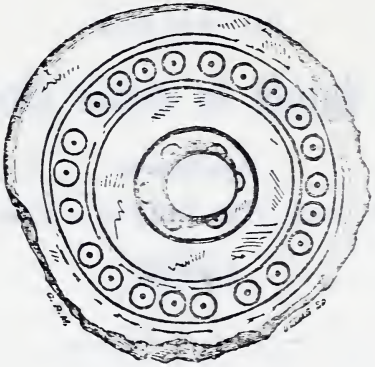
The Chess Rook is about two and a quarter inches in height, and two and a half inches in length, by nearly one inch and a half in breadth. Upon the one side is sculptured a winged dragon or wyvern; on the other, an eagle. Over each of these devices, which are placed in arched recesses, are four annular ornaments arranged in pairs. Each of these encloses a cross, formed by a large dot placed in the midst of four small ones. The ends are decorated with sculptures, resembling those upon ancient Runic pillars and crosses, of

interlacing branches and foliage, and at one end there is a

couching dragon with trifoliated tail. The two divisions of the upper surface are occupied by roundels, of which one contains a winged animal, perhaps a lion or leopard, and the other a cross, formed of four leaves and in shape approaching to what is known as a Maltese cross. Small ornaments, made by annulets enclosing dots, and arranged in lines and clusters, are found as well on the sides as on the top. A hole is pierced through the centre of the piece, which may probably have been hung up with its fellows, now unfortunately lost. This specimen belonged to the red set, and portions of red colour are still observable on the top and at the ends. The date of this rare and curious object of ancient art is probably the twelfth century. Notwithstanding the very northern character of its ornamentation, it has been considered the work of a Norman French artist; and I am informed that it was stated by Sir F. Madden to be the only Norman chessman he had ever met with. The illustrations which accompany the present notice are from drawings which were placed at my disposal by the kindness of Mr. Albert Way.

Mr. Fitch has lately added to his splendid collection of Norfolk antiquities a draughtsman of bone. This curious specimen, of which an engraving is given on the next page, was found in the churchyard of St. Stephen, Norwich. It is probably of Danish workmanship; an interesting circumstance, as, with the exception of the sword found in the Wensum, and given by me to the British Museum, no other relics of that people have been found in the city of Norwich

or its neighbourhood. The annular ornaments upon the draughtsman should be compared with those upon the Ashwelthorpe chessman, which they strongly resemble.



Since writing the above, I have received the new number of the "Journal of the Archæological Institute,"* at page 278 of which are engraved two bone draughtsmen found at Lincoln. These strongly resemble Mr. Fitch's Norwich specimen in the character of their ornaments, and, like it, are probably of Danish workmanship. The same remark will apply to a draughtsman in my own collection, which was found in Aran-more, an island lying off the west coast of Ireland.

* Archæological Journal, Vol. XIV. p. 278.

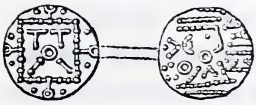
NOTICE OF

A Sceatta found at Burgh Castle.

COMMUNICATED BY

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

President.



The small Silver Coin which I submit to the inspection of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, was sent to me by Mr. Draper, of Yarmouth, my tenant at Burgh Castle, in a letter dated 11th November, 1857, in which he states that it was found in the Castle yard.

It appeared to be a Sceatta; but to assure myself of this, and also for further information, I applied to my learned friend Mr. Edward Hawkins, of the British Museum, who favored me with his opinion in the following words.

"Your coin is a Sceatta, and not a very uncommon type. The characters in *front of the face* are Runic, the meaning of which has not yet been satisfactorily made out. They vary upon different coins. You will find some of the coins engraved in Ruding, plate 2. The exact locality where such coins have been found has been very rarely recorded, and consequently less is known of their history and origin than there ought to be. Pray attach to your coin a piece of card or paper stating where it was found."

In Ruding's plates I do not find any coin exactly similar to this Sceatta. Mr. Hawkins, in his own work on English Coins, plate 3, (of Sceattæ) gives one, No. 37, with a *reverse* nearly identical; but the *obverse* has a head with *Roman* letters in front of the face,—not Runic characters, though those *behind* the head may be so. There is not any thing in the text of Mr. Hawkins's work referring to this coin (No. 37), nor does he give the locality where any have been found, or the exact date of any of them. In Mr. Henry Noel Humphreys' book on "The Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of England," pl. 3, are several representations of Sceattæ, but not one with much resemblance to the one I exhibit.

The Sceattæ, as is well known, were the coins used by the Saxons when they first overran this country, previously to the establishment of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. They remained in use for some time, though, I believe, partially, as the different kings struck their own money. They are stated to have been 1-25th part less valuable than a penny of that time; and the penny was 1-240th of a Tower pound, which was three-quarters of an ounce less than our present Troy weight, which, at 5*s.* an ounce, would give its value now as about 3¼*d.* It is very difficult to adjust accurately the comparison of its value at the period of its currency; but I must refer for more details on these subjects to the valuable works I have already named, and others which treat of the subject, and pass on to the point to which I desire to draw your attention, viz., the proof which this little coin affords of the value of Archæology, and its services in corroborating history by the material remains it discovers of bygone times.

The geographers and historians of early days have informed us that the site of Burgh Castle was occupied by the Romans; and we have manifest archæological corroboration of their correctness in the massive walls of our "Camp," and in the Roman coins found within it. But we are also told by the Venerable Bede, H. 3, 19, (as mentioned in Ives's

Garianonum, page 42) that this situation, in the reign of Sigebert, fifth king of the East Angles, (636) was occupied by the Saxons, who established a monastery here under Fursius. So far, however, as I am informed, there have not hitherto been found at Burgh either Saxon ruins or Saxon coins. This little Sceatta belongs to that people; and though I do not pretend that it is of the coinage of Sigebert, nor that it was left on the spot by Fursius or his monks, I think, as Mr. Hawkins (page 18) informs us, that these coins were issued some time between the commencement of the sixth and close of the seventh century, we may fairly affirm that here is a positive and material archæological proof afforded to the historical statement we derive from Bede, of the Saxon occupation of Burgh Castle.

NORWICH TRADERS' AND CITY TOKENS

Of the Seventeenth Century.

BY

JOHN WODDERSPOON, ESQ.

When we take into our hands the insignificant and poorly impressed disc of metal, issued by a tavern keeper or "taverner" of Norwich, in 1651, who gives his initials on his token T. M. T., thinking himself probably so well known in his own city that his memory was likely to survive as long as his farthing, we do not reflect that this and other pieces of the same character then and for some time after passing current, were the representatives of as sturdy and uncompromising an opposition to authority, as this country ever exhibited. Yet such is the fact. The determination, to extinguish the local coinage which had appeared in many towns of the kingdom,—the Mint at the same time having made no provision for the issue of copper money as small change, except for currency in Ireland,—continued down to the year 1672; and the number of persons who suffered the punishment of the pillory, who paid fines, and who expiated the offence of making and distributing leaden, brass, or copper tokens for the purposes of commerce, was so large, that the amount of individual suffering would create astonishment could it be made known. This popular resolution to resist, arose because the right of public issue of small copper money was bestowed upon court favorites, who became enriched at

the public expense. Patents were in fact given to persons, conferring the privilege of issuing coin of this description, such pieces not being equal in intrinsic value to the amount for which they were stamped to be current. The traders considered that if debasement of value was allowed by patent, and without reference to national law, a public injustice was thereby committed, and so determined to circumvent the enrichment of individuals by resorting to the same practise the King had allowed his favorites to follow.

It must here be observed, that the earliest Norwich Traders' Token of which we have present knowledge, is dated 1651. The contest, however, of which we speak commenced as early as the year 1615, in opposition to the patent issued April 10th of that year to Lord John Harrington of Exton, in the county of Rutland. The coin issued under patent authority was derisively called "Harringtons;" and the mode adopted for putting the pieces into circulation, was by sending parcels to Mayors and Sheriffs of cities and towns, with a letter stating that twenty-one shillings in the copper coinage would be given for twenty shillings of the coin of the realm, and two shillings on every twenty if payment was made in two months.

Afterwards the patent descended to Lady Harrington; then to Ludovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond; James, Marquis of Hamilton; Thomas Howard; Henry Howard, (1635-6). It was not until 1672, by which time "royal farthings" were issued of the same intrinsic value as the amount for which they were circulated, that the issue of tokens by private traders was effectually put down. The Traders' Token contention, while it lasted, shook the "world of England." The government fulminated, the pillory groaned, and the poets and dramatists of the time made especial and significant allusion to the condition and issue of tokens in their works.

But although, as far as the writer is acquainted with the subject, no specimen of the early token which first made war

against the "Harrington" has survived as regards this city, entries exist in the municipal records connected with its appearance. The memoranda now given were taken from that prolific source of local history by the indefatigable Kirkpatrick, whom no Norfolk archæologist can name without expressing thankfulness for what this antiquary has collected towards the history of our ancient city. He prefaces his gleanings in the matter by saying that *leaden* tokens were in pretty general circulation in this place, in the year 1617. What follows, relates to the peculiar mode of introducing Harringtons, to which allusion has already been made, by which the Mayors and Sheriffs of cities were made the channel through which the community were deceived, and private patentees enriched.

Kirkpatrick says:—

"Decr. 20, 1617. This day Edward Nouell delivered into court, thirty pounds in farthing tokens, w^h are delivered over to Thomas Blomfield to be disposed of.

"Touching the Farthing Tokens then issuing, it is thought fit the warrants shall be made to the Aldermen of the several Wards of the city, to take care of the same according to his Majesty's Proclamation. Augt. 18, 1618.

"June or July, 1620. Thos. Garret, gent., one of the Deputy Patentees for the Farthings, desireth that Mr. Mayor w^d appoint a person for the putting forth and exchanging Farthing Tokens; he to have 12^d in the pound for his pains.

"March 22, 162⅔. Farthing Tokens this day delivered to Mr. Ald. Claxton, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Ald. Blosse, 5*s.*; Ald. Rosse, 5*s.*; D^r. Mingay, 5*s.*; Ald. Cock, 5*s.*; Ald. Thos. Marston, 5*s.*; Sheriff Emes, 5*s.*; Ald. Hornesey, 5*s.*; and there is this day deliv^d to Thomas Blomfield 31 papers, in every paper 5*s.* 4*d.*, to be distributed to the Aldermen and Common Council men.

"In 1623. Ten pounds in Farthing Tokens were del^{d}, whereof 15*s*. are delivered to Ald. Shipdham, and Thomas Blomfield confesses that he holds the rest; and Mr. Willm Shipdham promiseth the exchange of the Tokens.

"Decr. 1628. It is ordered that some course be taken to make the multitude of Farthing Tokens to appear a greavance to the common wealth, so that redress be had therein.

"Ap^{l}. 30, 1634. A Commission from his Majesty not to receive any more counterfeit Farthing Tokens, but that all warranted Tokens were still to pay.

"Ap^{l}. 30, 1634. Morgan Child says he pays £7. or £8. per week in Farthings, many of w^{h} are counterfeits.

"John Kettle says he hath £30. in Farthing tokens. He is admonished not to take or pay counterfeits."

The latter extracts shew that the Corporation were impressed with the fact, that the counterfeits and patent farthing tokens had become an especial grievance, which the general community desired to see remedied by a legal issue of copper coinage by the State, unconnected with mere patents. This failing, the respectable body of traders, as we see, took the law into their own hands, and coined for themselves.

Referring to the later issues of tokens—those of traders commencing in Norwich with 1651—researches have produced to us at least eighty-nine examples, exclusive of farthings issued by the city authorities.

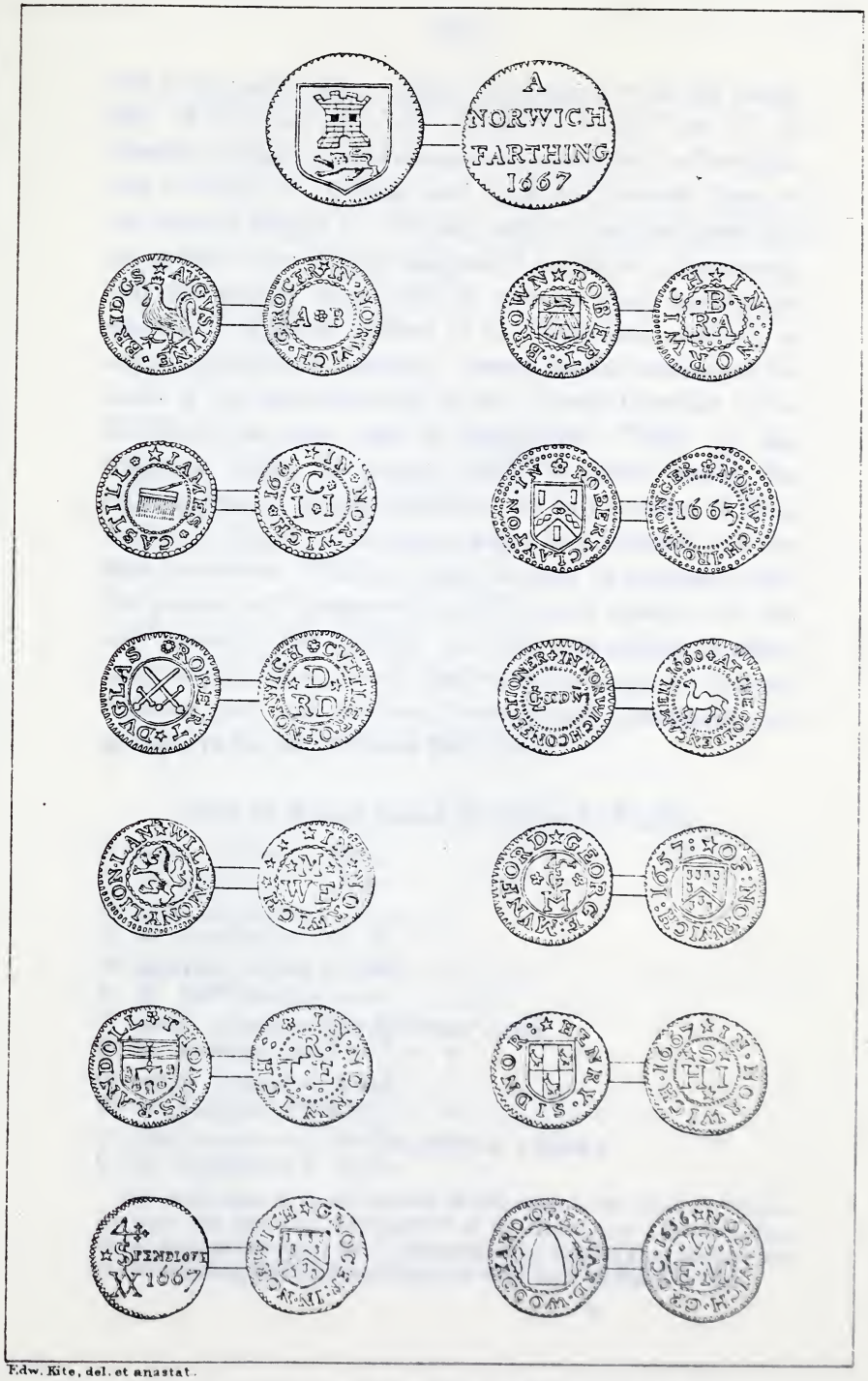
The list of these tokens includes the following trades and separate occupations, at least as far as the devices upon the pieces will allow us to distinguish them. Those necessary to make up the total carry upon them distinctions which may refer to tavern signs, or arbitrary emblems without especial reference.

Of Grocers' Tokens, bearing either the arms of the Grocers' Company or such devices as designate the same occupation, there are 29

Fruiterers	1
Locksmiths	1
Hosiers	1
Merchant Tailors	1
Wool Combers	3
Ironmongers	1
Cutlers	1
Confectioners	1
Dyers	1
Bricklayers	1
Worstead Weavers	1
Chandlers	2
Haberdashers	1
Bakers	1
Oatmeal Makers	1

It will be seen that the most numerous issuers of these Traders' Tokens were those who followed the occupation of grocers; indeed the majority of such traders over others in the city at the period in question appears enormous. The number of grocers, as issuers of tokens, may be accounted for by the popularity and wide extension of the Grocers' Company of the Metropolis, "foreign members," as non-residents in London were termed, being scattered in all the large towns of the kingdom; and, secondly, the opportunity of circulating small coin as change being greater with grocers than with any other occupation, excepting those great public accommodators known as innkeepers or taverners.

We must not suppose, however, that although many of the Norwich traders bore the grocers' arms on their tokens, they were strictly such as are called grocers in our own day. Grocers, at the period these tokens now under consideration were issued, included druggists, tobacconists, tobacco cutters,



Edw. Kite, del. et anastat.

NORWICH CITY, AND TRADER'S TOKENS.

and even apothecaries. These occupations, with the exception of the last, are duly recognized in the laws of the Grocers' Company, and are especially mentioned in their charters of James II., William and Mary, and, indeed, down to the time of George I. We may refer to another proof that the grocers were a large community in this city, by stating, that the grocers' device may be seen on many monuments erected to Norwich citizens of the eighteenth century, in various churches of the city. Among the fine carving on the backs of the corporate seats in the Council Chamber in the Guildhall, the same coat is conspicuous. There are also instances where the grocers' shield is placed among the stained glass in church windows; the east window of Saint Andrew's church for instance, where it is repeated not less than four times. This is a proof, if proof be necessary, that the grocers or "pepperers," as they were called, were not only numerous but wealthy, and able and willing to adorn most meetly the house of God with the badge of that occupation they had followed honestly and honourably, let us hope, in the city wherein they dwelt.

List of Tokens issued by Norwich Traders.

O. IAMES . ARBREE = 1667.
R. IN . NORWICH = I . M . A

O. IOHN . ATWOOD = I . K . A
R. IN . NORWICH = I . K . A

O. MICHAELL . BAKER = 1667.
R. OF . NORWICH = M . A . B

O. IAMES . BARTON = The Fruiterers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = I . E . B

O. VIOLET . BENTON = A key.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = V . R . B

O. IOHN . BLAND = A stocking, above it a small R.
R. IN . NORWICH = I . M . B

The small letter R on the obverse of this token is the initial of Thomas Rawlings, who had been chief engraver of the Royal Mint. Excluded from official employment during the Commonwealth, he fell into great poverty, and took to engraving Dies for Tokens, many of which have his initial on them.

O. PEETER . BLOFIELD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = P . B

O. AVGVSTINE . BRIDGS = A cock.
R. IN . NORWICH . GROCER = A . B [*See plate.*]

Augustine Briggs was Sheriff in 1660, and Mayor of Norwich in 1670; he was elected Member for the City in 1677, and three times afterwards: he died in 1684.

O. IAMES . BROCKDEN = A castle.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = I . R . B

He was Sheriff in 1679.

O. IOHN . BROWNE = A swan.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1657 = I . S . B

O. ROBERT . BROWN = The Merchant-Tailors' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = R . A . B [*See plate.*]

O. EDWARD . BVXTON = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1653 = E . A . B

O. EDMVND . CAMOND = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH . GROCER = E . C

O. IAMES . CASTILL = A wool-comb.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = I . I . C

O. IAMES . CASTLE = 1662.
R. IN . NORWICH = I . I . C [*See plate.*]

O. ROBERT . CLAYTON . IN = The Ironmongers' Arms.
R. NORWICH . IRONMONGER = 1663. [*See plate.*]

Robert Clayton was Sheriff in 1672, and died the same year.

O. WILLIAM . COOPER . OF = The King's head crowned.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1662 = A full-blown rose.

O. ISAAC . COWPER . BRICK = A trowel.
R. LAYER . IN . NORWICH = I . E . C

O. PEETER . DEALE = A helmet.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = P . A . D

O. ABRAHAM . DERRIX = A pine-apple.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1665 = A . I . D

O. IAMES . DOVER = 1667.
R. IN . NORWICH = I . D

O. ROBERT . DVGLAS = Two swords crossed.
R. CVTLER . OF . NORWICH = R . D . D [*See plate.*]

O. FRANCIS . ELMER = Three foxes.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = F . G . E

O. ROBERT . EMPEROR = A sword erect.
R. OF . NORWICH = R . E . E

O. THOMAS . FERRIER = A heart on the stem of an anchor.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = T . F

O. THOMAS . FLATMAN = 1664.
R. OF . NORWICH = T . F

O. RICHARD . FREEMAN = A dove with olive-branch.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1657 = R . F

O. IN . NORWICH . CONFECTIONER = L. GOODWY [n].
R. AT . THE . GOLDEN . CAMELL . 1660 = A camel. [*See plate.*]

O. THOMAS . GREENE . IN = The Grocers' Arms.
R. NORWICH . 1658 = T . S . G

O. BENIAMEN . GREENWOOD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = B . E . G

O. GEORGE . HALL. (In two lines across the field.)
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = The Grocers' Arms.

O. ELIZ . HALFKNIGHT = The Dyers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = E . H conjoined.

O. EDWARD . HARDING = The Grocers' Arms.
R. GROCER . IN . NORWICH = E . A . H

O. THOMAS . HANSE = An anchor.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1664 = T . E . H

O. HENRY . HOLBEY . NEAR = A hand holding a dagger. 1659.
R. REDWELL . IN . NORWICH = H . G . H

O. NATHANAELL . HOWLET = The Arms of Norwich.
R. WOS^{D}. [*worsted*] . WEAVER . IN . NORWICH = A merchant's mark.

O. IOHN . HVTTON = The three legs of Man.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1657 = I . E . H

O. EDWARD . HYRNE = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH . GROCER = E . M . H

The Hyrnes were a very old family in Norwich, and filled the offices of Sheriff and Mayor; one member bore the honour of Knighthood. They chiefly resided in Coslany parish.

O. AT . Y^{E} . POST . OFFICE = 1661.
R. IN . NORWICH = A leg. A . L

Probably the issuer's name was Legg: punning devices on the names are common. A leg is also the bearing on the Arms of the Legg family.

O. IN . S . ANDREWES . PARRICH = T . D . L
R. IN . NORWICH . 1653 = T . D . L

O. THOMAS . LACEY = Cross keys.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = T . S . L

O. WILLIAM . LAMBERT = The Grocers' Arms.
R. GROCER . IN . NORWICH = W . A . L

O. IOHN . LAWRENCE . 1658 = Seven stars.
R. L . GOODWIN . IN . NORWICH = I . L and L . G

John Lawrence was Sheriff of Norwich in 1659, and Mayor in 1669.

O. IOHN . LEVERINGTON = I . V . L
R. IN . NORWICH = I . V . L

O. THOMAS . LINSTEAD . AT = The Grocers' Arms.
R. NORWICH . GROSER = T . L conjoined. 1659.

Buried in St. Andrew's.

O. THOMAS . LONG = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1657 = T . A . L

T . D . L . in St. Andrew's Parrich, in Norwich, 1653, T . D . L

Probably one of the Linsteads.

O. IOHN . MAYES = A man making candles.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = I . E . M

O. ANTHO . MINGAY
R. IN . NORWICH = A man and camel.

Anthony Mingay (son of John Mingay, Mayor of Norwich in 1617) gave two silver flagons, having on them the Mingay arms impaling the Cornwallis arms, to the church of St. Stephen, in Norwich.

O. WILL . MONY . LION . LANE = A lion rampant.
R. IN . NORWICH = W . E . M [*See plate.*]

O. RICHARD . MORANT = A neck whisk and two piccadillies.
R. IN . NORWICH = R . M

The design has also been supposed by some to represent a hank of yarn and two shuttles.

O. FRANCIS . MORLEY = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH = F . M

O. ANN . MVNFORD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = A . M

O. GEORGE . MVNFORD = A merchant's mark.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1657 = The Grocers' Arms. [*See plate.*]

O. THOMAS . NEWMAN = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = T . N

O. ELIAS . NORGAT = A Turk's head.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1660 = E . E . N

O. IOHN . OSBORN . OF = The Grocers' Arms.
R. NORWICH . GROCER = I . O conjoined.

He was Mayor of Norwich in 1661.

The Osborns were an old family resident in St. Peter's.

O. IOHN . PARKER = A sheep.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1665 = I . E . P

O. WILLIAM . PARMENTER = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1654 = W . S . P

He was Sheriff in 1676.

O. ISAAC . PEARCIVALE = An oak-tree.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = I . I . P

Certainly no Puritan, as may be seen by his badge or sign.

O. WILL . PLAYFORD = W . A . P
R. OF . NORWICH = W . A . P

O. DANIELL . PYCROFT = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = D . P

O. THOMAS . RANDALL = The Bakers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = T . E . R. [*See plate.*]

O. AVGVSTINE . RAYLEY = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = 1662.

O. THOMOS . RAYNER = The Grocer's Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH . 1653 = T . R

O. CHARLES . REEVE . 1664 . OF = NORWICH.
R. CHARLES . REEVE . 1664 . OF = NORWICH.

O. GEORGE . REEVE = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH = G . R . R

O. WILL . ROBINSON = A man in the moon.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1662 = W . E . R

O. IOHN . SHEPPARD = I . S conjoined.
R. IN . NORWICH . 16 . . . = I . S conjoined.

O. HENRY . SIDNOR = A greyhound running.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1659 = H . I . S

O. HENRY . SIDNOR = The Tallowchandlers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = H . I . S [*See plate.*]

Henry Sidnor was Sheriff of Norwich in 1661.

O. IONATHAN . SNOWDEN = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1660 = I . E . S

O. MATTHEW . SOVLTER = IN NORWICH.
R. OATMEALE . MAKER = M . B . S

O. N . SPENDLOVE . 1667. (Across the field.) A merchant's mark.
R. GROCER . IN . NORWICH = The Grocers' Arms. [*See plate.*]

The Spendloves were resident in St. Peter's Hungate.

O. SAMVEL . STARLIN = Three rabbits.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1662 = S . S

O. IOHN . TABOR = A spade.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1663 = I . M . T

He was overseer of St. Martin at Oak, and on March 9th, 1656, planted in the churchyard the oak which was growing there when Blomefield wrote his History of Norfolk, 1745.

O. ROBERT . THARROLD = The Grocers' Arms.
R. GROCER . IN . NORWICH = R . T

Buried in St. Saviour's.

O. WILLIAM . THVRTON = 1665.
R. OF . NORWICH = W . M . T

O. BENIAMIN . TOFT = The Grocers' Arms.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1664 = B . E . T

Buried in St. Clement's.

O. DANEL . TOFT . GROCER = D . E . T
R. IN . NORWICH . 1653 = D . E . T

O. ROBERT . TOMPSON = A portcullis.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1652 = R . T

O. IERIMY . VIN . OF = The Grocers' Arms.
R. NORWICH . ANNO . 1657 = I. VYN.

Sheriff in 1676.

O. IOHN . WARD = A woolpack.
R. IN . NORWICH . 1667 = I . E . W

O. THOMAS . WARNE = 1652.
R. IN . NORWICH = T . I . W

O. THOMAS . WARREN = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH = T . W conjoined.

O. THOMAS . WELD . HATTER = 1657.
R. OF . NORWICH = T . C . W

O. WILLIAM . WITHERLEY = The Grocers' Arms.
R. OF . NORWICH = W . W

O. NICHOLAS . WITHERS = N . F . W
R. OF . NORWICH . 1658 = N . F . W

O. EDWARD . WOODYARD . OF = A sugar-loaf and two cloves.
R. NORWICH . GROC . 1656 = E . M . W

O. THOMAS . WORMALL = 1662.
R. IN . NORWICH = T . I . W

O. WILL . YOVNGEST = A wool-comb.
R. IN . NORWICH = W . Y

This closes our list, which we have endeavoured to render as perfect as possible.

We have examined many muniments and papers belonging to the Corporation of Norwich, in the hope of discovering particulars of proceedings, instituted either by the corporate body or the government of the day, for the purpose of extinguishing the issue of Traders' Tokens. At present the search has been comparatively unsuccessful as regards Traders' money, although a series of entries exists relative to the tokens which the city authorities themselves thought proper to issue at the same period traders issued theirs. One entry relating to Traders' Tokens has, however, been found, and seems, if we regard its date, to be an order or recommendation promulgated by the Corporation for the purpose of checking the circulation, in conformity with the

expressed desire of the government; though it is singular to add that the Corporation became token issuers themselves in the next year.

> "21st July, 1666. The Bellman to ꝑclaim yt ye Tradesmen do refuse to take any farthings, except those that are of their own stamp, upon the penalty to be ꝑceeded against according to law."

The tokens issued by the city authorities in opposition to the Traders' money amounts to three only, and may be thus described:

O. A . NORWICH . FARTHING . 1667. (In four lines.) *(large* $\frac{1}{4}$
R. The Arms of the City of Norwich; in chief a castle, in base a lion passant gardant. [*See plate.*]
Another similar, dated 1668. *(large* $\frac{1}{4}$
Another, dated 1670. *(large* $\frac{1}{4}$

The devices, as seen, were of a very plain, though of an official, character; and it may be presumed the tokens were carried into circulation by an exchange with the citizens for the current coin of the realm. They also afforded a more official copper coinage of a local nature than the Traders' Tokens could by any possibility assume. We are not, however, acquainted with the token which bore "Civitas Norwici" on the reverse, as noted below.

The first entry gives us the precise date at which the Corporation enter upon the issue of tokens.

> "28th September, 1667. That Charles Jay, Esqr., at his being next in London, be desired to advise about the Coyninge of Farthings, with ye City arms on one side and Civitas Norwici upon ye other side, and certify to Mr. Maior."

A few explanatory observations will tend to elucidate the application of the entries which follow.

It seems that Mr. Jay having visited the metropolis, and conferred with the fabricators of tokens, he is ordered to send

from London a certain quantity of copper farthings, and then two hundred-weight in addition. The Sir Joseph Paine mentioned below was a person of some note in the city, and among other offices held the command of the Train Bands. He died August 15th, 1668; and in the curious collection of local poems by Matthew Stevenson, known by the title of "Norfolk Drollery," will be found some elegiac stanzas to his memory. The knight lies buried in St. Gregory's church, where on the north side of the chancel is a curious mural monument recording his decease, and displaying in miniature the demi-armour with which Sir Joseph Paine encased himself when engaged in his military duties.

> "14th Novr., 1667. Agreed yt C. Jay, Esqr. be sent to to send for two hundred weight of Farthings more, and yt he take care yt ye stamp of ye said Farthings be sent down. And Sir Jose. Paine have promised that his man in London shall pay £54. 10*s*. to him for the same."

The next memorandum gives us certain amounts paid for farthings by the magistrates, and the terms on which they were issued. They were officially circulated, and when called in by public authority the full value was given to those who held them, though the aggregate loss, if any, fell on the city generally. By this we may conclude that the magistrates were aware the issue of these farthings was not in conformity with the law, and were therefore ready to disarm public animadversion, and avoid penalty by promising restitution of loss to any who sustained it by reason of holding city tokens.

> "4th Decr., 1667. Ordered ye Bellman to give notice, yt as many farthings, as by order of ye Magistrates of this City, are appointed to be stamped with the City stamp, being for ye value of one hundred pounds, whensoever they shall be called in by ye Publique authority

of this Nation, y^t ye Chamblin of this City shall take y^m at ye same rate they are now put out at, ye losse to be borne by the City."

The two next entries are of little moment, as they only relate to the supply of the second farthing—that of 1668.

"30th Sept^r., 1668. This day M^r. Maior paid £5. 3*s*. 4*d*. to M^r. Ald^n Jay for ye charge of all Farthings sent from London.

"23rd Dec^r., 1668. The Town Clerk to write to M^r. Deering this post to send down ye quantity of Farthings formerly wrot for, of pfect copper and no difference or distinction whatever, onely whereas in ye former ye year 1667, in these is to be 1668."

The following entry relates to a serious point in the history of farthings issued by local authorization. An Order in Council had been promulgated, rendering the further circulation of this species of coinage illegal, and no doubt the city of Norwich had incurred a penalty in conjunction with other places where similar issues had been made. Lord Townshend is requested to interpose his good offices on behalf of a pardon, and his efforts appear to be effectual, the result being communicated officially. The city was fortunate in the conclusion of this business, as Bristol and Gloucester were fined for the same offence.

"3rd Sept., 1670. A L^r Rec^d from M^r. Deering, Solicitor to the City, concerning ye order in Councill about Farthings.

"10th Septr. A L^r sent to the Ld Townshend ab^t the same.

"24th Septr. A L^r from the Ld Lieut. of Norff., wherein his Ldship signified his Ma^y was graciously pleased to pardon the city for causing Farthings to be made and vended."

Perhaps, however, this pardon was obtained according to the notion of the local authorities with too much ease; for the

next entry shews they felt desirous of continuing the issue of farthings, urging absolute necessity as the reason. The plea however had no avail, as will be seen. The city farthings were withdrawn, and a Jew dealer in metals purchases the entire stock.

"26th Octr., 1670. A Peticon to be presented to ye King in Councill, setting forth ye absolute necessity of ye continuing of the Farthings put forth by the city, till his Matie ꝑvide some publique remedy.

"25 Sept., 1672. One of the Sergeants at Mace ordered to publish at the Cross, next Saturday, ye Act of Assembly for ye taking in of Farthings.

"28th Sept. Ordered that Mr. Chamberlain and his assistant do in ye Exchange of Farthings not exceed £5. in silver, nor take above 12d in Farthings of any person.

"4th Sept., 1672. Ten hundred a quarter and Twenty pounds weight of Norwich Farthings sold to Mr. Melchior. Such as are wholly copper at 11d per pound, and such of them as are mixed metal at 9d per lb. In all £48., ye odd 7*s.* 8*d.* being ——

"18th Jany., 167⅔. The Clavells appointed to receive £48. 10*s.* of Mr. Melchior. And yt they pay unto ye Chamblin £153. 8*s.* 10¼*d.*, to satisfy such ꝑsons as bot in Norwich Farthings, to be forthwith paid to sd persons."

Here the entries with which we are at present acquainted respecting Norwich Tokens cease. Those produced shew, as we have observed, the resolution of the city authorities to issue tokens in a corporate capacity, and the quantity struck to their order in London, most probably at the Token-house in Token-house Yard, the locality of the manufacture. We also gather, that the city of Norwich like other places had been fined for contravening the law and issuing tokens, but had been pardoned, and that the Corporate Tokens superseded the Traders' Tokens, at least no trader appears to have issued

a new token after the appearance of the City Token of 1667, although several came out in that year. We must presume, in the absence of particulars, that the ten hundred weight, a quarter, and twenty pounds weight of Norwich farthings sold to Mr. Melchior, was the amount collected belonging to the corporation alone, not traders. This is a very large quantity, but it may be remarked that City farthings were widely diffused in the county of Norfolk, and specimens may at this day be found in remote places doing duty for the coin of the realm. No doubt the purchaser, Mr. Melchior, made a fair profit by his purchase of more than half a ton of farthings for £48.; but the magistrates were, it might be inferred, glad to rid themselves and the city, at any sacrifice, of the presence of a transgression, which had raised the ire of government in an extraordinary degree. Mr. Melchior, therefore, in this respect did the city a favour, and himself no injury, at one and the same time.

With these imperfect remarks we close the history of Norwich Traders and City Tokens. The subject is, however, far from exhausted, and it is hoped that others may be induced to follow an enquiry, presenting many curious features of an era of history, which, although not removed from our own time by centuries, is yet full of interest to the general historian, the genealogist, and the numismatist.

This paper on Norwich Tokens must not however close without slight allusion to those of the eighteenth century. The circumstances of trade, the difficulties of government, and the necessity in a time of danger from foreign enemies to rely as much as possible on individual resources, produced a copper, and in some places a silver currency, replacing the abraded silver and copper coinage of the government. Norwich followed the example of other towns, and during the final twenty years of the last century, some of the most respectable manufacturers and traders of the city and county brought forward both penny and half-penny pieces

to supply the general want. Some of them, more than ordinary specimens of die-sinking, when found in first-rate condition, are still eagerly secured and preserved by collectors. This currency subserved an important purpose; and there is sufficient evidence to prove that through its use the manufacturers of the city, and trade generally, received a degree of assistance during a period of monetary and commercial peril, that at the time was both acknowledged and appreciated.

At present, to the antiquary and historian, the smaller coinage circulated by traders in the seventeenth century is of superior interest to that of which we are speaking. The mantle of a ripe age, if not of antiquity, is gradually enwrapping these curious pieces, and, connected as they are with the singular struggle throughout the entire course of their existence, and of which we have given some notices, they must at all times interest the curious and reflective searcher into the history of our forefathers. These seventeenth century tokens, however, do not possess some particular attractions possessed by those of the eighteenth: they do not bear, on obverse or reverse, representations of public edifices belonging to the locality in which the tokens passed current; nor profiled heads of personages connected with the contests, warlike or civil, of the period; nor inscriptions which in many cases contain, even in their brevity, the salient points of national incidents and individual biographies.

We must recollect that the same mantle of Time which is falling on the early examples, will also fall on those of the latest. Then it will be that these eighteenth century tokens, removed by a series of generations from the period of their birth, will occupy the regard of English collectors equally with that felt for some of the best ancient specimens of mintage. Fine examples of the tokens of the eighteenth century should therefore be sedulously preserved, and where the possessor does not happen to value such things, it would

be performing an useful act if he handed over his specimens to some public or private depository where they would be received and conserved.

The lists of Tokens we have given contain, it is believed, all the known examples, and all are of farthing size. Many of the pieces have been personally examined, but the author is indebted to several friends and collectors for considerable information respecting them, among whom must be named Mr. R. Fitch, Mr. Ewing, Mr. James Mills, Mr. Goddard Johnson, and Mr. Boyne.

NOTICE OF AN

Ancient Potter's Kiln

DISCOVERED IN THE

PARISH OF WEYBOURNE, IN THE HUNDRED OF HOLT,

COMMUNICATED BY

WILLIAM J. J. BOLDING, ESQ.

Between two fields, not far from the east boundary of the parish of Weybourne, in the hundred of Holt, there is a chalk-pit which appears to have been occasionally used for agricultural purposes. The soil resting on the chalk showed no marks of difference from the rest of the field; but on walking past the face of the steep bank I fancied some of the chalk was darker, and had been disturbed. On examination I found some pieces of Roman pottery, and determined on a farther investigation. The following are notes of the result.

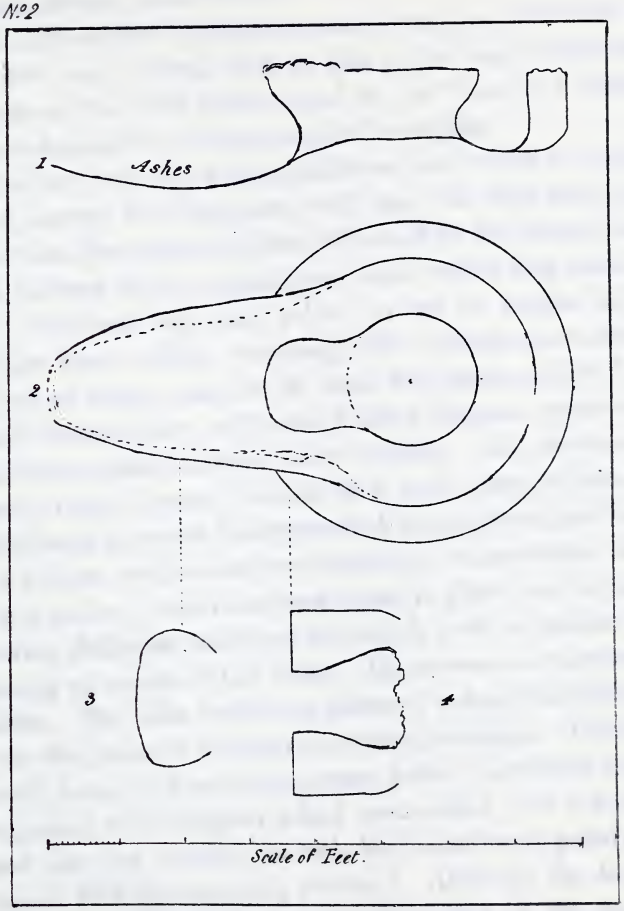
The outline of the disturbed soil represented a bowl-shaped pit (No. 1) about four feet in depth and twenty feet in diameter if formed into a complete circle, and nearly flat at the bottom. Of this bowl the chalk-pit formed a section, nearly in the middle.

I commenced by digging in a slanting direction from the surface to the centre, and soon came upon what appeared to be a circle of broken Roman pottery, cemented with brick-earth, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire. Gradually a circular table, surrounded by a flue and a fire-place, was laid bare, as represented in the plan (No. 2),

N.º 1.

A POTTERS KILN WEYBOURNE.

No. 2



1 Section of the Kiln.
2. Plan of the Do.
3. Section of the fire place.
4. Do. of the flues-table.

and which I think could have been nothing else than a Romano-British potter's kiln.

This kiln differs in many respects from those described by Mr. Artis and others,* and as this is the only instance of remains of the kind being found in the County, a further minute description of them may be interesting.

The ware was all of that dull blue kind which is usually found, except the fragments built into the kiln itself, and from them the colour had been driven off by the intense heat. The bottoms of the vessels must have varied very much in size—from one inch and a half to ten or twelve inches, perhaps more. There was very little attempt at ornament on any of them; and out of about fifty pieces which I collected, two or three only had foliated patterns upon them, which ran round the bowl below the rim. One or two other pieces, which formed the side of a bowl, were indented by marks such as would be represented by the finger nail in soft clay; these marks were very similar to those visible on the Saxon pottery, which has been found in plenty on the neighbouring Salthouse marshes, and which is of an inferior kind, bearing no marks of the lathe. There were no fragments of bricks. The kiln itself was coloured a deep blue-black, so were the pieces of wrappers or outer coverings. It had evidently been used more than once before the inside circle of fragments with brick-earth had been added, and it had been used after the addition, as both brick-earth and pottery were stained with the colouring matter.† Although the heat had been strong enough to destroy the colour of the pieces of pottery used, it had not penetrated to the outer circle.

* See the work entitled "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," by Thomas Wright, Esq. Chap. VII., pages 212, 213, and 214.

† This colouring matter seems to have been pyrogallic acid, for I find that the fumes from tannin or gallic acid colours brick-earth heated to a red heat with tints from a pale blue to a dark blue-black. If oak branches and leaves were used for the fire the process is explained.

The construction of the kiln appeared to me to be this: an excavation was formed, flat at the bottom, on which was marked the outer circle, five feet in diameter; from the same centre a circle, two feet in diameter, formed the table; by removing the earth from the intermediate space to the depth of ten inches a flue was thus constructed; the outer circle was broken into, and gradually inclined a few inches for the fire-place; the whole was then washed with a thin coating of slip; the pottery packed in the shape of a dome, covered with wrappers, a vent being left at the top of the dome; fired and coloured. The flue when opened by me had been reduced in width six inches by the juxta-position of broken fragments, and an addition had been made to the table close to the fire-place, evidently after the kiln had been used once, by placing broken fragments of pottery and brick-earth by the side of it; for what purpose it is not easy to say, but most probably for the purpose of forming a second table on which to pile smaller ware, which could not readily be packed over so wide a space as the first and larger flue.

There is little clay and not much brick-earth in the parish of Weybourne; what there is is of an inferior description. There are, however, some fissures, or pockets in the chalk filled with a better kind of earth, and apparently one of these places had been taken advantage of in which to make the ware.

Weybourne,
March, 1857.

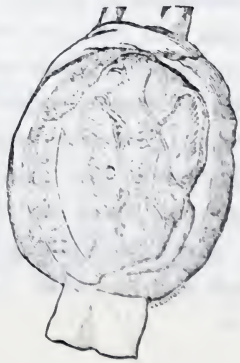
I.

Universis xp̄i fidelib3 ad quos p̄sens sc̄ptū pvenit Cristiana de Tylneye Priorissa de Crabus ⁊ Convētus eiusdm loci salt̄m in dño. Nov̄it uniūsitas vr̄a nos concessisse dedisse ⁊ confirmasse Ioh̄i Page tanatori Lenñ ⁊ her̄ suis ut assignatis totam illam t̄ram ad nos ptinent̄ in villa de Lenñ que iacet in latitudine int̄ t̄ram p̄dc̄i Ioh̄is Page expte orientali ⁊ t̄ram Reginaldi Wyd expte occidentali. Et extendit se in longitudīe a regali via que vocat̄ Damgate v̄rsus aquilonē usq̧ ad com̄unem fletam v̄sus austrū. Tenend̄ ⁊ habend̄ de nob̄ ⁊ succesorib3 nr̄is sibi ⁊ her̄ suis vt assignatis lib̄e q̄ete pacifice in feodo ⁊ h̄editate. Reddendo inde annuatim nob̄ ⁊ successorib3 nr̄is q̄inq̧ solid̄ de censu ad q̄tuor t̄minos anni in villa Lenñ censuales p om̄ib3 s̄viciis consuetudinib3 exactionib3 que ad nos ptinēt. Et ego p̄dta Cristiana Priorissa de Crabus ⁊ Convēt⁹ eiusdm loci warantizabim⁹ p̄dtam t̄ram cum ptinciis pdto Ioh̄i ⁊ h̄ed̄ suis seu assignatis cont̄ om̄es hoīes salvo inde cuilibet iure suo. Pro hac autem c̄cessione donac̄oe ⁊ c̄firmac̄oe p̄dc̄s Ioh̄es dedit nob̄ viginti solid̄ argenti p̄manib3. Et ut hec nr̄a c̄ōcessio donac̄ō ⁊ c̄firmac̄ō rata ⁊ stabil̄ pmaneat p̄dc̄o Ioh̄i ⁊ her̄ suis vt assignatis inppetuū ⁊ p̄senti sc̄pto sigillū c̄munitatis apposuim⁹. Hiis testib3 Iacobo de Beauveys tūc maiore Lenñ, Rob̄o de Londoñ, Simone de Myntlyng̃, Will̄o Tronatore, Godefr̄o Tinctor̄, Simone le Lauedisman, Thurstano Erl, Rolando Tanatore, Steph̄o de Burgo, ⁊ aliis.

II.

Hec indent̄a testat̄ qd̄ cū Laurencius de Tiringtoñ de Lenñ Ep̄i annuatī soluerit P'orisse ⁊ monialib3 de Crabhous quinq̧ solid̄ argent̄ ad quatuor anni t̄īos in dc̄a villa Lenñ usuales p eq̄les porc̄oes p quadm̄ placea t̄re jac̄ in eadm villa Lenñ in vico vocat̄ Dampgate ex pte oriental̄ cuiusd̄m mesuagii qd̄ id̄m Laurencius de sup̄dc̄is P'orissa ⁊ monialib3 ibid̄m tenet. Eed̄m tamē P'orissa ⁊ monial̄ concesserūt pp̄sent̄ p eis ⁊ eaȝ successorib3 qd̄ dc̄us Laurencius ⁊ assignati sui p toto t̄īo vite eiusd̄m Laurenc̄ soluerit p̄fatis P'orisse ⁊ monialib3 ⁊ eaȝ successorib3 annuatī p placea p̄dc̄a ad t̄īos p̄dc̄os tr̄s solid̄ ⁊ quatuor denar̄ argenti ⁊ nō plus. Et si contingat qd̄ absit dc̄m Laurenc̄ vl assignatos suos in soluc̄oe dc̄oȝ t̄ū solid̄ ⁊ quatuor denar̄ in pte vl in toto aliquo t̄īo p̄noīat̄ p totā vitā p̄fat̄ Laurenc̄ defic̄e ⁊ concessit idm̄ Laurencius p p̄sent̄ qd̄ bñ liceat p̄noīat̄ P'orisse ⁊ monalib3 ⁊ eaȝ successorib3 sive eaȝ attornato in sup̄dc̄o mesuagio iuxta placeā pdcam dist̄ng̃e dist̄c̄oes abduc̄e apportar̄ ⁊ r̄tiner̄ don̄ de arreragiis dc̄oȝ t̄ū solid̄ ⁊ q̄tuor denar̄ eisdm plenar̄ fuerit satisfact̄. In cui⁹ rei testimoniū uni pti hui⁹ indent̄e penes dc̄m Laurent̄ remanent̄ sup̄dc̄e P'orissa ⁊ monial̄ sigillū eaȝ c̄oe apposuerūt. Alt̄i vero pti hui⁹ indent̄e penes p̄dc̄as P'orissā ⁊ monial̄ remanent̄ p̄fat⁹ Laurencius sigillū suū apposuit.

Dat̄ apud Crabous die lune p̄x̄ post festū Sc̄e Kat̄ine virginis Anno Regni Reg̃ Edward̄ t̄cij post conquestū T'cesimo nono.



NOTES OF DEEDS AND SURVEY

OF

Crabhouse Nunnery, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

LITTLE is known of the history of the Nunnery of Crabhouse, formerly existing in the parish of Wiggenhall Saint Mary Magdalen, on the west bank of the river Ouse. Dugdale after Tanner states that it was founded about A.D. 1181, by Roger, Prior of the convent of Reynham, and was of the Augustine order. Taylor, in his *Index Monasticus*, calls it of the order of Fontevrault, and gives the names of several benefactors, beginning with King Henry II. The foundation deed of Prior Roger is given in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, and a list of the Prioresses, beginning with Lena or Leva the first prioress; Cecilia he next mentions as occurring in 1249, and then passes to Agnes de Methwold, admitted 1315. Between these there was certainly one other, as appears by the earliest of the two deeds now given: Christiana de Tylneye, Prioress of Crabus, leases to John Page, tanner of Lynn, a piece of ground between Damgate Street and the Common Fleet, at the yearly rent of five shillings, to be paid quarterly. This deed is not dated, but the first witness is James de Beauveys, *then* Mayor of Lynn. He was elected mayor 56th Henry III., 1271; to this date, therefore, the

deed may belong, not, however, with certainty: it may be a few years before or after, as James de Belvaco or Beauveys was more than once mayor. A deed *sans date* is witnessed by him as mayor, and Richard de Hecham "tunc Seneschallo;" another by him as mayor and "Adam de Sc̃ō Edmundo tunc Seneschallo." The list of the Senescelli, or Bishop's Stewards in Lynn, given in Blomfield is very imperfect.

The seal appended to this deed is the same as that to the second here given, but is more broken away except at the upper part, where the first and last letters of the legend are plain — * S. . . . . STE. There is a little flatness from pressure on the last letter, and it might be read G, but I believe it to be as above.

The seal appended to the deed of 9th Edw. III.* has also lost its legend, except the faint traces given in the wood-cut, which I am unable to decypher. The round spot on the dexter wing of the bird is an accidental defect in the wax, which the engraver has closely copied.

The site of the Priory, with its lands and appurtenances, was granted to Sir John Gage, Knt. of Firle in Sussex, Comptroller of the Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Knight of the Garter. He died on the 18th of April, 1556; on his death, therefore, it would appear the premises came to his son Sir Edward Gage, of Firle, Knt., as the survey found among the Lynn Corporation Deeds is dated 3rd and 4th Philip and Mary, that is from July 25th, 1556, to July 24th, 1557.

I extract the following description of the site of the Priory.

Norfolk. The Survaye of the late p'ory of Crabhowse & west derch^m made the xxij^th day of Marche in the thurde and fourth yeres of the Reyng of o^r Soueng Lorde & Lady Kyng Phillippe & Quene

* This deed, with a wood-cut of its seal, is printed by Mr. Dashwood at his private press, and kindly presented by him to the Society.

Mary, by John Fawkenor & Edward Bowett of all the houses, beldyngs, barnes, stabulls, duffe-houses, gardens, orchers, courteleges, lands, tenements, medowes, fedynggs, pastures, marshes, woods, comens & advosones, sette, lyeng & beyng in the pysthes of Wyggenhall, Tylney, Islyngton, Sechey, Estwynche, Westwynche, Clenchewarton, Lynne, Wymbottesham, Thorpeland, Elme & Elmyth in the seyd counte, all which pmysses be nowe in the possession of Sir Edward Gage, Knight.

Fyrste the cyte of the piory of Crabhowse in the pysthe of Wiggenhall Mawdelyn. The entrey frome the gate to the Courte yerde before the hall contynth in length xxxix fote. It. of bothe syds of the seyd etrey ther ys a breke wall cont in heyth viij fote & di.

It. the courte yerde before the hall dore contynth in length lxxxx fote, & in bredth xlv fote.

It. one other yerde upon the est & north seyde of the seyd yerde conteynyng by estimacon iij roods.

Itm. the hall contyneth in length xxxvij fote, & att the netherende of the seyd hall a buttery & a pantery conteynyng in length ix fote, & in bredth xxiiij fote.

And at the north ende of the seyd hall oon chamber conteynyng in leyngth xiiij fote, and in bredth xxiiij fote, wth a saller ou hit, all these be under oon Rofe cont in leyngth lxv fote & all coud wth Slate, the Rafters xxiiij fote longe.

It. ther ys an nother howse adjoynyng to the seyd hall at the North ende cont xv fote square & coude wth tyle, the rafter xij fote longe.

Itm. an other howse adjoynyng to the seyd halle at the north ende called Stabulls, sometyme a slawter-house cont in leyngth xxxiiij fote, & in bredth xvj fote couerde wth Rede, & the rafter xiiij fote longe.

Itm. a howse to penne cattel adjoynyng to the stabulls, cont̃ lvj fote longe, & in bredth xix fote coũde wth tyle, the Rafter xvj fote longe.

It̃. a nold mylle howse adjoynyng to the seyd catell howse, cont̃ in leyngth xxx^ti^ fote, & in bredth xxiiij fote, the rafter xxij long coũed wth tyle.

Itm. oon other courte or yerd uppon the west syde of the seyd hall, cont̃ oon acre, three ꝑts & more inclosed aboute wth howses & breke walls, & the other ꝑte wth erth walle.

It̃. adjoynyng to the seyd yerd oon maltyng howse, contynyng in leyngth lxiij fote, & in bredth xxj fote, wth a soller & a howse all coũed wth tyle and slatte, the rafter xix fote longe.

It̃. oon old lytell store howse, cont̃ in leynth xiiij fote & in bredth xij fote, and coũde wth rede, the rafter x fote long.

It̃. a chamber called the newe chamber somewhat decayde, sollerd oũe, cont̃ in leyngth xxxvj^ti^ fote, and in bredth xviij fote, and coũde wth rede, and the rafter xvi fote longe.

It̃. the Parsons chamber called the ꝑsones chamber, sollerd oũ, cont̃ in leyngth lxx fote, and in bredth xviij fote, coũde wth Rede, the rafter xvj fote longe.

It̃. adjoynyng to the seyd chamber a kychyn wth a chymney of bryke, which kychyn cont̃ in leyngth xlij, & in bredth xiiij fote, all theys there be under oon roffe & all coũde wth Rede, & walde wth panes of bryke.

It̃. a buttery adjoynyng to the seyd chambers called the ꝑsones chamber, cont̃ leynth xij fote, & in bredth ix fote, coũde wth Rede, the rafter in length xj fote.

It̃. walls of Stone of an old Sepale adjoyng to the seyd chamber, in bredth square xv fote, and the walls in heyth xlv fote.

It̃. a norchard wth a nold churchard uppon the southe est of the seyd chambers, cont̃ by estymacon ij acres.

It̃. oon Barne old, muche decayde, cont̃ in leyngth vij^xx^ iiij fote, & in bredth xxxvj fote, coũde wth rede, the rafter in

leynth xxx fote muche decayde, wth on yerde and a hempe londe, cont̃ by estimacon ij acres.

It̃. fyve severall closes of erable londe & pasture lyeng together uppon the west syde of the seyd howses conteynyng xviij acres lyeng bytwene the londs of Humfrey Benyfeld gent̃ of the south and Marteyns loode pcell of Derham londe of the north, and abuttith uppon the marryse grounde belongyng to the seyd howse of Crabhowse of the west.

It̃. ther lythe marryse grounde called the fenne of Crabhowse, cont̃ lxxviij acres iij Roods, lyeng bytwene the comen Podyche of the south and Martens lodde of the North, and abuttyth uppon the seyd v closes of the Est and uppon Chauncehs dyke of the west.

Here follows the account of "The Cotages & londs belongyng to the seyd howse of Crabhowse," with the names of the tenants, number of acres, and the rent paid.

Sm̃ of all the acres in Wyggenhall, cccxxix acres d̃i Rood.

M^d^. that eu̅y acre of fenne grounde ys iij acres by mesure.

M^d^. that the P^r^oris of the howse of Crabhowse hadd the moyete of the vicaryge of Seynt Peters aforseyd to geve hit when hit doth falle voyde; hit is worth to a preste to s̃ue by yere vj^li^ xiij^s^ iiij^d^.

Here follows the Survey of Lands in divers other parishes, and concludes with

S^a^m of the acres in the other pysthes be seyde Wyggenhale. } cc oon acres d̃i acre.

S^a^m to^tts^ of the acres belongyng to Crabhowse. } ccccxxx acres d̃i acre d̃i Rode.

M^d^. to eu̅y hundred of the seyd acres ys but v^xx^.

The sm^a^ of the money that Gylbde recevyth be, wth Kylle close, for the londs belongyng to Crabhowse, besyde that they occupyth in theyr owne hands commyth to	xl^li^ xix.

From the following memorandum Thomas Sydney appears to have had a lease of the whole property, and then underlet it to others.

M^d^. That Thomas Sydney hath all the seyd howses & pcells of londs & marches by Indenture grante to hym owte of the kyngs Courte of Augmentacon from the viij day of Marche A^o^ E. vj^ti^ vj^to^ unto thende & ꝯme of xxj^ti^ yeres, kepyng all repacons of howses, hedges & dykes as hit apperyth in Harry Webbs indenture,—and the Lord all other charge havyng the yerly Rent of . . xxxj^li^. xiij^s^. xj^d^.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY

OF

Ancient British Remains,

NEAR CROMER.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. GREVILLE J. CHESTER, B.A.

The district lying along the coast between Cromer and Blakeney, and extending a few miles inland, is extremely rich in the remains of its ancient inhabitants. The numerous pits—the presumed vestiges of ancient British villages—and the Roman kiln found near Sheringham by Mr. Bolding, have been already described in papers read before our Society. It will be my present task to describe the results of excavations which I have made at various times in the parishes of Salthouse, Runton, and Roughton.

Upon the heath which lies on the side of Salthouse, next Holt, are several ancient earthworks, such as pits, a curious circle of raised earth, and tumuli. Two of the most conspicuous of these last are locally called "Three Halfpenny" and "Three Farthing" Hills. These are situated near a farm known as "the Lowes," which, doubtless, takes its name from the adjacent sepulchral mounds, which were anciently denominated "lowes."

"Three Halfpenny Hill" was partially examined in 1849 by Mr. Bolding and some other members of our Society. A small and broken urn of sunburnt clay was all that was discovered upon that occasion: it had apparently been placed somewhere near the surface of the mound on the North-eastern edge, but its position was not clearly ascertained, as it was not observed until after it had been thrown out by the spades of the workmen. This urn is only four inches in height, and has a kind of chevron pattern scored on the rim. "Three Halfpenny Hill" is about seventy feet in diameter and eight feet high, and is surrounded by a bank and double trench.

In August, 1850, I opened the adjacent tumulus called "Three Farthing Hill." This is a large mound, being forty feet in diameter, and five feet in height. It is formed of sand mixed with flints and gravel, and in shape somewhat resembles an inverted bowl. I commenced operations by causing a trench to be dug across the mound, North-east and South-west. The ground had recently been disturbed, and a small hole dug in the centre by a boy who had been digging for a rabbit; and when my trench had been excavated to the depth of about a foot, a small piece of pottery was turned out which had evidently been only lately broken off. Thus encouraged, I continued excavating, and at the depth of about four feet came upon the fragments of an urn of considerable size, with a broad sloping rim ornamented with scored lines. This urn was filled with burnt bones, and had evidently been broken by the rabbit-catcher, who, as I found on inquiry, had dug out a rabbit from the spot only the day before. The fragments having been carefully removed, the excavation was resumed. About three feet from the surface, exactly in the centre of the tumulus, the workmen employed suddenly dislodged some large stones, and with them a piece of pottery, which proved to be part of an urn, which was surrounded on all sides by a kind of rude

wall of large flints, put together very closely, but without any cement or mortar. When some sand had been thrown out I descended into the hole, and gradually loosened the stones with a knife, carefully working round the urn. In about half an hour the stones were all cleared away, and the urn appeared, standing on a bed of gravel at the level of the natural soil. It was carefully lifted out and placed upon a bed of fern. The mouth was filled up by a large water-worn flint stone, which had evidently been placed over the top as a covering, but had been forced down by the weight of the superincumbent soil. The dimensions of this noble urn, which I have presented to the Norwich Museum, are as follows—

Height	17½ inches
Across the mouth	13 „
Round the widest part . . .	3 feet 10 inches
Round the bottom	22 inches

It is formed of sun-burnt clay, without ornament of any kind, and was filled with sand, pieces of charcoal, small flints, and an immense quantity of burnt bones. I carefully sifted the entire contents, but not a vestige of any beads or other ornaments could be traced. One flint, however, may *possibly* be an exception to this remark, since its shape and appearance might suggest that it had been chosen to make a celt from. But this I think is highly improbable, as I believe the interment to belong to the *bronze*, not the *stone* period. I submitted the bones found in the large urn to a physician, who assured me that they must have belonged to several individuals of different ages, as they differed both in appearance and texture. Some were doubtless those of a very young person; others, as the great thickness of the skull indicated, to one far advanced in life. Were these remains deposited *at once*, or was the family urn opened *from time to time* as occasion required? Scarcely the latter; yet, on the former supposition, how are we to account for the simultaneous deaths of so

many members of a family? Is it possible that slaves or captives were immolated at the funeral of one noted Icenian chieftain?

Upon visiting the spot on the following day, I discovered a few fragments of another urn on the South-eastern side of the mound: this urn likewise was of sunburnt brown pottery, but was of a much thinner texture than those previously discovered. These pieces were ornamented with a pattern made by puncturing the clay before drying, six or seven times in a line, with a very small pin, or such-like instrument.

A large urn of the same period, was found some years since in a sandbank by the side of the road, near Wiverton church, which stands about two miles from Salthouse heath.

The village of Runton, near Cromer, is another station which abounds in Celtic pottery. Having seen some fragments in the house of a gamekeeper, I commenced digging at the spot indicated to me, and was rewarded by the discovery of several rude black urns filled with burnt bones. It was, unfortunately, impossible to remove any of them entire, as they had been deposited so near the surface of the sandy soil that they have been broken by the ploughshare. There was no appearance at this place of any thing like a mound, but it is possible that such may have existed before the enclosure of the land.

The elevated site of Roughton heath, within three miles of Cromer, can boast of several tumuli, of which I believe I have explored all, or nearly all. In the largest, I found at the natural level of the surrounding soil a mass of burnt bones, amongst which were four jet beads. Of these, two are shaped like hogsheads, and two like those elongated "barrels" of lead, used as weights to pike-tackle. Precisely similar specimens have been found with a *skeleton* in the Cambridgeshire fens; and with *burnt bones* in an urn discovered on the moors near Scarborough. In another tumulus, I came upon a mass of burnt bones nearly five feet in length.

At one end of this mass was a large heap of woodashes and charcoal, and immediately above it was placed a large round wave-worn flint, resembling a stone cannon shot. In a third mound, which was scarcely raised a foot above the surrounding heath, I made the most curious discovery of all. This was an immense urn, shaped like a pie-dish, of the rudest fabric possible. The extreme friability of this vessel, which was filled with bones, burnt and pounded, rendered its removal utterly impossible. This is the more to be regretted, as I believe, so far as this country is concerned, that it was unique in form. A tiny fragment of a bronze pin amongst the bones in this urn, showed that it belonged to the bronze age; and I am inclined to believe, that all the interments named above may be assigned to the same period.

I have been induced to bring these details into one notice, because they relate to a class of remains which has received comparatively little notice in our Journal, although yielding to none in point of interest.

Font Cover,

FORMERLY IN

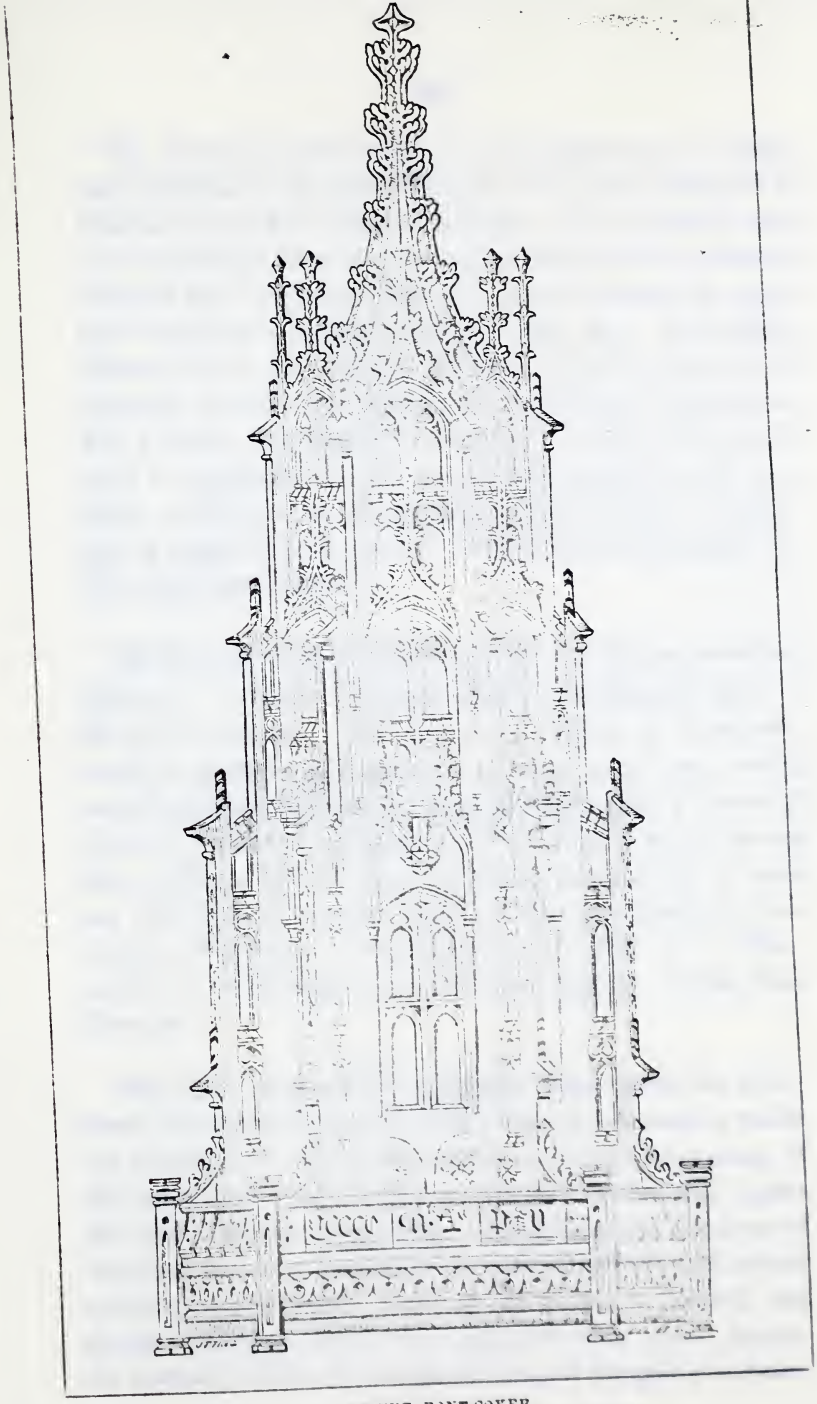
RANWORTH CHURCH, NORFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M. A., HON. SEC.

THE Church of Ranworth is well known to many members of our Society, on account of the rich remains of ancient wood-carving still preserved in it. Its magnificent Screen, adorned with painting and gilding, is celebrated as one of the best examples of that branch of art in the county. Notwithstanding, however, the great amount of decoration it still exhibits in its internal fittings, &c., there is no doubt that in past times its treasures were yet more abundant; and that it has by no means escaped either the spoliation of mistaken zeal, or the slower decay of age. To preserve the remains of antiquity from oblivion is one part of our Society's office; and it is therefore a peculiarly pleasing task to restore, if only to the eye, any ancient relic which has long ago ceased to exist, and of which no trace or recollection remains in the place it originally occupied.

The accompanying illustration represents the Font-cover which formerly stood in Ranworth church, and which may accordingly be now added to the list of the elaborate furniture it once possessed.



ANCIENT FONT-COVER,
FORMERLY IN RANWORTH CHURCH, NORFOLK.
From a Coloured Drawing, taken in 1703.

The drawing from which the wood-engraving is made, was executed in the year 1705, by T. T., the initials, it is believed, of the Rev. Thomas Toulmin. It is evidently most carefully copied from the carving itself, with more accuracy of detail than was usual with those who attempted to represent Gothic art a hundred and fifty years ago. It is highly coloured, as in the original; showing red and green as the principal colours, with gold on the mouldings, crockets, &c. The drawing also represents the Font itself, of which the bowl is apparently of the seventeenth century, and very plain; while the stem is ornamented with carvings or paintings of grapes and vine leaves. The artist has appended the following description to it.

Aō dn̄i M° CCCCC^mo u^to p^i. v. *this space without inscrip^n. . . . decay^d . .* Thome Archer et Agnetis uxo . . . *the rest is wanting. The Font in ye Church of Ranworth, which is of Stone and painted; ye cover is of wood, neatly carved and painted, but in some parts decay'd, ye angel of Lead, wch serves as a pulley, by wch ye Cover is moved up and down, falling, beat ye Cover to pieces, insomuch y^t it could not entirely be set together again, so that most part of ye inscription is wanting. taken December* 1. 1705. *T. T. Ranworth is a small village in ye County of Norfolk,* 7 *miles from Norwich.*

The above fragment of inscription formerly on the Font-cover fortunately retains the two points of information which we should have been most desirous to learn;—the name of the benefactors who erected it, Thomas Archer and Agnes his wife; and the date, 1505. The ornamental furniture of churches was very frequently the gift of private individuals residing in the parish: many of the screens in Norfolk and Suffolk churches record the names of their pious donors. An instance, similar to the present one, of the gift of a Font-

cover occurs at Southacre, Norfolk, where an inscription carved upon it tells us that Master Richard Gotts, and Master Geoffery Baker, Rector, were the benefactors: "*hoc opus fieri fecerunt.*" At Burgate, Suffolk, an inscription incised upon the stone step of the Font records the names of Sir William de Burgate and Eleanor his wife,* "*qui istum Fontem fieri fecerunt,*" and whose fine tomb with brass effigies, of the date of 1409, remains in the centre of the chancel, of which they were probably the builders. This was a gift, however, of the Font itself, and not merely of the cover: a similar donation was made to Walsoken church, Norfolk, 1544. It ought not to be forgotten by Norfolk archæologists, that the earliest Font-cover known to exist in England, and probably the only one of the Decorated style, is that in Elsing church,† Norfolk, which is coæval with the rest of the building, most probably erected by Sir Hugh Hastings, who died in 1347.

* Proceedings of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, Vol. I. p. 211.

† Engraved in *Archæologia*, Vol. XVI. p. 336, plate 45.

ROMAN SPECULUM FOUND AT CAISTER.

Roman Speculum,

FOUND AT CAISTER NEAR NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY

ROBERT FITCH, ESQ., F.G.S.

THE Roman Mirror, or Speculum, of which an illustration is given, was found at Caister in the year 1857. It was, unfortunately, broken by the spade at the time of discovery.

Many, nay most, of the Roman camps remaining in this country have furnished numerous articles once forming the toilet of Roman ladies. Fibulæ, armlets, rings, unguentaria, charms, pins for the adornment of the hair and confining the dress, may be found in collections relating to this period of our history. The mirror, or speculum, is however an object of very rare occurrence; indeed, it is believed that not more than a dozen examples could be furnished by antiquaries in this country, discovered within our own Castra. The reason is obvious: brooches, jewels of the smaller kinds, pins, &c. would exist in numbers, attached to the toilet of a lady of the Empire—while a single mirror would be sufficient to reflect those countenances which struck the Britons so strongly at an early period of the imperial conquest, and brought the beauty of the Roman ladies into a repute so high with the barbarians as to originate the saying, that the face of a Roman matron was able to subdue a greater number of native warriors than the swords of an entire cohort.

Although examples of the speculum are few, yet much might be said relative to their history, not only as respects the toilet but also regarding the magical purposes to which they were applied. In these pages, however, it is necessary to keep as strictly as possible to local circumstances, and to such remarks as may be connected with individual specimens.

While Greek and Etruscan mirrors are abundant in collections, those of Roman origin are, as before observed, extremely scarce; so much so, indeed, that it is always desirable to note down when and where an example is discovered.

Mr. Albert Way, in speaking of the mirror now engraved, says: "The pierced edge of your mirror is a curious feature . . . . . The perforated edge, I find, is a peculiarity in these brittle-metal specula; and I fancy it had some design possibly connected with the expansion of the metal. These specula were made chiefly at Brundusium. The best example I can find, which has been discovered in this country, was dug up in Southwark. . . . . There is one exactly like yours in the Copenhagen Museum. This is curious, for although Roman reliques occur in Denmark, they are few and in small variety—only the objects of most value and rarity—for I believe the Romans never penetrated so far north to make any settlements. The reverse of the Copenhagen specimen is exactly like yours, the size rather smaller."

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, who has also examined the Caister speculum, observes: "The mirror discovered at Caister is one of the rarest objects of Roman art met with in England; indeed, the speculum may be numbered among the scarcest items of the Roman toilet any where discovered, for as the majority seem to have been formed of silver, they offered tempting baits for the destroyer, who sacrificed them for the value of the metal. Until I began to look for examples, I had no idea so few had been found in this country.

. . . . . We learn from Plautius that the reflecting field of the speculum was kept bright with pounded pumice-stone used with a sponge; and one of the Colchester mirrors has a handle so contrived that a sponge may be conveniently suspended to it. The Caister speculum may have had a manubrium, but I am inclined to think it was a simple disc which was held in the palm when in use."

Mr. Cuming, besides the Colchester mirrors mentioned in his letter, which were found at West Lodge, near that town, and may be found figured in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. V., p. 138, also speaks of examples found in Deveril Street, Southwark, described in the *Archæologia*, XXVI., p. 467; a specimen contained in a bronze case discovered at Coddenham, Suffolk, in 1823, mentioned in *Archæologia*, XXVII., pl. 25; and the perforated speculum in the Copenhagen Museum, engraved in Worsaae's *Afbildninger*, pl. 73., fig. 292, to which allusion is made by Mr. Way.

The Copenhagen example is precisely like the Caister specimen in design. The diameter is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches—half an inch less than the Caister mirror. The mirror figured in the twenty-sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 467, discovered in 1835 in ground in Deveril Street, Southwark, used as a place of burial in the Roman period, had, with others discovered in the same place, evidently been inclosed within a funereal urn, and broken previously to enclosure. It was circular in form, and not less than five inches and a quarter in diameter. Round its rim were perforations like those of the Caister specimen, with this difference, that the holes in the London example appear larger in the engraving, and therefore less numerous than those in the Caister mirror. Like others, the reflecting surface was extremely brittle, and, by its rapid oxydation on exposure to nitric acid, must be presumed to have been largely amalgamated with copper. The metal, or rather the metallic compound of which the reflecting disc of these mirrors

is composed, is well known even in our own time as *speculum metal*; and the disc of a reflecting telescope is apparently identical in its combination with the face of the Caister mirror. The Deveril Street example is now in the British Museum. The marginal perforations to which we have drawn attention in the Southwark, the Copenhagen, and the Caister mirrors, occur also in the elegant example found at Pompeii, figured in the *Illustrations of Ancient Art*, by the Rev. E. Trollope. The Coddenham speculum was found with Roman urns in that parish, the exterior case being ornamented with a fine head of the emperor Nero on one side, and on the other the figure of the same emperor addressing his army.

Besides the examples to which reference is made by Mr. Way and Mr. Cuming, Douglas in his *Nenia Britannica* mentions two specula spoken of by Morant in his *History of Essex*, and a third figured in pl. 20 of the *Nenia*, obtained probably from an ancient burial place at Ash, near Sandwich, Kent. This last specimen is circular, and, presuming it to be engraved in its proper size, the diameter is nearly four and a half inches. As figured, no perforations are seen round the border. At pages 80 and 81 of the *Nenia* the author gives a long and interesting note relative to the history of Roman mirrors, and mentions their connection with magical ceremonies, as related by Lucian and others. This note contains remarks so curious and interesting as to be worthy of insertion in these pages.

Douglas commences his observations with some obscurity, but it is best to give his exact words. He says:—

"An urn with ashes, which contained a metal SPECULUM. A leaden coffin, situated North-east and South-west: near the head, bracelets of jet and four bodkins of jet; near the coffin, an urn with ashes, and two brass coins of ANTON. PIVS, and ALEX. SEVERVS; also another urn, which contained a SPECULUM; a black vessel of about two gallon measure;

two bottles of clay; two clay lamps; and a metal vessel. Many other facts of the discovery of metal *specula* in any antient sepulchres might be collected. Pliny has exactly described these mirrors composed of tin and brass; see lib. xxxiii. cap. ix. Atque ut omnia de speculis peragantur hoc loco optima apud majores fuerant Brundusina, *stanno & ære* mistis. In lib. xxxiv. cap. xvii. he says, these were an antient kind of mirrors, which Brundusium was celebrated for, but which were in disuse from those invented of silver, and which were in such common use, that the most menial servants had them. In confirmation of Pliny, that servants carried them about them, there is a passage in Petronius Arbiter to the following substance. 'Before Chrysis could 'return, she snatched from the maid servant a *pocket-mirror;* 'and having practised her features to try the power of her 'charms, she adjusted her discomposed drapery, and repaired 'with great haste to a temple of Venus to make her offer-'ings.' The same author, in satyrizing the profusion of Trimalchio, says, that the room of this sensualist was strewed with pin-dust, mixed with vermilion and saffron; and, what was most extraordinary, the dust of a *mirror*."

"Many of these funereal relics may be interpreted as ornamental decorations for apparel, such as the beads, gems of various kind; and when other relics occur in forms differing from personal decoration, they may be considered as relics in which the owners delighted, and in some instances may apply to magical uses. Superstition may have prevented surviving kindred or friends from appropriating them; weak minds may also have been apprehensive of contamination from the possession of them, and have consigned to the grave many valuable effects, which the less superstitious would have reserved. But as, in authors heretofore cited, it appears that the dead in several ages, and in dissimilar regions, as also of dissimilar persuasions, have been buried with many rich decorations, we must conclude, by a natural interpretation, that

those relics which bear no affinity to the attire have been buried with an eye to some other kind of usage. We have found several relics to have been evidently appropriated to magical ceremonies; and though a *mirror* may have been applied to the operations of dress, as well as a pot or vessel to the ordinary offices of domestic life, still, if such implements are discovered to have been used by the antients in magical rites, and as having past a doubt found several relics so applied, why scruple to consider the *speculum* as such?"

"Cœlius Rhodiginus, lib. viii. c. xxxiii. assigns a moral reason for the invention of mirrors; and says, Socratem philosophum scribit Apuleius, speculo, quod mirum fortasse videatur, ad morum disciplinam esse usum. Quippe suasisse discipulis fertur, crebro ut semet in speculo contemplarentur, atqui eorem foret pulchritudine sibi complacitus, procuraret, ne corporis dignitatem morum dehonestamento pollueret. A most excellent apology for self-admiration. Seneca says, cited by Rhodiginus, 'specula esse invente, ut homo ipse se nosceret.' No man should therefore go without one in his pocket."

All the examples now mentioned are described as being circular; but it must be added that, in the excavations made by Mr. Clayton on the line of the Roman wall in the county of Northumberland, a fragment of a speculum was discovered of *rectangular* form. This is fortunately preserved by Mr. Clayton in his collection at Chester.

NOTES

ON

The Gawsell Pedigree.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

In the *History of Norfolk*, Vol. VII. pp. 491 and 492, Thomas Gawsell, at the head of the Gawsell Pedigree, is said to marry *Ellen*, supposed to be the daughter of William Kekill, lord of Wallington about the time of King Edward IV. This, however, appears not to have been the case. From a document in the Muniment-room at Stow Hall, it seems she was the daughter of William Iwayn (or, as I find the name sometimes spelled, Ewayn) and Katherine his wife. The deed is a settlement on the marriage of Ellen with Thomas Gawsell, and dated 33rd Henry VI. Thomas Lord Scales of Middleton is the first party to the deed, and charges his manors of Babyngle and Wolverton in the sum of ten marks yearly to their use. What was the connexion between the Lord Scales and the other parties does not appear; nor have I found who Katherine the wife of William Iwayn was.

A note of the following Deeds respecting the Iwayns it may, however, be desirable to record.

No. 1.—A Warrant, dated 13th November, 26th Henry VI., from Thomas Lord Scales to his Bailiffs at Barton, to

pay out of the issues of his manor there the sum of £12. 0*s.* 0*d.* to Katherine the wife of William Iwayn, of Wyreham.

No. 2.—Acknowledgment of the discharge of the said Warrant, by William Iwayn, dated 14th February, 27th Henry VI.

No. 3.—Deed Poll, whereby Thomas Lovell of Barton grants to William Iwayn and Katherine his wife, all his lands and tenements in Fincham, dated 22nd Henry VI.

No. 4.—John Bekyswelle of Bekyswelle, by deed dated 1st Edward IV., conveys his Manor of Combes in Fincham to his kinsman (consanguineo) Thomas Scordych, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Iwayn and Katherine his wife.

No. 5.—By Deed, dated 1st Edward IV., John Heydon and others, with Katherine, late wife of William Iwayn, widow, convey to Thomas Schordych and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of William and Katherine, certain lands in Fincham bought of Thomas Lovell of Barton.

No. 6.—A Release of actions from Katherine Ewayn late wife of William Ewayn, and executrix of Will, to Simon Bachecroft, administrator of the goods of John Bachecroft his father, by reason of the Will and Testament or of the administration of the goods and chattels of the said John Bachecroft; dated 18th Edward IV.

Query, from this last Deed, was Katherine Ewayn a daughter of Bachecroft?

Indenture of Settlement on the Marriage of Thomas Gawsell of Watlington with Ellen Iwayn.

This bille endented made at twene Thomas Lord Scales on that on ꝑtie and William Iwayn on that other ꝑtie, witnesseth that be the grace of God and thorow the menes of the seid Lord, Thomas Gausell, Esquire, shal take to wyve Eleyn doughter to the said Wiłłm, for the which mariage to be hadde the seid Lord shal do the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyn to have a suer and lawful estate in x m^{a}rs yerly, to be payde duryng there lyves and either of them oute of the maners of Babyngle and Wulvertoñ, as kan be devised be the counseill of the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyn. More over the seid lord hath graunted to yeve to the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyn iiij^{xx} li in money, to be paid the tyme of the mariage. And the seid Wiłłm Iwayn shal graunte to the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyn iiij m^{a}rs, to be take yerely in his place and londs sume tyme Tylers in Wallyngton, duryng the lyves of the seid Wiłłm and Katine his wive, or either of them. Fortheremore, the seid Wiłłm shal do make estate to the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyn (for) ꝑme of the lyves of the seid Wiłłm and Katine, and either of them in his mese in Southlenne withouts the Southegates, the revsion therof to be to suche as the seid Wiłłm shall assigne. Also the seid Wiłłm shal do the seid Thom̃ Gausell and Eleyn̄, to have estate to them and to the heires of the body of the seid Eleyñ begoten in alle the seid meses, londes, and teñtꝫ called Tilers. Also aft̃ ij yere next aft̃ the desese of the seid Wiłłm and Katine, or elles as sone as the seid Thomas Gausell or Eleyñ have paied to the executors of the said Wiłłm and Katine xxv m^{a}rs, the seid Thomas Gausell and Eleyñ shal have the maner of Thorplond and all his other londes and teñtꝫ in Wallington and Thorp-

lond, to them and to the heires of the body of the seid Eleyn̄ lawfully begoten, and in defaute of suche issue, the remainder as wel of that maner as of the seid meses, londs, and teñtꝫ in Wallington and Thorplond, unto suche ꝑsons as the seid Willm̄ wille ordeyne or assigne. In witnesse of whiche to this p̄sent bille endented the seid ꝑties have sette to ther sealles. Yeven at Middelton the sixte daie of October, the yere of the reigne of Kyng Harry the Sexte, xxxiij^to^.

A small round seal, half an inch diameter, is appended, exhibiting a lion sejant guardant, the tail turned over the back, the legend undecipherable.

[*Mem.* Mr. Carthew having searched the Registers in the Bishop's Court for the Wills of Thomas Gawsell and Ellene his wife, kindly supplied the following Extracts and Notes. They were, however, too late to be given with the last Part, but are now added, together with the Will of William Iwayn, from among the Stow Muniments.—G. H. D.]

The Will of William Iwayne.

In Dei nomine amen. Nono die Novembris anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono, Ego Willelmus Iwayne de Wallyngton compos mentis et sane memorie, condo testimentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie et omnibus Sanctis corpusque meum ad sepeliendum infra ecclesiam monasterii beate Marie de Westderham coram altare sancti Iohannis. Item lego Abbati Monasterii xx^{s}. Item do et lego cuilibet canonico sacerdoti ejusdem Monasterii vj^{s} viij^{d}, nil solvendum canonicis ejusdem loci qui morantur extra dictum Monasterium, Item lego cuilibet novicio ejusdem Monasterii iij^{s} iiij^{d} Item do et lego ad facturam novi campanilis ejusdem Monasterii x^{li}. Item volo habere unum presbiterum per unum annum integrum celebrantem infra dictum Monasterium pro salute anime mee et animarum omnium benefactorum meorum, Item do et lego certis servientibus ejusdem Monasterii videlicet portario et illi qui

costodit celerarium, bottilario, coco, pistori et brasiatori, hostillario et camerario dicti Abbatis cuilibet iiij^{d}. Item lego ecclesie Cathedrali Norwici viij^{d}. Item do et lego ecclesiæ Sancti Martini in Fyncham vj^{s} viij^{d}. Item do et lego ecclesie sancti Michaelis ejusdem ville iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item lego summo altari ecclesie de Wallynton pro decimis meis oblitis iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item lego ecclesie parochiali de Westderham predicta iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item do et lego Katerine uxori mee manerium meum de Thorplond cum omnibus suis pertinenciis et omnia terras et tenementa mea cum omnibus pertinenciis suis nuper Simonis Tyler in Wallyngton predicta ad terminum vite ipsius Katerine, post cujus decessum remanere Thome Gawcell et Elene uxori sue, filie dicti Willelmi Iwayne et Katerine uxoris sue, habendum et tenendum eisdem Thome Gawcell et Elene uxori sue et heredibus de corporibus suis legitime procreatis secundum vim, formam et effectum cujusdam carte indentate prefatis Thome et Elene inde confecte. Item do et lego dicte Katerine uxori mee unum tenementum cum viij acris terre perquisitis de Roberto Tayllor quod jacet in Wallyngton predicta et unum tenementum cum crofta adjacente in Westderham perquisitum de Reginaldo Barker et unum clausum in Ryston vocatum Townesendeyerd et j rodam dimidiam in Campo de Roxham vel Ryston et quatuor tenementa cum terris et pratis in Wyrham, et unum messuagium in Wyrmegeye perquisitum de Iohanne Marchall et omnia terras, prata et pasturas cum pertinenciis in Wegenhale et Aunteresdale, habendum et tenendum eidem Katerine heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Item do et lego dicte Katerine uxori mee tenementum meum in Southlenne et omnia terras prata et pasturas in Soutlenne predicta et Seche, habendum et tenendum eidem Katerine heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Item do et lego dicte Katerine uxori mee omnia terras et tenementa mea cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in Fyncham Stradesete et Thorpe quondam Lovell et Newehalles, habendum et tenendum eidem Katerine

heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Item do et lego dicte Katerine uxori mee omnia jacalia* mea, debita et utensilia ac stuffura hospicii mei, necnon omnia catalla mea viva et mortua cujuscunque generis sint et ubicunque inventa sint. Salvis semper presens testimentum meum perficiendum et debita mea solvenda. Item do et lego Thome Game x oves matrices.† Item do et lego Roberto Russell vj hoggastros ‡ et jercias.§ Item do et lego Iohanni et Thome filiis ejusdem Roberti utrique eorum ij hoggastros et jercias. Item do et lego Willelmo Kykkell iiij hoggastros et jercias. Item do et lego Edmundo Halle ij hoggastros. Item do et lego Willelmo Flory j hoggastrum. Item de et lego Willelmo Byllyngford j hoggastrum. Item do et lego Willelmo Brewer j hoggastrum. Item do et lego tortis gilde sancte Margarete de Wallyngton iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Item do et lego summo altari ecclesie de Thorplond xij^{d}. Item tortis ejusdem ecclesie iij^{s} iiij^{d}. Hujus autem testamenti mei facio Katerinam uxorem meam principalem executricem, Iohannem Abbatem de Westderham Magistrum Thomam Wellys, Robertum Russell et Thomam Game similiter executores meos. In cujus rei testimonium Sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Datum die et anno Domini supradictis.

Proved before the Official of the Consistory Court of Norwich the 8th day of Oct., 1460.||

* Pro Jocalia, jewels.

† Ewes.

‡ Hoggets. Hoggaster, a lamb after its first year. Hoggaster, porcellus: ex Anglico *Hogge*, porcus, hanc vocem etiam in ovibus usurpatur.—*Du Cange.*

§ Jercia, Agna, ovis quæ nondum peperit.

|| Reg. Brosiard. 211.

Extracts from the Will of Thomas Gawsell, of Walyngton, Esq., dated 13 *Sept.* 1500.

"My body to be buried in the Chapell of Saynt John in Derham Abbey ther William Ewyn lythe on the sowthe syde on hys grave." "It. I wyll that Elyn my wyf have Thorplond and Walyngton terme of hyr lyfe accordyng to the last wyll of Willm Ewyn her fadyr. It. I wyll that Elyn my wyf have my manõ of Fordhā wt thapptennēs term of hyr life." [remainder, as to Thorpland with the appurtenances, lying in several parishes named, to son John Gawsell, charged with payment of 25 marks to his executors.] "for I wyll hyt be known that I bought them of the Kyng, for hyt was last in son John "Wodleues that lyth in Thorpland & Walyngton." the Kyngs hand and my moder in lawe and me." Gave to Gave manor of Fordham and all other his purchased lands, except, &c., after decease of Elyn his wife, to Richard Gawsell his son, in tail male; remainder to Symond Gawsell (Richard's brother), in tail male; remainder to William Gawsell his (Richard's) brother, in tail male; remainder to Margery Gawsell their sister, in tail male; remainder to Thomas Gawsell, testator's godson, son of John Gawsell, in tail male.

"Also I wyll that my color of syluyr * and a *musc balle* † of sylur be solde to by for me a *Burwell* [?] ‡ stone to laye upon me."

Proved at Lynn 27 Nov. 1500, by Richard the son, one of the executors; power reserved to Elene the relict.§

* Collar of silver.

† A pomander or silver ball filled with perfume.

‡ Perhaps a *burial* stone.

§ Reg. Cage, 117.

*Extracts from the Will of Helene Gawsell of Walyngton, gentilwoman, made "in the feste of Saynte Clement."** (1500. 20 H. VII.)

To be buried in the monastery of our lady in Westderham. "Margerye Gawsell my dowghter [to have] a coler of clene golde." Richard Gawsell my son "a silver sute." s^d^ Margery "a kyrtell of crymsyn damaske, w^t^ a gredill called a *dymysente* † and a capucin w^t^ a frontlet of the beste."

"John, Abbot of the monastery of oure ladi of in ‡ West derham, [to have] a Image of the salutacōn of our ladi w^t^ a vernakill." William Gawsell, my son, "a reede corse gredill harnesid." Symone Gawsell, my son, "a grene coors § harnesid."

Richard my sone, "a payre shetts j of iij webbes and a nother of ij webbes;" with numerous other specific legacies.

Son John Gawsell, after her decease, to have the "Manor of Thorpelonde Walyngton and Woodlevys," with a condition to pay to her executors 25 marks, "to this entent that my doughter Margery may be holden therwithe towarde a mariage."

"Richard my sone hathe and shall have my maner in Fordham," [also her lands in Tilney.]

Richard my sone, "a syluer pece barrid." Elisabeth his wife, "a grauen cofyr w^t^ a combe of yuery and a dubbell glasse of yuery." M'garet Gawsell, the wife of John Gawsell, "a tawney gowne furryd w^t^ gray."

* Nov. 23rd: soon after her husband's death.

† "My best harnysid gyrdyll of golde called a *dymysent*." — *Bury Wills*, p. 136. Note 258, *ib.* "Demi ceinte, probably a girdle ornamented only in front."

‡ Sic in orig.

§ Sic in orig. *Qu.* "gredill" omitted.

Executor, Richard Gawsell. John Marten, Abbot of West derham, supervisor.

Proved 2 June, 1507, by Richard the Executor.*

By a Deed, dated 21 Edw. IV., among the muniments of the Corporation of Lynn, Thomas Game conveys fifteen acres of land in Seche, to Thomas Thoresby and others; in which Thomas Game is called son of Katherine Iwayn, late wife of William Iwayn, deceased.

* Reg. Rixe, 431.

Notices, Historical and Topographical,

OF THE

PARISH OF STOKESBY, NORFOLK,

DEANERY OF FLEGG,

With some Account of the Mural Paintings discovered in the Parish Church, 1858.

BY EDWARD S. TAYLOR, B.A.

CURATE OF ORMESBY.

THE village of Stokesby is situated at the western extremity of the hyrn or angle,* formed by the junction of what was once the main arm of the great eastern æstuary of the Norfolk coast, and the subsidiary arm or creek, which, running backwards from this, between Stokesby and Burgh St. Margaret, is now reduced to the chain of inland waters or "Broads" of Filby and Ormesby. These find their outlet by the stream called Muck Fleet,† to the river Bure, which, at Stokesby only, by a sudden bend, touches the high land.

* Angles of land of this kind are locally termed *Huns*, i. e. hyrns, or horns. The word is *A. S.* Horncastle, *Linc.=hyrn-ceaster.*

† That Muck Fleet was originally of very different dimensions is evident from the term itself, (*fleet* being properly a tidal bay) and this too at by no means a pre-historic date, for according to the Inquisition taken in the third year of Edward I. A.D. 1275 (Rot. Hund., vol. i) Walter de Burgh was accused of unjustly appropriating to himself "the liberty of the water which extends *a Burg' Briggh' usque ad Stikisby Flech*, which had been always a common fishery of the whole country"—an expression which could hardly apply to the present insignificant channel. The Flech, or Flash, a shallow pool caused by the overflow of the river at high water, still retains its appellation.

The southern edge of the promontory sharply defines the boundary of the anciently insulated district of Flegg from the marshes which formed the bed of the ancient æstuary, through which now meander the three rivers which marked its lowest levels, making their common exit to the sea at Yarmouth.

The first syllable of the name is evidently the Danish *Stok*,—Ang.-Sax. *Stoc*,—a trunk of a tree, a stake, pile, or stock; and we here get an interesting glimpse of its former occupants.

Cæsar, in his account of the invasion of Britain, tells us that the river which lay between him and the territories of Cassivellaunus could only be passed on foot in one place, and that with difficulty. When he arrived on its banks he perceived a large force drawn up on the other side to oppose him: the bank, moreover, was planted with *sharp stakes*, and others of the same kind were fixed in the bed of the river beneath the water. The place at which the Romans crossed the Thames was fixed by a tradition which existed in the time of Bede,* when the stakes, said to have been those which defended the river, remained at a place still called *Cowey Stakes*, near Chertsey, in Surrey.

The town of Stockholm derives its name in like manner, from the stockade formed of giant beams driven deep into the holm or island, to protect the boom by which Oluf, surnamed the Seat King, shut in the Norwegian prince Oluf Haraldson, who had penetrated with his ships into the Mälar Lake.—*(Hans C. Andersen, Reise im Schweden.)*

* The words of Bede are, "the remains of which stakes are to be seen there to this day, and it appears to the observer as though the several stakes—each about the thickness of a man's thigh, and cased with lead—were fixed immoveably in the bed of the river." "Quarum vestigia sudium ibidem usque hodie visuntur et videtur inspectantibus quod singulæ earum admodum humani femoris grossæ et circumfusæ plumbo immobiliter hæreant in profundum fluminis infixæ."—*Hist. Eccl.* i. 3.

In all probability, therefore, a kind of weir or stockade was here formed in the channel which, narrowed between Stokesby point and the high land at Acle,* ran close to the former, and this might be either for the sake of defending the passage up the country, or for the purpose of affording a means of crossing over. The place is even now an important ferry. The Waveney branch might have had a similar erection near Stockton, where the river is commanded by Dunbury, or Doombury Hill.

The termination, *by*, which Stokesby possesses in common with twelve neighbouring villages, marks even more certainly the Danish occupation of the district. Clusters of villages whose names end in *by* occur in Lincolnshire and other parts of the Eastern coast, which were probably colonies settled by the Danish Vikingr, whose war galleys penetrated up the rivers, and rode at anchor in our present broads. The "bys" here have a peculiarly Danish sound. Rollesby preserves the name of *Rolf* or *Rollo*, and Thrigby of *Triggve*, both common names among the sea kings. I am in correspondence with the distinguished Danish antiquary, Professor J. J. A. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, who fully confirms this view. Some may present us with the names of their vessels, as Ormesby, *Orm*, or *Worm*, a serpent, (*Ormen hin lange*, the sea-serpent, is mentioned as the name of a vessel in one of the Sagas); others, as Ashby and Runham, with local peculiarites.

The Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small unpretending structure, of about fifty feet long and twenty broad, consisting of nave, chancel, and south porch, and has much

* Almost all towns in whose names Stock, or Stoke, is an element, are situated on or near the water—Bishopstoke, Alder Stoke, Stockton-on-Tees, &c. Blomefield s. v. Stoke-Ferry derives it from "*stow*, a dwelling or habitation, and *ches* or *kes*, by the water!" but he does not tell us *to what language* these words belong: I have not been able to discover it. In early times a stockade of timber must have been the main element of every fortification; and, indeed, what is *bulwark* but a work formed of the boles of trees?

suffered from modern repairs. The tower is square, of two stages, with parapet and graduated battlements of brick. The roofs are of thatch, and in one unbroken line from the tower to the eastern gable.

The tower, which is without buttresses, is early English, and so may be the priest's door in the chancel; but the windows are all of the Decorated period, with the exception of a Perpendicular insertion, on the south side, constructed of extreme width, for the purpose, perhaps, of lighting the pulpit. The font, eastern gable, and porch are modern. The cradle roof of the nave is a copy of the ancient one, though of less solidity; that of the chancel is masked by a ceiling.

Inside the door was a stoup, and an aumbry and piscina in the chancel, the latter decorated with good hood-moulding and cusped arch, a polyfoil drain, and a lodgment for the credence shelf. The sedilia are three graduated seats, cut in the sill of the window.

There is no screen, except what is formed by the return of the modern chancel stalls, which are of oak, well executed.*

On either wall of the nave was an arched recess, the purpose of which is doubtful, though traces in the plaster of a wooden partition might be indicative of some erection.

The ancient seats were of unusually good pattern; the backs pierced with tracery of four varieties, under a line of Tudor flowers. The elbows of the poppy-heads bore figures of quaint design; a lion supporting a shield charged with the arms of Berney;† a nun, with wimple, kneeling at a faldstool, on which lies her rosary; a talbot; an eagle; a greyhound;

* The remains of the original screen were once visible among the patching of the old pews.—*Rev. J. Bulwer.*

† Quarterly gu. and az., over all a cross engr. erm. The Berneys of Reedham, one of our most ancient Norfolk families, were formerly patrons of the benefice. They are now represented by Thomas Trench Berney, Esq., of Morton Hall.

and winged monsters difficult to class. I noticed a peculiarity in these bench ends, viz., initials of Tudor pattern carved on them in relief.* Can these denote the names of benefactors, or merely the occupiers of the pews?

There is now no ancient glass, all the windows having been re-worked and fresh glazed.

In July last, I heard accidentally that some extraordinary mural paintings had been discovered in the church, during the progress of some alterations in the interior; but on proceeding thither, I found they had just been obliterated, and the walls covered with a fresh coat of plaster; which is the more to be regretted, as one of them is considered by our best authority on mural decorations, as likely to have been of unusual interest.

The following imperfect description I took down from the narration of one of the workmen.

On the south wall was a figure on horseback, his cap encircled with three crowns, and at his feet a hare and two hounds. The horse was connected by traces with another immediately behind it, the rider of which was hidden by a panel of later date. On the other side were three skeletons. The horses, according to the men's account, were harnessed, and very spiritedly executed.

Dr. Husenbeth, to whom I transmitted it, considers that this painting probably referred to the history of St. Edward King and Martyr, figures of whom are extremely rare.†

Below this subject and, I should suppose, unconnected with it, was the arch-fiend, with bat-like wings, and clawed pro-

* E. W. E. W. R. W. The body of the church is now filled with good modern benches in carved oak, but these ancient specimens have been cleaned and fitted as seats for the school children at the west end.

† It is somewhat presumptuous to differ from so accomplished a mediævalist, but I cannot help thinking we had here "Les Trois Vifs et les Trois Morts," a favourite legend. The subject is handled elsewhere in a similar manner. *Cf.* the plate given in the "Hall of John Halle."

tuberances at each point, holding securely by hook and chain a female seated on a bench. I could gain no information as to details, except that the shoes of the latter were long, black, and pointed.

East of the north door the wall had been scraped and chipped, but not yet re-plastered, and here was a subject which, from a comparison with the Wimbotsham fresco, (*Norfolk and Norwich Archæology*, Vol. II., p. 132) may have been a St. Christopher. Little more than large smears of blue, red, and green were discernible, but the painting, whatever it was, had an arabesque border, and the field was semée of roses and fleurs-de-lys. I fancied I could trace the upper part of the subject and a skeleton; and the workmen assured me they had seen a gigantic leg; but when a mural painting is much decayed, it is difficult to discern the real intention, and not see *too much*.

Traces of others had been exposed in various parts, but I could get no intelligible accounts of them.

West of the north door, however, a space was yet untouched, and I lost no time in having the plaster removed from this in my presence, and a monstrous human head with black horns was soon exposed, boldly outlined in black and red. Subsequently I succeeded in uncovering all that remained of the subject, and sketched it on the spot. So peculiar in its design, and in the general character of its symbolism, is this curious example of church decoration, that I was unable to assign to it any probable interpretation. Dr. Husenbeth was kind enough to afford me his opinion, which I give in his own words. "I have no doubt that the figures represented in your sketch, formed part of a series representing the Seven Deadly Sins. We have here *three*. The figure in the lap of a dæmon I take to be the Vice of Sloth. The middle one is evidently *Lust*; the dæmon has especial dominion over the slaves of this vice, and his immense black horns are significant. The cockroaches were most likely intended for scor-

pions, and there is a text in Ecclesiasticus xxvi. 10,* which the painter may have had in view: 'So also is a wicked woman, he that hath hold of her, is as he that taketh hold of a scorpion.' The third figure of a womans eated, with iron teeth near her, is probably the Vice of *Envy*. She looks as if she were annoyed at some object, and the iron hoops represent what we often express by being gnawed or racked with envy."

The lower subject on the opposite side, which in some points resembles this, was probably a continuation, and depicted another of the series, the rest being Pride, Covetousness, Anger, and Gluttony. This interpretation, I think, is very probable, and the more so, as the vice symbolized in the principal group would necessarily require a partner in guilt.

Such scenes, though perhaps unsuited to modern refinement, had yet, doubtless, their use in the instruction of the people: the "Dance Machabre" and the "Seven Deadly Sins" read the same lesson to the mediæval rustic, on the vanity of life and the sure punishment which awaits the guilty, that the Pilgrim's Progress, and other religious allegories, afford now to their numberless admirers.

Canon 82 was complied with in this church, by the introduction of square panels, bordered by a slight stone moulding at regular intervals along the walls; these had in some cases been placed over the older paintings. On these were texts of scripture of no very ancient date. The exterior of the walls presents nothing but the flint rubble of the district, interspersed with fused bricks, frusta of cylindrical columns, and fragments of chevron, a peculiar kind of studded trellis, and other Norman mouldings, and indicative, as at the adjoining parish of Runham, of the existence of an earlier church.

* (Douay Version.) .... qui tenet illam quasi qui apprehendit scorpionem.—*Vulg. Ed. Sixti* v.

Herringby, now a hamlet of Stokesby, once possessed a church of its own, but becoming dilapidated as early as James the First's time, the parish was annexed to this.

Blomefield says it was dedicated to St. Ethelbert, and the patronage of it given in the 8th year of Richard I. to the Priory of Castleacre, by John de Hauteyn, lord of Herringby.

Of Herringby College, or "God's Poor Alms House,"* founded in 1475 by Hugh Attefenne, I can find nothing to add to Blomefield's scanty notices. It was, doubtless, one of the small foundations absorbed by Wolsey for the endowment of his proposed college at Ipswich.

I must not conclude my paper without a list of the existing brasses, which is the more important, as these are yearly vanishing.†

In the chancel on the south side is a knight in plate armour, and his lady, the latter in horned head-dress, and four shields of the arms of Clere and *Charles*:‡ the shield in the dexter upper corner is reaved. "Hic jacet Edmund Clere Armiger et Elizabeth uxor ejus filia et heres Thome Charles Armigeri qđm Edm̃s obijt v° die Nouembris, A° D^ni^ M°CCCCLXXXviij q̃r aĩab⁹ ꝑpciet de' "

On the south side of the altar-pace is the matrix of an ecclesiastical brass; the figure gone. "Orate ꝑ āia mag̃ri Thome Gerard in decretis bacallarii quondā rectoris istius ecclie qui obiit XIX° die mensis Decembris, anno D^ni^ millesimo CCCCC VI° cui' aĩe ꝑpciet de' amen."

Adjacent to this is the brass of a lady in Elizabethan dress and ruff, with two groups of children on smaller plates below:

* W. Waters, Esq., in building a mansion here, found great numbers of skeletons; and fragments of rich semi-Norman mouldings are built in the garden wall, probably the only remains of the church, unless those in the nave walls of Stokesby are others.

† Two from this district have lately disappeared: a fragment of an orate from Runham, and a heart-shaped brass from Martham, described in my paper, *Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Papers*, ante, p. 176.

‡ *Charles*. Erm. on a chief gu. three lozenges of the first.

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Anne Clere, the wife of Thomas Clere of Stocksby in the County of Norfolk Esqr. daughter and heire of Thomas Heigham of Denham in the County of Suff. Esqr. who died xxii of March, anno D^{ni} 1614."

The brass of Lady Anna Cleere, (née Gygges) engraved by Cotman, is now further despoiled of its upper portion and one of the shields.* Next to this is the matrix of another ecclesiastical brass, but both legend and figure have been pillaged.

A more modern inscription completes the row. "Johannes Hole Sacræ Theologiæ baccalaureus, Quondā Rector Huius Ecclesiæ hic Sepultus iacet, qui diem obijt, Feb. v. A° Salutis 1616, Ætatis suæ 65."

The removal of the pulpit disclosed another inscription in brass to the last of the Cleres, probably never before published. "Here lyeth Interred ye Bodyes of Charles Clere of Stokesby Esqr. who died ye Second day of Novemb^{r}. A° D^{ni} 1636, and Elizabeth his wife y^{e} . . . . Day of . . . . . A° Domini 16 . . . ." This was probably an anticipatory statement, for the dates were never filled in. Blomefield says she was the daughter of William Drury, Esq., of Brett's Hall, at Tendring in Essex, LL.D., and Judge of the Prerogative Court.

A square enclosure, lately discovered in making a drain in the Herringby marshes, has been conjectured to have been one of the much discussed Salinæ of Domesday; and in digging the foundations of a draining mill near this, a submerged thicket was discovered, with roots *in situ*, but the branches, &c. broken in small pieces: the wood was alder, ash, &c.

On a spur of high land, jutting into the marshes which once formed the subsidiary arm of the æstuary, is Hilborough Hole, the gravel store of the district, excavated in a crescent-shaped hill of large size. Drift fossils occur in it, *Gryphæa*

* *Gygges.* Sa, a fret erm. a chief checquy arg. and of the first.

incurva, Terebratula globosa, several *Echini,* and a peculiar acicular sulphate of lime, which might be taken for asbestos.

The name *Hilborough* is singular, especially as it is opposite to *Burgh St. Margaret.* Can these be the forts to defend the inner bay [Burgh=πυργος], or are they of a sepulchral character? *

Such are the particulars which I have been enabled to glean up relating to this obscure village, and I have stated these somewhat at length, as Blomefield's History, for this district, is merely a crude collection of notes, hardly worthy the rest of the work.

* The Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons, all buried their slain under tumuli or barrows, which the latter called *hlæw* [Derbysh. "*low*"] *beorh, beorg,* or *bearw,*—terms signifying a mound or hillock. In Sussex they are still called *burghs.* So Leland *In Assertione Regis Arthuri:* "Saxones gens Christi ignara .....foris et bella occisi, in egestis per campos terræ tumulis (quos *burgos* appellabant) sepulti sunt." Large isolated barrows are often found on elevations near the sea. In the poem of Beowulf, the hero's dying request to his people is "to make a mound Upon the *nose of the promontory,* Which shall for a memorial To my people Rise high aloft On Hronesness; That the sea-sailors May afterwards call it Beowulf's barrow, When the Brentings Over the darkness of the floods Shall sail afar."—(Beowulf, line 5599.) The character of the articles generally found in or about the barrow, will alone determine to what people it belongs. Nothing of a manufactured description, however, has been found here to my knowledge; but such may have been passed by unnoticed. *Cf. Sir Thos. Browne's Reply to Dugdale: Miscellany Tracts,* No. ix. At Burgh St. Margaret a circular foundation was some years ago discovered in a plantation belonging to the Rev. W. Lucas, who, however, considers it the vestiges of a moated manor-house.

A NOTE OF

Some Early Deeds,

RELATING TO THE PRIORY OF SAINT WINWALOE IN WIRHAM AND LANDS THERE.

Preserved in the Muniment Room at Stow Bardolph.

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A.

THE Priory of Wirham, or Wereham, in this county, was founded by the Earls of Clare in the reign of Richard the First. It was dedicated to St. Winwaloe, or St. Guenolo, whose body was enshrined in the convent of Monstroll in the diocese of Amiens in France, to which house it was subordinate.

The earliest Deed I meet with is undated, but, from the confirmation grant of the Abbot of Monsterol, appears to be of the last year of Richard the First, or the first year of King John: it is a grant from the Prior and Convent of St. Winwaloe, of a toft and eleven acres of land, to Robert de Stradesete.

No. 1. *Sans date.*

"Omnibus Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, L. prior Sancti Winwaloei, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessu et consilio Remigii confratris nostri, dedisse et concessisse et presenti karta confirmasse

Roberto filio Roberti de Stradesete et heredibus suis, Toftam quæ fuit fratris Roberti, et undecim acras, quarum adjacent sex inter terram Philipi Anglici et terram de Cavenem et aliæ quinque inter terram aliam de Cavenem et terram de Tirnes, libere et quiete possidendum reddendo inde ecclesie Sancti Winwaloei annuatim XII^{cim} nummos, ad pascam VI^{d}, ad festum Sancti Michaelis VI^{d}, pro omni consuetudine et servitio. Et pro hac donatione et confirmassione R. predictus fecit homagium suum ecclesie predicte, et dedit nobis XVII solidos de gersume.

"His testibus, Rogerus filius Roberti de Stradesete, Ricardus persona de Stradesete. Stephanus de Wirham. Stephanus de Fincehem. Hugo de Bochetone. Gaufridus decanus de Fincehem. Ricardus persona de Dierhem. Rogerus filius Hugonis de Bochetone, Gaufridus filius Herlewini. Robertus nepos Turoude. Hoscete le compere. Johannes filius Roberti. Tozestes filius Adam. Radulphus de Sancto Winwaloeo."

The seal is lost.

With the above is the co-grant of the said lands by Remigius, Abbot of Monsterol. On the top of the deed is the word *Cyrographum* in large letters, cut through straight, and not indented.

No. 2. A. D. 1199.

"Innotescat tam presentibus quam futuris quod Ego R. Dei patientia ecclesie Sanctorum, Salvii ac Winwaloei, Minister humilis, assensu et consilio tocius Capituli nostri, dedi Roberto filio Roberti de Stradesete, et heredibus suis, &c. (*to the same effect as above.*)

"Huic pactioni interfuerunt Galfridus decanus de Fineham Ricardus persona de Stradezede. Ricardus persona de Derham. Stephanus persona de Wirham clerici. Rogerus miles de Stradezete. Hugo de Buctune. Galfridus Parlet. Radulphus de Sancto Winwaloeo. Robertus nepos. Actum

anno incarnationis domini M° C° XC° IX°. Quod ut ratum inconcussumque teneatur Sigillorum nostrorum appensionibus confirmare dignum duximus."

Seal of white wax, a fragment only, bearing apparently the figure of an ecclesiastic seated, with a book in his right hand. Of the legend the letters MON only remain.

The next deed relating to the Priory of St. Winwaloe is a cyrograph on the exchange of lands in Wirham, between the Abbot and Convent of Dereham, and Abbot and Convent of St. Salvius of Monsterol Super Mare, as superiors of the Sub-priory of St. Winwaloe.

The deed is indented through the word *Chirographum.*

No. 3. A. D. 1270.

"Universis presentes litteras inspecturis. Johannes divina permissione Abbas Sancti Salvii in Monsterolo super mare, Ambianensis dyocesis ordinis Sancti Benedicti, Salutem in Domino Sempiternam. Universitati vestræ notum facimus quod cum viri religiosi Abbas et Conventus beatæ Mariæ de Direham ordinis præmonstratensis Norvicensis dyocesis tenerent de nobis et ecclesia nostra, videlicit prioratu nostro Sancti Winwaloei in Anglia sub annuo censu duodecim denariorum duobus terminis videlicet in pascha Domini sex denarios et in proximo sequenti festo Sancti Michaelis post augustum sex denarios persolvendo duodecim acras terræ sitas in duabus pechiis quarum capita sita sunt supra communitatem seu communam (*sic*) pascuam de Finchehem ex una parte et extremitates ex altera super le broke Sancti Winwaloei infra terros Sancti Winwaloei et terras Prioris de Sourdehem.* Et nos ex altera parte et ecclesia nostra haberemus de feodo nostro

* Thus written; but I know not what priory is intended, unless it be Shouldham,—the priory manor of Shouldham extending into this town.

duodecim acras terræ ad domum seu prioratum nostrum Sancti Winwaloei spectantes sitas in duabus pechiis, scilicet novem acras terræ ad Fifous et tres alias terræ sitas ad Wallant prope terram Abbatis et Conventus de Direhem in parochia de Wireham. Nos Abbas et Conventus Sancti Salvii prædicti ecclesiæ nostræ conditionem et utilitatem facere meliorem affectantes de consilio bonorum permutationem perpetuam et hereditariam seu excambium fecimus adinvicem de terris supradictis. Ita videlicet quod duodecim acræ terræ prædictæ quas dicti Abbas et Conventus beatæ Mariæ de Direham tenebant de nobis sub annuo censu ut dictum est ad domum seu prioratum nostrum Sancti Winwaloei libere et in perpetuum revertantur; et duodecim acræ quas nos et ecclesia nostra nomine dicti prioratus Sancti Winwaloei habebamus in parochia de Wirehem sub annuo censu duodecim denariorum Monetæ currentis in partibus illis dictis terminis ad jus et proprietatem ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Direham per dictum excambium in perpetuum convertantur, communitate seu pascua communi et omnibus aliis justiciis quibuscunque seu juribus in omnibus nobis Salvis. Et ut dicta permutatio in posterum robur obtineat firmitatis, litteras nostras in modum chirographi confectas dictis Abbati et Conventui de Direhem tradidimus sigillorum nostrorum insuper appensione roboratus.

"Datum anno Domini Millessimo ducentesimo septuagesimo.—Sexto mense Augusti."

The seal of the Abbot is lost; a fragment only of that of the convent remains, but is clear and sharp, exhibiting part of a fish, with the letters MONST of the legend.

The Priory of Winwaloe, as the History of Norfolk tells us, was conveyed by the Abbot and Convent of Monstroll to Hugh Scarlet of Lincoln, and by him it was conveyed to the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, Domina de Clare: thus, as is remarked by Dugdale, she styled herself in all her grants, retaining the name of her first husband, and also her paternal name.

EDWARD the First King of England. = ELEANOR Queen of England, dau. of Ferdinand III. and sister of Alphonso, King of Castile.

Gilbert de Clare, 7th. Earl of Hertford, & 3rd. Earl of Glōster. = Joan, 2nd. dau. born at Acre in Palestine.

- Gilbert de Clare, mar. Maud daugh. of Richard de Burgo Earl of Ulster. ob. 5 Ed. 2.
- Sir Roger Damorie, 3d Husband. ob 15 Ed. 2. Bur. in the Priory Church at Ware. = Theobald de Verdon, 2d. husband of Eliz. de Clare ob. 1317.
  - Elizabeth da. & coh. married John Lord Bardolph.
  - Eleanor da. & coh. married John de Raleigh.
- John de Burgo son of Richard de B. Earl of Ulster. 1st husband. ob. 1313. = Elizabeth de Clare, Foundress of Clare Hall in Cambridge. ob. 34 Ed. 3. bur. in the Priory Church Ware.
  - Isabella de Verdon m. Henry Ld. Ferrars of Groby.
  - Alianore. m. 1st Hugh le Despencer. m. 2d Will. Ld. Zouche.
  - Margaret. m. 1st Piers Gaveston. m. 2d Hugh de Audley.

Roger de Mortimer, the favourite of Isabell the Queen of Ed. 2. b. 1287: cr E. of March 1328, attainted and executed at Smithfield in 1330. = Joan, d. of Peter son of Geoffry de Geneval bn. 1286. ob. 1356.

- Sir Edm.d Mortimer, obiit 1331. = Elizabeth de Badlesmere dr. & coh. of Bartholomew de Badlesmere.
  - Roger de Mortimer, bn. 1328. had Livery of his lands 1342. E. of March 1354 on the reversal of the attainder. ob. 26 Feb. 1360. = Philippa, dr. of William de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, obiit 1382.

William de Burgo, Bn. 1312. succeded his grandfather as Earl of Ulster 1326. Murdered 1333, by Robert Fitz Richard Mandeville, and his followers. = Maud, dr. of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. She mar. 2dly, Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord Justice of Ireland.

- Lionel Duke of Clarence Earl of Ulster, jur. ux. 3d. son of Edw. 3. ob. 1368. bur. at Clare. = Elizabeth de Burgo only child, bn 1332. mar. 1352. ob. 1362 bur in the church of the Augustine Friars at Clare in Suffolk.
  - Edmund Mortimer 3d. Earl of March, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Clare & Connaught jure uxoris. Marshall of England = Philippa, only daughter, born 1355

The Lady of Clare was sister, and eventually heiress of her brother, Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and granddaughter of King Edward I. by Eleanor of Castile, as the accompanying scheme will shew. She was foundress of the college of Clare Hall in the university of Cambridge, which she endowed with lands for the maintenance of a master, ten fellows, and as many scholars.

In the tenth year of Edward the Third, the Lady Elizabeth de Burgh conveyed the manor and lands of Winwaloe to the Abbot and Convent of West Dereham, by the following deed indented.

No. 4. 10 *Edw.* 3.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Elizabetha de Burgo Domina de Clare concessimus, dedimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Westderham et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, septem messuagia centum et duodecim acras terræ, octo acras prati decem acras pasture et decem solidatas, octo denaratas et unam obolatam redditus cum pertinenciis in Wyrham, Boketone, Stok, Westderham, Bertone et Narford, ac feriam de Wynwale cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in comitatu Norfolciæ. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras et tenementa ac feriam predictam, prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus, ad inveniendum quemdam Capellanum divina in Capella Sancti Winwaloei pro anima Gilberti de Clare quondam comitis Gloucestrie et animabus ipsius Elizabethe ac antecessorum et heredum suorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus carte indentate penes predictum Abbatem et conventum remanenti nos predicta Elizabetha sigillum nostrum apposuimus; et alteri parti

carte indentate predicte penes predictam Elizabetham remanenti predicti Abbas et conventus sigillum suum communem apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Johanne Bardolf milite Roberto de Scales milite, Johanne Howard milite Roberto de Welle, Petro Talbot, Petro de Welle, Rogero de Dersingham et aliis. Datum apud Berdefeld die Sabati proxima ante festum Sancti Georgii Martiris, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu decimo."

To this deed is appended her seal, as in the accompanying engraving,—a perfect history in itself. As the daughter of Clare, on either side is her paternal bearing, namely, *Or, 3 chevronels gules.*

At the top are the arms of her first husband, John de Burgo, son of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster: *Or, a cross gules, a label of three points.*

Below, are the arms of her second husband, Theobald de Verdun: *Or, a fret gules.* In the centre is a shield with the arms of her third husband, Roger Damorie, *Barry nebuly, argent and gules, a bend azure.* Whilst in the spaces between these shields are four trefoils alternately charged with the castle triple-towered and lion rampant, indicating her descent from the royal house of Castile.

A letter of attorney, empowering Robert Pencrich to deliver seizin of the lands, &c., named in the deed, is sealed with the same seal.

Edward III., by his letters patent under the great seal, granted license of alienation of the said lands, to Elizabeth de Burgo.

No. 5. 10. *Edw.* 3.

"Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint

salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra Speciali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, dilecte consanguinee nostre Elizabethe de Burgo, quod ipsa Septem Mesuagia centum et duodecim acras terre octo acras prati, decem acras pasture et decem solidatas octo denaratas et unam obolatam redditus cum pertinenciis in Wyrham Boketone Stoke West-derham Bertone et Narford ac feriam de Wynewale cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Norfolciæ que de nobis tenentur in Capite ut dicitur dare possit et assignare dilectis nobis in Christo Abbati et conventui de West derham. Habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis ad inveniendum quendam Capellanum divina in Capella Sancti Winwaloei pro anima Gilberti de Clare quondam Comitis Gloucestrie et animabus ipsius Elizabethe ac antecessorum et heredum suorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum. Et eisdem Abbati et conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terram pratam pasturam redditum et feriam cum pertinenciis a prefata Elizabetha recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis ad inveniendum Capellanum predictum divina in Capella predicta pro animabus predictis singulis diebus celebraturum imperpetuum, sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Nolentes quod predicta Elizabetha vel heredes sui aut prefati Abbas et conventus seu successores sui ratione premissorum seu statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros Justiciarios Escaetores Vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscunque occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen nobis et heredibus nostris ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Waltham Sancte Crucis nono die Aprilis anno Regni nostri decimo.

Per breve de privato Sigillo. . . . . Evesham.

On the obverse of his seal the king is represented on horseback, his sword raised above his head; on his left arm a shield charged with the three lions, which also appear on the housings of the horse.

The legend is ✠ EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DNS HY(BERNIE DVX A)QWITANIE.

On the reverse, represented above, the legend is the same with the exception of the variation in the word AQVITANIE.

This is the seal marked B, in Professor Willis' History of the Great Seals, *Archæological Journal*, Vol. II., p. 14; and engraved in Vol. III. of the same work, from Mr. Gibson's *History of the Monastery of Tynemouth*, but on a reduced scale.*

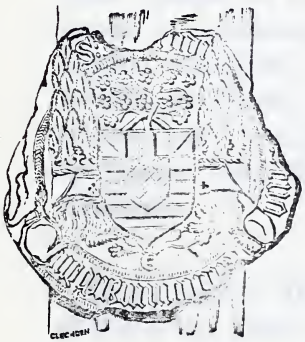
In the 42nd Edward III., the grant of Elizabeth de Burgo was confirmed by Lionel Duke of Clarence, and in the 45th Edward III., Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, who married Philippa, great granddaughter of Elizabeth de Burgo through her first marriage with John de Burgo, confirmed the grant of his illustrious ancestress by the following deed.

No. 6. 45. *Edw.* 3.

"Omnibus ad quos presentes littere indentate pervenerint, Edmundus de Mortuo Mari comes Marchie et Ultonie Dominus de Clare et Comiatie Mareschallus Anglie, Salutem. Sciatis quod inspeximus quasdam litteras nobilis viri Domini Leonelli Ducis Clarencie patris nostri in hec verba; Leonellus illustris Regis Anglie filius Dux Clarencie comes Ultorie et Domiuns Comiatie omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem Sciatis quod inspeximus quandam Cartam indentatum Domine Elizabethe de Burgo nuper Domine de Clare in hec verba; Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Elizabetha de Burgo, &c., (*reciting her deed above*). Quam quidam Cartam ratificamus per presentes et confirmamus; In Cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datas sub sigillo nostro privato Londonie undecimo die Februarii anno Regni predicti Domini patris nostri quadragesimo secundo. Quas quidem litteras et confirmationem acceptantes eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum

* The Society is indebted to the kindness of Daniel Gurney, Esq., for the wood engraving of this seal; as also of that of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

in nobis est eisdem Abbati et conventui et successoribus suis ratificamus, concedimus et confirmamus dum tamen dictus Capellanus de quo in litteris predictis fit mentio, sit Capellanus secularis et non regularis, et quod ob causam cantarie predicte numerus canonicorum in dicta Abbathia divina celebrare debencium nullatenus abbrevietur seu divinum servicium in eadem Abbathia hactenus fieri consuetum dicta de causa aliqualiter subtrahatur. In cujus rei testimonium hiis litteris nostris per modum cirographi predicti Abbas et Conventus sigillum suum commune et nos sigillum nostrum alternatim apposuimus. Datis Londonię octavo die Novembris anno Regni Regis predicti quadragesimo quinto.



Of this beautiful seal, with its lions, as supporters of the shield, helmeted and crested with plumes of feathers issuing out of ducal coronets, Mr. Lestrange has an example in his muniment room, unfortunately defective nearly in the same parts as this. The legend complete I take to read, s' EDMVNDI DE MORTVO MARI COM. MARCH' DNI'. DE CLARE.

In the 20th Edw. III. the Lady Elizabeth de Burgh granted the custody of the Chapel of Winwal to John de Brauncestre, by the following deed.

No. 7. 20. *Edw.* 3.

"A toutz ceux qui cestes littres verront ou orront Elizabethe de Bourga dame de Clare salutz en Dieu. Sachez que de jour de la date de cestes tanque a la feste de Seint Michel prochein avenir et de meisme celle feste tanque a la feste de Seint Michel prochein suivant, nos avoms graunte et

baillet a nostre bien amee John de Brauncestre la garde de la Chapele de Seint Wynewale en la Countee de Norffolk ensemblement oue toutes les terres, tenementez et rentes a celle appurtenauntez, fesaunt y les services et charges, dues et custumables. Salvee a nos la foyre illoque et tout ce qa la foyre appurtient. En tesmoingnance de queu choses nos lui avoms fait faire cestes nostrez littres ensealetez de nostre seal. Done a Angleseye le XXIX jour de Marcz lan du Regne le Roy Edward tiercez puis le conquest vicisme."

To this is appended her seal as to the Grant to the Abbot and Convent of West Dereham.

The Manor of Winwaloe, late belonging to the Abbey of West Derham, on the dissolution came to the Crown, and passed, as mentioned in the History of Norfolk, through *Guybon*, *Mundeford*, and *Methwold*, to Sir John Hare, Knt. In 1675, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. held his first Court General here, and it remained in the Hares till sold, Nov. 3, 1804, by Thomas Hare, Esq. to John Woodward, of Swaffham, Gentleman.

Divers lands in Wereham, were conveyed about the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First, by deeds, sans date, to the Abbot and Convent of Dereham.

No. 8. *Sans date.*

Ricardus Anglicus grants two acres of land in Wirham at Fifhoges, between the lands of the cannons of Derham and Cavenham Grange, to God and the church of St. Mary of Derham and the Cannons serving there.

Witnesses. Dño Stepħo de Stoke. Walt̃o de Wirham. Wiłło le Meysi. Walter de Estmor. Ric̃. de Tymewrth. Rad̃. de Barshale. Benedicto de Tymewrth. Wiłło de Leestone, Rog̃o coco, Alex^ᵘ. de Bertone. Luca de Leestone, Rog̃o portario de Derham, et pluribus aliis.

Seal in red wax, a fleur de lis: ✠ SIGILL RICARDI ANGLCI.

No. 9. *Sans date.*

Arnaldus le Meysi grants in frankalmoign to the abbey of Derham, three acres between the lands of Richard le Engleis and the fee of St. Winwall, and two acres in another Quarentena towards Fifhowes.

Witnesses. Walter de Wirham. Hugh Buzi. Joce his brother. Hugh de Buketone. William Parlet. William de Tilney. Walter de Pikeham. Robert de Bernewelle. Arnold the Carpenter. Herlewin upetun. Thomas de Dersingham, and others.

Seal lost.

No. 10. *Sans date.*

William le Meysi of Wirham, confirms the gift of four acres of land, which Bartholomew de Brancester had given in pure alms to the Abbey of Derham.

Witnesses. William Lovell. Walter de Wirham. Walter de Estmor. Richard English. Ralph de Barshale. John son of Gilbert, John son of Margaret, &c.

Seal lost.

No. 11. *Sans date.*

Clementia, late wife of Ralph de Wyrham, Kt. releases all her right, "nomine dotis," in a piece of land in the fields of Wyrham, to the Abbey of West Derham.

Witnesses. Sir Adam Taleboth. Nicholas son of Nicholas de Stradesete. Sampson de Litlewell. Peter de Cumbes. Hugh de Warneburgh. Simon Ingilbryth. John de Aula de Buketone, and others.

Small seal in green wax: a lion dormant within a double square, interlaced.

No. 12. *Sans date.*

Ralph, son of Walter de Wyrham, grants a piece of land, situated on Wynewalebroc, to the Abbey of Derham.

Witnesses. Sir Robert de Denevere, Kt. Sir Geoffry Curpeil, Kt. Richard de Tymewrth. Peter de Stowe. Thomas de Rongetone. John de Lenna. Philip de Bekeswelle. John, son of Ralph de Watlington, &c.

Seal of green wax: an arm extended from the elbow, and holding on the hand a hawk. Circumscribed, ✠ S' RADVLFI DE WIRHAM.

No. 13. *Sans date.*

William, son of Ernald le Meisi, confirms the grant of his father, No. 2, to the Abbey of Derham.

Witnesses. The same.

Seal, a fleur de lis. ✠ SIGILL : WIL. . . . . EYSI.

No. 14. *Sans date.*

Roger, son of Hugh de Aula of Buketone, confirms to the Abbey of West Derham, five acres and a half of land in Wirham, of which three acres lie at Wirham Mere, next the great pasture, and two and a half on Kyppehowe, between the lands of Richard the son of Simon, and Stephen de Wyrham, which lands were of his fee, and which Roger de Hegham, Rector of the church of Buketone, conveyed to them, together with his body, in free and perpetual alms.

Witnesses. Sir Stephen de Stokes. Sir Thomas de Amari. Walter de Estmor. Ralph de Barshale. Thomas de Aula de Buketone. Thomas, son of Hugh. Hugh Buzy. Richard de Oxeburc. Alexander, son of Warner. Walter, son of Roger. Gregory ad Hogam de Bertone. Herlewine, son of Walter. John, son of Robert the cook, and others.

Seal lost.

No. 15. *Sans date.*

Arnulf de Meysi grants in fee to Robert, son of Robert de Stradsette, his whole *cultura* in Schardesswel, next St. Winwaloe, to be held of him and his heirs by the payment of four pence yearly, and one halfpenny to the scutage of 20 shillings for all services, &c.; and that this deed may be established and confirmed, the said Robert gives to the said Arnulf 10 shillings sterling, and to his wife 12 pence, and to his son 6 pence.

Witnesses. Roger Knight of Stradsethe, Philip English of Wirham, Osbert Knight of Stradesethe, Stephen Presbeter of Wirham, Richard Parson of Stradesethe, Richard Parson of Derham, Roger Parson of Derham, Walter son of Peter de Wirham, Stephen de Hundgate, Geoffry Parlet, Reginald the Merchant, Roger son of Hugh de Buketone, Hugh the Merchant, Thakil (?) le Gay, Robert son of Oloff, William Kachehare, John son of Richard de Stradsethe, Geoffry son of Peter de Suldham, Roger son of Geoffry, Alan son of Leverich de Thorp, and many others.

No. 16. *Sans date.* Release of lands granted in frankalmoign to the Abbey of Derham.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Emma de Stradesete que fui quondam uxor Roberti de Stradesete in viduitate mea et libera potestate mea concessi et relaxavi et quietam clamavi de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam, Abbati et canonicis de Derham totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel habere potui, nomine dotis, in omnibus terris que fuerant Roberti de Stradesete quondam mariti mei, que jacent in Campis circumjacentibus ecclesiam Sancti Winwaloei scilicet in toftam que jacet juxta predictam ecclesiam Sancti Winwaloei et in undecim acris terræ quarum sex jacent inter terram Philippi Anglici et terram de Cavenham, et alie quin-

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que acre terre que jacent inter aliam terram de Cavenham et terram de Thyrnes, pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee et anime Roberti quondam mariti mei et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Salvo Servicio Dominorum feodi. Et ne Ego predicta Emma vel aliquis alius homo per me vel pro me de predictis terris movere calumpnia vel gravamine versus predictos canonicos vel aliquo alio modo versus eosdem, contra hanc meam quietam clamationem et relaxationem venire possimus in posterum eam fide mee imposita et sigilli mei impositione confirmavi. Hiis testibus Domino Osberto de Stradesete Sampsone Talebot, Ricardo Curpeil, Ricardo de Tymewrth, Radulpho de Barshale, Benedicto de Tymewrth, Alexandro de Bertune, Willielmo de Leestune, Thoma portario et multis alliis.

Seal of white wax, ✠ SIGILL : EMME UXORIS ROBERTI, as represented in the accompanying engraving.

The lands here released to the Abbey of West Derham appear to be the same that were conveyed by deed No. 1, by the Prior of Winwaloe to Robert de Stradesete.

No. 17. *Sans date.*

Deed of Margaret de Stradesete, daughter of Robert de Stradesete, granting and releasing to the abbey of West Derham all her right in the lands mentioned in No. 16. This is the grant referred to under Winwaloe in the History of Norfolk, as from the West Derham ledger book. The wording of the deed is nearly the same as that of Emma her mother, except that she mentions by name the whole "Cultura," which Robert her father held "super Scarpwelle," which was conveyed to him by Arnulf de Meysi, No. 15. The witnesses are the same as to her mother's deed.

The seal to her deed is in white wax, somewhat similar to her mother's, but, as will be seen by the engraving, larger. Legend, ✠ SIGILL : MARGARETE : FIL : (ROB) ERTI.

No. 18. *Sans date.*

Grant in Frankalmoign from Richard, son of Philip English, of Wirham, to the Abbey of Derham, of three acres of land in Wirham.

Witnesses. Richard de Timurde. Ascius de Fincham and Richard de Buketone Chaplains. William de Leestune Ketel marescallus. Hugh de Aula. Adam de Pateshale. Roger de Torprentone, and many others.

Seal of dark green wax: a lion passant, circumscribed ✠ SIGILL. RICARDI ANGLICI, as in the accompanying engraving.

No. 19. *Sans date.*

Another deed of the same Richard English grants an acre of land in Wirham Super Wadlond, to the Abbey of Derham; which is witnessed, among others, by Sir Sampson Talebot, Robert de Stradesete, Geoffry Curpel, Richard de Timeword, Roger de Buketon, and Philip his son. The variation in orthography of Richard de Timeworth's name is remarkable,—Tymewrth, or Tymeworth, Timwrde, Timeword.

Seal lost.

In the year 1839, Sir Henry Bedingfield purchased, of a family of the name of Rawes, the Manor of Winnold. In November, 1840, he held his first court there, and he is the present owner.

G. H. D.

NOTICES

OF

Norwich Brewers' Marks and Trade Regulations.

COMMUNICATED BY

ROBERT FITCH, Esq., F.G.S., Hon. Treas. & Sec.

The regulations of ancient corporate bodies for the government of traders are, under all circumstances, of considerable historical interest; for this reason, that they afford contributions not only towards a general history of social science, but they exhibit at the same time the care entertained by our forefathers that the community should be supplied with the best commodities; that the poor should be especially protected from frauds; and that, as far as possible, morality should be induced and enforced.

Scarcely a trade was exempt from these regulations, some of which were attended by espionage so peculiar and strict, as to lead us to wonder why public opinion, although in those days admittedly weak, was not so far aroused as, by its own voice, to free the community from some of the petty, if not the heavier, restrictions.

The present communication has especial reference to the customs and regulations made by the authorities of the city of Norwich, for the license and government of brewers, inn-holders, and persons who held "tippling houses," these last being objects of the most constant and careful interference. For the elucidation of this subject, some addition to the

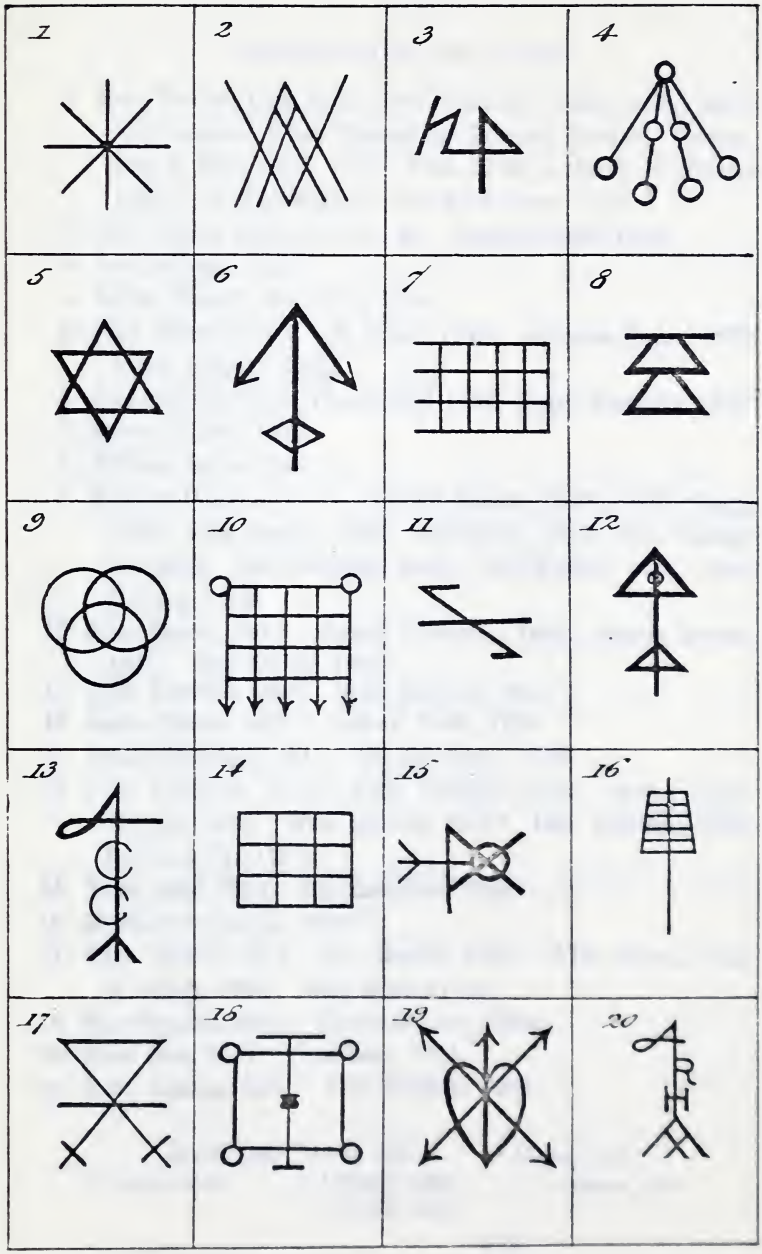
knowledge already existing with reference to those curious symbols of ancient mercantile occupations — Merchants' Marks — has been obtained.

Brewers, we discover, had especial symbols of their own, which they registered when licensed to follow their occupations; and it is also found that these marks were borne by successive followers of the same trade, until the business of succeeding firms became extinguished by the death or retirement of the last of a long line of brewers, and then only did the particular symbol fall into disuse.

From the year 1606 down to 1725, no less than fifty separate marks have been found in use in the city of Norwich; some of them being borne, as symbolical of a particular brewhouse, by eight or nine persons who followed each other in one and the same occupation. These marks were noted in a variety of documents belonging to the corporation, once preserved in their muniment-room. They appeared, for instance, in a "Brewer's Book," or the book of the "Clarke of the Market," and in books recording the proceedings of city courts and assemblies.

The indefatigable Kirkpatrick had observed them, although it may be inferred they did not seem to him to possess that significance and importance which they appear to present historically to ourselves. Nevertheless, Kirkpatrick was fully alive to the fact that they were at least curious, taking care to collect them with assiduity and carefulness, and to record the names of the holders, with delineations of the marks themselves in his own manuscripts.

As the assumption of these marks appears to have been as much a subject of regulation as the other matters arising out of the statutes and bye-laws of the city, and as, undoubtedly, the marks themselves are curious and interesting, we illustrate some of them in the annexed plates, and give the names of the brewers who adopted them, with the dates of admission.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REFERENCES TO THE PLATES.

1. Hen. Woodes, 10th April, 1606, before Mr. Joshua Cully, Maior, with consent of Rob. Stehen and Edmund Hardye, Wardens; then to Hen. Wood, 1632; Nich. Helwys, 1667;[1] N. Helwys, 1701;[2] G. Gobbet, 1716; and John Boyce, 1725.
2. John Daniel, 1606, eod. die, &c. Joseph Daniel, 1636.
3. John Norman, 1606.
4. Richd. Wrench, 23rd July, 1614.
5. John Evered, 1615. E. Fiske, 1619. Ambrose Crane, 1626. Edmd. Cawson, 1631.
6. Nichs. Ellyet, 1615. Thomas Hill, 1620. Henry Harbottle, 1635.
7. Henry Nuttell, 1616.
8. William Royle, 1616.
9. Stephen Osborne, 1616. Francis Callow, 1627. Will. Gedge, 1630. John Smyth, 1632. Will. Lesly, 1633. Mat. Thompson, 1637. Jas. Tompson, 1658. Pet. Barrett, 1666. Mat. Heaslop, 1703.
10. John Sporle, 1616. Judeth Peckover, 1657. Simon Bowde, 1653. John Danny, 1684.
11. John Norforth, 1616. Regr. Ramzey, 1624.[3]
12. James Carver, 1617. Andrew Wade, 1626.
13. Francis Whiting, 1617. Charles Green, 1620.
14. John Croshold, 1618.[4] John Croshold, Junr., 1649. Nich. Helwys, 1654. Will. Helwys, 1658.[5] Rob. Baldwin, 1689. Brown & Co., 1717.
15. Thos. Alby, 1618. Ric. Robinson, 1624.
16. Matthew Sotherton, 1619.[6]
17. Thos. Barber, 1619. Jno. Barber, 1643. Will. Drake, 1645. W. Blyth, 1700. Will. Blyth, 1724.
18. Nic. Copping, 1620. Edwd. Coppen, 1659.
19. Titus Otes, 1621. Geo. Tory, 1624.
20. Robt. Holmes, 1624. Fras. English, 1662.

[1] Sheriff, 1667; Mayor, 1684. [2] Mayor, 1713.
[3] Mayor, 1610. [4] Sheriff, 1638. [5] Mayor, 1683.
[6] Sheriff, 1637.

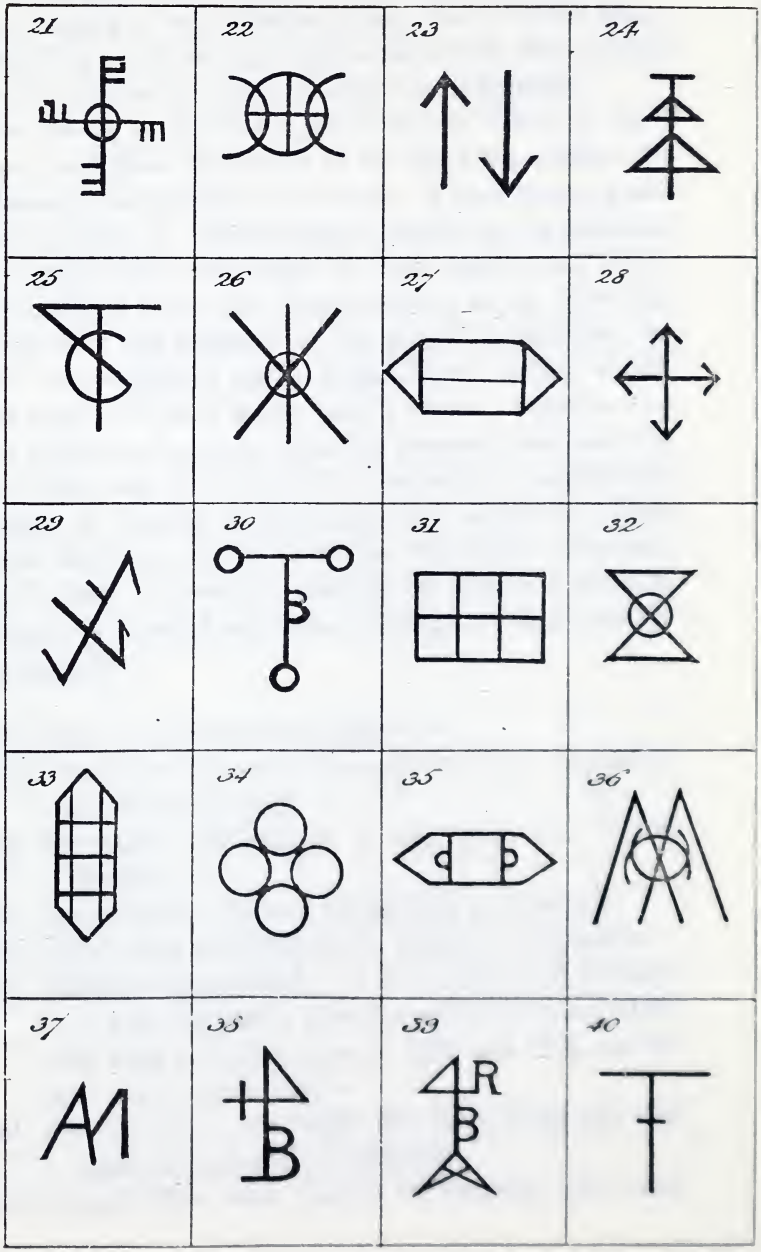
21. Rob. Rayners, 1624. Geo. Thurlow, 1630. Will. Buttris, 1648. Will. Woller, 1649.
22. Will. Humerston, Junr., 1625. Ad. Brickham of St. Lawrence, 1674. Jos. Parker, 1687.
23. Mat. Sotherton, 1626. Antho. Peston, 1651.
24. Nic. Stocking, 1630.
25. Thomas Chickering, 1635.
26. Clem. Shephard, 1645. Clem. Baston, 1687. T. Bensley, 1700. T. Bensley, 1706. Ben. Goose, 1708. Mary Marker and Thos. Marker, 1713.
27. Robt. Mayhe, 1647. Sam. Tooley, 1653. Jno. Harvey, 1654. W. Greenwood of Trowse, 1655.
28. Peter Copping, 1651.
29. Robt. Jyny, 1653.
30. Thos. Benye, 1656. Robt. Bene, 1674.[7] T. Newton, 1710.
31. Theod. Duckett, 1659. Tho. Copping, 1665. Nich. Copping, 1673. Jno. Copping, 1698. W. Gywnne, 1704.
32. Jas. Yeomans, 1662. Edmd. Barnard, 1671.
33. Thos. Chickringe, Junr., 1667.
34. R. W., 1668. Robt. Craffe, 1691. Pet. Harrold, 1718.
35. Thos. F., 1669. John Tompson, 1679.
36. Thos. Seaman, 1670.[8] Pet. Seaman, 1693.[9] Jos. Burton, 1716. Jos. Burton, 1719.
37. Aug. Curtis, 1675. Jas. Martin, 1708.
38. John Brook, 1678. John Brook, Junr., 1698. Dan. Copland, 1706.
39. Richd. Barnes, 1682. Jno. Hunton, 1688. Edmund Hunton, 1714.[10]
40. Jer. Tompson, 1697. Jas. Tompson, 1710.

[7] Mayor, 1710. He gave the branch, and paved the altar of St. Martin's Coslany with black and white marble.

[8] Sheriff, 1679. Benefactor to the parish of St. Benedict's. See Blomefield, Vol. IV. p. 427.

[9] Sheriff, 1699; Mayor, 1707. Knighted, and lived in St. Gregory's. See Blomefield, Vol. IV. p. 286.

[10] Sheriff, 1717; Mayor, 1723.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It is singular that the mark No. 19 is ascribed to a brewer bearing a very notorious name—that of Titus Otes, —reminding us of the ignominious life of one who so long kept this kingdom in a state of alarm and indignation.

The history of the real Titus Otes, (or Oates) is very obscure, and there are periods of his life when neither his residence nor occupation can be traced. I have been at some pains, therefore, in endeavouring to collect all the information I could obtain respecting the Otes family; and I feel much indebted to the Rev. James Bulwer, for the following extracts from the Registers of the parish of Marsham, in which once resided a family named Oates, among whom Titus appears to have been a family name. Negative evidence is often as useful for historical purposes as affirmative, and in this case the first kind of testimony is particularly valuable, as shewing incontestibly, that neither the Titus Otes of Marsham, nor the Titus Otes assuming the brewer's mark in 1621 in Norwich, could be the plotter of the time of Charles the Second and James, although he might possibly be a descendant.

Mr. Bulwer's extracts are as follows:—

"1581. Timotheus Otes filius Samuelis Otes Cler: baptizatus fuit Novembri xxvij.

1583. Tit^s Oates was baptized ye same daie, i. e. xxvj of January.

1585. Robt Otes was baptised the xiij daie of Februarie.

1588. Doritie Otes was baptized the vij daye of September.

1599. Elizabeth Oates widdow was buried the xiij of January. [I take this person to be the relict of Samuel Otes, who must have died between 1588 and 1599, for the next entry stands thus]—

1601. Samuell Otes, cler, began this yeare being the first yeare of his coming to Marsham.

1608. Samuell Otes, clerk, parson of Marsham, and Anne

Dix of Heavingham, both single p'sons, were married att Heavingham, November the third day.

1614. John the sonne of Samuel Otes, clerk, and Anne his wife, was borne April 13, being Wednesday, about and was baptized upon Palm Sunday, viz. April xvijth.

1616. Anne
1619. Margaret
1622. Richard
1627. Robert
} All entered with the same particularity.

1635. John Otes and his family appear at this time, and continue for some years, but I find no Christian name of Titus among them."

Mr. Bulwer then observes, "A glance at the date of the birth of the member rejoicing in the name of Titus, will at once shew the impossibility of his being the miscreant of historical notoriety: he lived nearly a century too soon; but it is highly probable that this *Titus*, as well as your brewer, was among his descendants. The Oates of history was a clergyman in full orders when, in conjunction with Dr. Tongue, he appeared before the public in September, 1678. In May, 1685, seven years afterwards, he was brought to various trials for libel and perjury; convicted, stript of his canonical habit, heavily fined, sentenced to stand in the pillory at different places and times, and in every year of his life! The periodical literature of the day, were it searched, must, one would think, furnish some particulars of his birth and parentage to be relied on. You will see from the extracts that Blomefield's notice of the family is incorrect." (Vol. VI. 8vo. p. 289.)

But to return to the Brewers' Marks. By an examination of these, I perceive that, although some of them have reference to the trade of brewing, such as that numbered 16 in the illustrative plate, yet most are fanciful in their outline: while

numbers 20 and 38 take the form of what are more especially known as "Merchants' Marks." No. 20, I may presume to have been "invented" by Robert Holmes,* as the initials of his name may be seen in the central stem. But it is to be remarked that Francis English, who took this mark in 1662, still allowed the same letters to remain. This is also the case with the other example, No. 39, which shews the initials of Richard Barnes, who was succeeded in this mark by the Huntons, John and Edmund; but no attempt appears to have been made by them to displace H. B., and adapt letters connected with their own name.

Another singular piece of information derived from these Brewers' Marks, is, that I find them used as late as the year 1725. The mark No. 1, John Boyce, was first borne by Henry Woodes in 1606, and, after him, by five successive brewers, ending with this John Boyce in 1725.

It is evident that the regulations and circumstances governing the use of Merchants' and, indeed, Trade Marks generally, are at present very imperfectly known, leaving a wide field of research still open to those who desire further information.

In the city of Norwich I find an unusual number of these mercantile insignia assumed by traders. The list, so amply illustrated by Mr. Ewing in the third volume of the Papers of our Society, is of itself a considerable contribution to the history of the subject, while the Brewers' Marks now contributed carry that history much further; for I find, not only that the brewers were "admitted with their marks," but that the same marks passed into the possession of their successors; that no adaptation was made, but that they were held in all their integrity, and so continued to be used until within one hundred and thirty years of our own time.

* Robert Holmes had a brewery and malting-office in the hamlet of Eaton. His initials, with the date 1643, still remain on the door of the Lion Inn. He was Sheriff, 1646.

It has hitherto been considered singular by those persons who have made the study of Merchants' Marks an object of attention, that those containing letters, or apparent letters, had no reference to the names of persons who bore them. The explanation may perhaps now be found in the presumption, that, like Brewers' Marks, they descended from one merchant to another, and though they might contain the initials of the person originally bearing them, yet they were seldom changed to indicate the name of the new possessor.

The following extracts, taken from the "BREWERS' BOOK," relate to the government of all brewers' houses and tippling houses, fully bearing out the opinion previously expressed as regards the strictness of the laws by which such places were regulated.

The Enquirie for Brewers according to ye Booke of ye Clarke of ye Markett, and is taken out of his Booke.

Item. to be enquired of all Ale brewers, whether they brewe their Ale of anie maner of fustie, dustie, or weaveled Mawlte, mixed or mingled with any hoppes, Roson, Chalke, or any other noisome or unwholesome corn or liquor.

And y^t^ they make noe rawe Ale, or long roping Ale, keeping their Ale fixed, yt is to say, Twelve pence highning and twelve pence lowning in a quarter of Mawlt. For when ye maie buy a quart^e^ of Mault for two shillings, then ye may sell a gallon of ye best Ale for an halfepeny; three shillings, three farthings; Foure shillings, foure farthings; five shillings, five farthings; vj^s^., six farthings; vij^s^., seaven farthings; viij^s^., eight farthings; ix^s^., and so forth and no further.

And also yt they send for ye Ale taster before they put any of ye said Ale to sale, to prove whether it be sale worthie

or not. And to sell with measures keeping ye full contents, viz.. Every Kynderkin of Ale to conteyne xvj Gallons, every barrell to conteyne xxxii Gallons, and every Firkin to conteyne viij Gallons with the mere.

And to sell a quart of ye best Ale for an halfe peny, with measures true sized & sealed according to ye King's standard, and doing ye contrarie to be punished.

For Beere brewers in ye Clarke of the Market's Booke.

Item. to be enquired of Beere brewers whether they brewe good & wholesome beere for man's body, not made with fustie, dustie, or weaveled Mault, or putt in any filthie or uncleane vessell, or mixed or mingled with any Salt, Rosen, or Chalke, or with any other noisome or unwholesome thing. . . . . But to put therein good & sweet hoppes, &c., & to boyle therewith a good & wholesome liquor. And that their vessells keepe the full contents, that is to say, every Vessell of a Barrell to containe xxxvj Gallons, & every Kynderkyn to conteyne xviij gallons, & every Firkyn to conteyne ix gallons with ye mere. Or else to forfeit for every Barrell otherwise put to sale, six shillings & eight pence, and for every Kynderkyn, three shillings & foure pence, for every Firkyn, Two shillings, & for every lesse Vessell, Twelve pence, & for every vessell above a Barrell to forfeit ten shillings.

Then follow Extracts of Statutes, &c., viz.

Statute 23, H. 8. That no Brewer shall henceforth occupie ye misterie or craft of coupers, nor make any Barrells, &c., wherein they shall put their Beer or Ale: penalty 3^s. 4^d. for every vessell.

Every vessell to be made of seasonable wood & markd with ye Coupers mark, ye contents of every Vessell for Beer

or Ale (as above said or more). Coupers not to inhance ye prices of Vessells, but keepe this Rate on forfeit of 3^{s}. 4^{d}. for every Vessell defective or enhanced, viz., Barrell for Beer, ix^{d}. Kynderkyn, v^{d}. Ferkyn, iij^{d}. Ale Barrell, xvj^{d}. Kynderkyn, ix^{d}. Ferkyn, v^{d}. Brewers not [to] put Beer or Ale to sale, but in Barrells, &c., conteyning as above said.

And to sell at such prices as affixed by ye Justices of ye Peace of ye County, or Maior, Sheriffs, or other head officers of City, Borough, & Town Corporate, under forfeiture of as above under Beere brewers, out [of] Clark of Marketts Book, half to ye King, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to him who will sue.

The Maior in Cities to be Guadger & to have ye profits.

Every Brewer may keep in his house one or 2 serv^{ts} Coopers to hoope & amend his Barrells. Such as do minish ye Vessell to lose for every Vessell, iij^{s}. iiij^{d}., & ye Vessell to be brent.

Every Ale Brewer may reteyne in his service one p'son as couper, to bind, hoop, & pinn his Master's Ale Vessells, but not otherwise to use making of Vessells as a Couper, whilst in ye service of anie Ale brewer.

7 Eliz.

In ye Book ye time yt Mr. Tho. Sotherton was Maior.

No Inholder or Tippler of Ale or Beer shall brew anie Ale or Beer within their Mansion Houses, upon paine of everie Brewe, 5^{lb}. to be levied by ye Maior's officer by waie of Distresse: $\frac{1}{3}$ to ye Maior, $\frac{1}{3}$ Cõialtie, & $\frac{1}{3}$ Presentor.

8 Eliz.—for confirmation.

Item. yt no Comon Brewer, Baker, Dyer, or Calender, inhabiting within ye Citie of Norwich, shall burne any Wood in exercising of their occupations any yeare between ye feasts of Crouchmas & Hallowmas, upon paine of forfeiture of x^{lbs}. for every default, except ye Callenders L'end.

1532.

In ye Booke C., ye clij peage, Mr. Littleprow, Maior.

Item. no person within ye said precinct shall set up anie Brewery of Ale or Beer for Sale without licence of ye Maior, & ye Wardens of ye Trade. penalty xl^{s}. for eẽy Brue, 1 pt to the Maior, 1 part to ye cõialtie, & the 3rd to ye presentor. And none to tipple but Citizens sworne.

Item. fol. cliij. No common Victualler, Baker, Bruer of Ale or Beer, Oatmeale maker, or Inkeeper, shall buy any Grayne within ye Cittie brought to be sold in ye market, uppon paine of ye losse of value thereof, 1 part to ye Maior, another part to repãcon-of ye Corn market, & ye 3^{d} to ye presenter.

Assembly. 6 June, 1608.

Ye former Act made 2 April, 1582, 24 Eliz., confirmed. Ye Penalties to be levied by Distresse by ye Maior's Officers, or by committing to Prison till paid.

Assemb. 6 March, 1617. 15 Jacobi.

A new Law for recovering Penalties,—viz., by Distresse by ye Maior's officer, or by Action of Debt, Bill or Playnt in ye Chamberlain's name in ye Guildhall Court, wherein no essoyne, &c., who shall recover ye ordinarie cost of sute. All sums recovered (costs deducted) & all sums paid in submission shall be divided into 2 equal pts, 1 pt to ye Hanip^{r} for ye Poor & for repairing ye Walls & Bridges, and ye other part to the Informer.

All Wardens of Companies to cause this Clause to be inserted in their Books.

No doubt, other traders, as well as brewers and keepers of tippling houses, were regulated by corresponding laws.

Indeed, there can be no doubt this was so, as may be seen from the following extracts from the Books of the Corporate Assembly. The notification respecting yeast is curious and singular.

8th of Edward IV.

The Maior of this Cite comaundith on ye Kynges bihalve y^t^ alle mañ of Brewers y^t^ shall brewe to sale w^t^ynne this Cite kepe ye assise accordyng to ye Statute & uppon peyne ordeyned. And wheras berme, otherwise clepid goddis good, w^t^oute tyme of mynde hath frely be goven or delyved for brede, whete, malte, egges, or other honest rewarde to ye value only of a ferthyng at ye uttermost & noon warned, bicause it cometh of ye grete grace of God. Certeyn psones of this Cite callyng them selfe comon brewers, for their singler lucre & avayle, have nowe newely bigonne to take money for their seid goddisgood, for ye leest parte therof be it never so litle & insufficient to s've ye payer therfore an halfpeny or a peny, & ferthermore exalting ye pce of ye s^d^ Goddisgood at their pper wille ageyns ye olde & laudable custome of alle Englonde, & spally of this Cite, to grete hurte & slaunder of ye same Cite. Wherefore y^t^ is ordeyned & pvided, That no mañ of brewer of this Cite shall from this tyme foorth take of eny psone for lyveryng, gevyng or grauntyng of ye s^d^ goddisgood in money nor other rewarde above ye value of a ferthyng. He shall for no malice feyned ne sought colour warne ne restreyne ye s^d^ goddisgood to eny psone y^t^ wille honestly & lefully aske it & paye therfore ye value of a ferthyng, their owen use prsonally sved oonly, excepte uppon peyne of forfetur of iij^s^. iiij^d^. as often as eny of them do contrary, fforsecn alwaye y^t^ this ordynaunce streche not to eny olde custom bitwix ye s^d^ Brewers & ye Bakers resonably hadde and used.

4th & 5th of Philip and Mary.

No Berebruer to brewe nor sell to any typpeler or other ꝑson any Beyer called doble doble bere, but only too sorts of bere; viz. best bere and small bere, uppon forf. of ye bere & cask.

Congr. 2 Eliz.

No Typler of Ale and bere to receyve any ꝑson into ther howses to drynke but to retayle it out to such as shall fetch it, uppon forfet every time of 3*s.* 4*d.*; ½ to the taker & ½ to the Citty. The offendr by the Mayor to be imprisoned till paid. And this act to be in force till next assembly. As also this, viz. That no Brewer shall brewe any malte of any Typlers or Inkepars but such as they shall buy of them, and to be brewn only to the ꝑꝑ [proper] use of the brewer on forfete every time of 10*s.*

Cur. 4 Eliz.

Inkepers—Mr. Nich. Norgate, Mr. Rich. Hedd, Hen: Greenwode, Xpofer Barret, &c. *Ale Brewers*—Edward Pye, &c., in all 8; & *Beerbrewers*, Tho. Debney, John Marsham, Ambrose Nutting, &c., in all 11 mentioned.

Cong. 7 Eliz.

Brewers petition against Inholders and Typlers of Ale & bere brewing ye same wtin their howses, &c., wch was enacted.

9th of Eliz.

Ordeyned yt there shall be no tipling nor utteryng of Dooble bere & ale. But the brewers may sell it out at their dores so as they sell 3 pyntes therof for a penye. N.B. afterwards ye Brewers abusying this liberty were ordered to brew no more Dooble Bere or Ale; but repealed both in August next aft.

Cong. ven. 4 Novemb. 28 Eliz.

An Act against Ynnes and Ordynary Tables, receiving & harbouring evill disposed persons who spend there day & night eating, drynkying, and gaming, to ye high displeasure of God & evill example of others. Whereas in the mean tyme the pore wyves, children, & famylyes of such evill psons doo suffer muche penury, wanting competent sustenaunce are & are likly dayly more & more to becom greatly burdenous & chardgeable to this Wurshippfull Citie. The chief & pryncypall cause of wch enormytyes did first grow by reason of Alehowses or tipling Howses ye Nursses of such ydle & evill disposed psons.

Ordeyned y^t no man shall take upon hym to keepe any Ynne or Ordynary Table for Guests before he be a freeman of the Citie, & be lycensed so to do by ye Maior & 2 Ald^n of ye Ward. And y^t they shall suffer no unlawfull gamys, &c.

Cong. 28 Jany. 29 Eliz.

Ordeyned y^t there shall be no Tipling nor uttering of *Dooble bere & ale.*

But ye brewers may sell it out at their dores, so as they sell 3 pyntes therof for a penye.

N.B. afterwards ye Brewers abusyng this Lib^ty were orderd to brew no more Dooble Bere or Ale.

But repealed both in August next after

Cur. 11 Oct. 1615.

The Brewers pmised not to sell Beer by retail directly or indirectly after ye same be tunned up, but onely at ye fats side (as hath been heretofore used) for one year next.

Cur. 25 June, 1621.

Agreed y^t there shall be no more Alehouses lycenced this present yeare than for Trowse 1 ^none^; S. Conesford [1] 2 ^ii^; N. Conesf. [1] 1 ^iii^; Ber st. [3] 4 ^vii^; Lakenham 1 ^none^; Eaton 1 ^i^;

S^{t}. Stephen's ^{3} 2 ^{iii}; S^{t}. Peters ^{3} 2 ^{iii}; S^{t}. Giles 1 ^{none}; Mid-Wymer ^{3} 2 ^{iij}; W. Wymer ^{2} 3 ^{v}; E. Wymer ^{4} 5 ^{viii}; Coslany ^{3} 2 ^{iiij}; Colgate ^{2} 3 ^{vi}; & Fybrig ^{3} 5 ^{ix}.

Cur. 3 July, 1621.

Y^{e} names of each licenced accordingly set down as marked in small figures above, and none other to be allowed: in all 30.

Cur. 22 July. 1622.

No more alehouses to be licenced than above in lesser figures: in all 55.

Cur. 24 July, 1628.

Moved y^{t} ye Alehousekeeps shall sell no less than three full alepints of ye best beer for a peñy. And a full ale quart for a halfpeñy, by reason of ye plenty and cheapnes of malt, upon consideration of ye Satutes 25 Edw. 6, 1 Jacobi, because ye price of Beer being now 5^{s}. 4^{d}. ye Barell of ye best, so as ye Alehousekeep shall gaine 3 shilł in a barrell.

Opinion of ye judges y^{t} in case of unlicenced Tiplers, if ye Husband cannot be taken or be imprisoned or whipped, the wife or Servt continuing the offence may be punished.

For erecting of Innes The Lord Chief Justice was [of] opinion y^{t} ye new erection of them is unlawfull, But M^{r}. Justice Harvy did affirm y^{t} yt had been ruled y^{t} if a man did erect an Inn & so furnish it as it was able to receive & lodge a Justice Itinerant & his retinue, yt was justifiable. But they were both resolute that if an Innkeep doth entertein neighbors tipling in their houses, or sell Beer out of doors, then out of doubt they are to be reputed Tiplers.

Cur. 12 Jany. 1628-9.

A law to be offerd that Bruers shall have no remedy for recovery of money for beer dd [delivd] to any unlycenced Tipler, nor for Beer dd above ye price. And for seising of

Beer dd above ye price. And y^t Brewers drawing Beer after it be Tonned up may be taken to be within ye laws of 5 E. 6 & 3^d of K. Charles.

Cur. &c., Ad Assiās apd Newhall Ct., 21 July 1634.

The Ald. remonstrated that there have been great pains lately taken to reduce the Alehouses of this City to a small number. But what shall be done with the Houses newly converted *to Inns*, whereof there are multitudes within these few years, and are now the greatest drinking schools in the city.

The opinion of Sr Robt. Heath, Knt., Ld Chief Justice of Com̄ Pleas, is y^t no Inn can be erected without licence of ye King or ye Justice of Assise. And Mr. Justice Barklay said that if a man might erect an Inn it must be in a fitting place, & where there are not ancient Inns sufficient to entertain strangers. And that if any Inkeeps shall suffer drinkers in his house, or sell beer to be drunk out of his house, he shall be punished as an Alehouse Keep.

Brewers' Assembly Book, 30 July, 1657.

The Brewers agreed by reason of 2^s. 6^d. Excise p Barrell, that they will not sell any strong beer to any Alehouse Keeper under 12*s*. p Barrell of Beer & excise.

28 Aug., 1657.

Agreed y^t ye Alehouse Keeps, &c., may sell 1 Wine Quart of strong beer for 1^d.

15 Aug., 1657.

By reason of 2^s. 6^d. p Barrel Excise on strong, and 6^d. on small beer, agreed not to sell under 10^s. p Barrell from 15 Jany next, and 2^s. 6^d. for ye Excise: also to take ye 6^d. p Barrell Excise for small.

Articles of Brewers made 16th Novr. 1649, not to take away other's customers, &c. Other Articles made 7 Jan^y, 1668.

3 sorts of beer of different prices, viz. 4*s*., 6*s*., & 10*s*. p Barrel besides Excise.

Here end the extracts. To these may be added a singular Petition with reference to the excise of two shillings and sixpence per barrel. The date of this Petition is most probably 1661.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOVRABLE

THE

COMMONS OF ENGLAND

In PARLIAMENT Assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Beer-Brewers and others of the City of NORWICH,

SHEWETH,

THAT they hoped, together with their desired King, to have been restored to their ancient Rights and Liberties, and to have been eased of those heavy illegal Burthens under which they have long groaned, especially the Excise that alien Yoke which *England* was not accustomed unto, under which they have spent many yeares of servitude, not onely by the great imposition of 2*s*. 6*d*. upon a barrell, but by having their houses continually exposed to Searchers and Gagers both day and night, or else inforced to make such unreasonable Compositions at the pleasure of their Task-Masters, as many have already consumed their Estates, & are all much impaired thereby: but finding it now setled by

a LAW exchanged for his Majesties Inheritance, and one of the choicest Flowers in his Crown, the Court of Wards: And that upon so unreasonable termes as your Honours know, which lay so great a burthen upon the Brewers, and the poor who take their Beer of them, as the Brewers must either waste their Estates, or give over their Trades, which inforceth us to be Sutors for a salve from whence we received our hurt.

Humbly praying, that the Excise, that espurious brood of the Bond-woman may be cast out, and not be hereditary to Englands *Free-born Subjects, nor left as a scarr upon the loyall, to perpetuate the memory of that Rebellion which was hatched by others, otherwise rich men in Corporate Townes will brew themselves, and the imposition upon a barrell is so high, that the Drawer cannot live: so that the Brewer must be inforced to give over, His Majesties Revenue will be diminished, Tillage discouraged by the abate of the price of Corn, and your Petitioners and the poor onely left in bondage, when all others are set at liberty.* And they shall ever pray, &c.

It would be an important contribution to local history, if the rules and regulations of other traders could be gathered and elucidated by some Member of our Society, whose researches have been more especially directed to matters connected with the history of our ancient and most interesting City. I trust to be able, at a future period, to add further exemplifications of this exceedingly curious subject from my own collections.

AN INVENTORY AND VALUATION

OF THE

Goods and Chattels

OF

CHARLES WYNDHAM, OF STOKESBY, ESQ.,

IN THE YEAR 1688.

COMMUNICATED

BY THE REV. JAMES BULWER.

THE manor and advowson of Stokesby were possessed by the family of De Reedham * in the time of Henry I.; from them it passed to the Berneys, of whom Thomas Berney, second son of John Berney, Esq., of Witchingham, married Margery, daughter and heiress of William de Reedham. John, the son of Thomas, presented to the living in 1356, and in this family the presentation continued many generations; Richard Berney of Worstead being rector in 1748. The manor passed by marriage to the Cleres of Ormesby; and by the marriage of Susan Clere, daughter of Thomas Clere of Stokesby, with a Wyndham, it came to a branch of that family, who had property at Mileham. Le Neve, in a manuscript, says Sir Henry Wyndham of Mileham was knighted 23rd July, 1603, and was buried at Great Walsingham. Thomas Wyndham his son, whom Le Neve calls of Pentney,† married the above Susan Clere, and was the first

* Blomefield.

† Another account says of Mileham

of the family resident at Stokesby. Thomas Wyndham of Stokesby succeeded him, and he had a son Charles, who died here, and was buried in the church, February 6th, 1668; and his son, another Charles, seems to have had no male issue, and the estate, on his death at the early age of thirty-one years, passed to his brother, Clere Wyndham,* the second son, called also of Stokesby: the latter had a place in the Custom-house of London, and lived at Hackney. About 1710 Clere Wyndham sold the property to George England, Esq., mayor, and several times member for Yarmouth, and retired to Holland, where he died in 1712.

The subjoined inventory was made on the death of Charles Wyndham in 1688; and it would appear that either through pecuniary difficulties, or in default of male issue of Charles Wyndham, the house remained unoccupied; and the connection of the Wyndhams with the parish wholly ceased by the sale of the property, after a tenure of about a century.

Most of the catalogues similar to this, which have been published in separate volumes and in various journals, have been of an earlier date; but still a list of the contents, and the value of the goods and stock, of a country gentleman of the seventeenth century, cannot be without some interest, if only to aid us to trace the progress in comfort and civilization of successive generations.

"A true and pfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattles, howshold stuffe and Implements of howshold rights, Credits, and debts whatsoever, of Charles Wyndham, late of Stokesby in the County of Norffolke, Esqr deceased, taken, valued, and apprized upon the nineteenth day of February, in the yeare of o^r Lord God (according to the Chirch of England's account) one thousand six hundred sixtie and eight, by William London, gent., John Coric,

* Clere Wyndham had a sister Margaret.

Charles Gimingham, Edward Binn, and Edward Cooke, as followeth."

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis all his wearing apparell and one Buffe Coate and Stockins and Shooes .	20	00	00
In the Great Parlour.			
Imprĩ. one large Draweing Table . .	00	16	00
Itt. twoe small Tables . . .	00	05	00
Itt. twoe short fformes . . .	00	05	00
Itt. twoe Carpetts	00	08	00
Itt. one Couch	00	06	08
Itt. one large Covered Chaire . . .	00	05	00
Itt. large Covered Watherred Chaire * .	00	05	00
Itt. eighteen Backe Chaires covered with Russia Leather v. at five shillings p peice . .	04	10	00
Itt. one large paire of Brasse and-irons and one smalle paire of Iron and-irons . .	01	06	08
Itt. one wooding vessell to putt bottles in .	00	03	00
Itt. one paire of Tables . . .	00	03	04
Itt. one Glasse case and sevrall pictures .	00	08	00
In the Hall.			
Itt. three formes and one keepe † and one old Gunn	00	06	00
Itt. twoe Ships	00	10	00
In the Pãtric.			
Itt. one Wicker voider	00	03	00
Itt. fower Ekes,‡ one old Chest, and one hutch	00	03	06
Itt. one spining hemp wheele . . .	00	00	08
Itt. one water pot	00	00	06

* This, I apprehend, means a chair covered with "watered" stuff or damask.

† The bracket to hold the gun.

‡ Irons in the shape of the letter S, to hang pots upon over the fire,—now called "Hakes."

In the Space.

Itt. one Table and twoe formes . .	00	03	00
Itt. three portmantuas . . .	00	05	00
Itt. one Pewter sisterne and one Basson .	00	08	06

In the little Parlour.

Imprimis one Table and carpett . .	00	03	00
Itt. twoe smalle Tables and carpetts . .	00	03	00
Itt. one Cupboard and twoe glass Cases .	00	03	00
Itt. six covered backe chaires . . .	00	09	00
Itt. fower Joynt covered Stooles . .	00	03	00
Itt. three Curteynes and curteynes rods .	00	03	00
Itt. twoe Case of Pistolls & one sword .	00	10	00
Itt. twoe paire of Tobacco Tonges . .	00	01	00
Itt. one paire of andirons and fire pann & tonges	00	02	00
Itt. one chaire for a childe . . .	00	01	00

In the Kitching.

Imprimis one Iron cole credle* wth twoe cheekes	01	10	00
Itt. one paire of large iron Rackes . .	00	10	00
Itt. one fore iron, one paire of tonges, one fire pann, one Ridling pann, one Purr, one tosting Iron	00	06	00
Itt. twoe Grid Irons, one Clyver, one Shreeding knife, † one fflesh fforke, & one boxe .	00	08	00
Itt. one Iron Jacke	00	13	00
Itt. three spitts	00	07	00
Itt. twoe Iron driping panns and one latting dripping pann	00	13	04
Itt. three Iron Potts & one Iron Kittle .	00	16	00
Itt. twoe Brass Kittles & one brass bottom .	00	16	00
Itt. fower Skillets and one brass pudding pann	00	10	00

* *Coal cradle*, standing in the open fire place.

† A short knife to chop suet with.

Itt. fower Brass Candle Stickes . .	00	08	00
Itt. two large Pewter Candle stickes . .	00	07	00
Itt. three Latten Candle stickes, one old Iron chaven-dish, and twoe Wyer Candle-stickes	00	02	00
Itt. fower and twentie Pewter dishes, three pye plates, twentie fower Pewter plates, seaventeen Pewter saucers, fower Pewter poringers	06	14	00
Itt. one Bason and fower Chamber potts .	00	07	00
Itt. one Morter and Pestell and twoe latten Covers and a Chavendish . . .	00	04	00
Itt. twoe dow Combes	00	05	00
Itt. twoe ffrying panns and one pier of brass scales	00	04	00

In the Lawder.

Itt. fower powdering Tubbs, one Tray, six earthen Potts, one Skimer and three wooden plattes and nine wooden dishes . .	00	06	00

In the Darie.

Itt. five trays, eight killers and eight bollrs .	00	16	00
Itt. tenn cheese ffatts and three cheese bredds .	01	05	00
Itt. one Milke ledde and one salting Traie .	01	04	00
Itt. one Barrell Chirne and one hande Chirne	00	10	00
Itt. one Butter killer *	00	04	00
Itt. twoe Potts of Butter . . .	00	05	00
Itt. three Creeme Tubbs and seaven Creeme potts	00	04	00

In the wett Darie.

Imprimis one large cheese press . .	00	10	00
Itt. Twoe cheese tubbs and six pailes . .	00	18	00
Itt. one small darie Copper . . .	00	13	04

* A shallow tub.

In the Cheese Chamb.

Imprim̃ all the Cheeses . . .	04	09	00

In the Brewin howse.

Imprim. one smale Copper . . .	00	10	00
Itt. one washing boll	00	01	00
Itt. one paire hampers	00	04	00

In the upper Kitchen Chamb.

Imprim. one Bedstead with Darnache* curtaines and vallens, one ffether bedd, one boulster, twoe Blanketts, one Rugg with Matt and cord as it stands, twoe chaires and one stander	02	05	00

In the Porch Chamber.

Imprim̃. one liverie Bedstead and one ffether bedd, one blankett, one coverlead with matt and cords as it stands . . .	00	13	04

In the Chamber next the Porch Chamb.

Imprim. one liverie bedstead, one fether Bedd, one Bolster, twoe Blankets wth Matt & corde	00	18	00

In the Hall chamb.

Imprim̃. one Bedstead, one old feather bedd, one old Rugg, one old blanket, with mat and cord as it stand, together with one old standard	00	10	06

In the little Parlour Chamb.

Imprim̃. one Pier of Darniche hanging .	00	15	00
Itt. one ould bedstead, one feather bedd, one boulster, twoe blanketts, one coverlead, matt & cord as it stands	02	00	00

* "Darnache," a mixed material of worstead and silk, or a coarse damask.

Itt. eighteen Silver Spoons, two Silver Tankards, one large Silver salt, six small silver salts, one silver bason, twoe Silver Porringers, and one silver sugar box . . .	35	00	00
Itt. in readie monie by him, and debts good and bad due to him	100	00	00
Itt. one sword & belt	03	00	00
Itt. one Sipris Chest and twoe Tirkie workt Carpets	06	06	08
Itt. twoe Cupboards and three Trunks. .	01	10	00
Itt. three old Covered Chairs, three smale-covered stooles, twoe Glass cases, and fower cushings	00	10	00

In the Pantrie Chamber.

Imprim. Twoe Bedsteads, twoe feather bedds, twoe Bolsters, fower blanketts, twoe coverleads wth matt and cord as they stand, & one press	02	10	00

In the Kitchen Chamber.

Impriñ. one posted bedstead, one Pallett Bedstead, two feather Bedds, twoe boulsters, fower blanketts, one old Rugg, one coverlead, with twoe paire of old darniche Curtaines and vallings, with matt & cord as they stand	02	00	00
Itt. three dozen of Dyaper Knapkins, and six board Cloathes	02	15	0
Itt. twoe Holland Board cloathes and three dozen Holland Knapkings . . .	02	05	00
Itt. Six & thirtie paire of Sheets . .	10	00	00
Itt. nine paire of Pillow covers . .	01	00	00
Itt. Course Boarde clothes & Knapkings .	01	01	00

In the Granarie.

Imp. twentie Combs of Wheat . .	15	00	00
Itt. one Bagg of Hoppes . . .	03	00	00
Itt. one old Kill heire . . .	00	03	00
Itt. one Iron Beame, one pier of scales, & eight stone of leading waites . . .	00	18	00

In the seller.

Imprim̃. caleaven Hoggsheads at twoe shillings & six pence a peace	01	07	06
Itt. nine Barrells and Tearses at twoe shillings	00	18	00
Itt. Twoe half Barrells & twoe firrkyngs .	00	04	00

In the Parlour Chamber.

Imprim̃. one Bedstead wth darniche Curtings and vallins, one ffeather Bedd, twoe Bolsters, twoe Pillows, twoe Blanketts, one Rugg matt and Cord as it stands, together wth twoe Blanketts	05	00	00
Itt. one Bedstead wth Darniche Curtains and vallings, one fether bedd, one Boulster, one rugg, one coverlead, twoe Pillowes, wth Matt & cord as it stands . . .	04	00	00
Itt. nine joynt Stooles . . .	00	04	06
Itt. one Couch, one chaire, fower covered stooles	00	08	00
Itt. one smale . . . . . Cupbeard, one Darniche cupbeard cloth	00	03	00
Itt. one paire of Barsse and irons, one pare of Cobb and irons, one warming pann, one paire of Tonges, & one paire of Bellowes .	00	18	00
Itt. one paire of Darniche Curtinges and valings for a Bedd, & a rugg . . .	01	11	04

In the Paradice Chamber.

Imprim̃. one peell of ffeathers . . .	01	05	00

In the Hall Chamber.

Imprim̃. one Bedstead wth Searge Curteynes and vallins, one fether bedd, one bolster, twoe blankets and Rugg, twoe Pillowes wth Matt and cord as it stands . . .	10	00	00
Itt. fower smale Backe chaires covered with searge, and one large chaire covered with searge, twoe lowe stooles covered with searge, three small tables wth table cloathes, three stands, & twoe glass cases . . .	03	00	00
Itt. twoe curtings for the windowes . .	00	08	00
Itt. one pair of And-irons of Brasse, one smale paire of Cobb Irons with fire pann & tonges	00	13	04

In the little Hall chamber.

Itt. one Bedstead, one fether bedd, one Boulster, twoe Blanketts, one covering with matt & cord as it stands	01	11	06

In the porch chamber.

Imprim. one old table, one old chest, and a wash mave *	00	03	00

In Wheat Barne.

Imprim. Wheat thrashed and unthrashed, about thirtie combs	21	00	00

In the Barly Barne.

Imprim. Barly thrashed & unthrashed, about thirty five combs, at ten shillings p comb .	17	10	00
Itt. five combs of ffetches . . .	01	10	00

In the Stable out howses.

Imprim. seaven horse beasts . . .	35	00	00
Itt. one Coach and harness . . .	16	00	00

* "Wash mave." I can give no better guess than a washing trough.

Itt. one cart thraice and cart rope, one old cart and one wheel	01	01	00
Itt. one screen, one ffann, one bushell, one sithe, one shovel, fower sackes . . .	01	00	00
Itt. sixe fforkes and twoe Raikes . .	00	03	00
Itt. one Crybeare and one oat hutch . .	00	04	06

In the Yard.

Imprim. twoe and twentie Cowes and one Bull	60	00	00
Item the Hay	15	00	00
Item one Sow, fower shotts, three hoggs, at tenn shillngs a pece . . .	04	00	00

The parchment is five and a quarter to five and a half inches in breadth, and 253 inches in length, and is of eleven pieces.

The Porch of the Church of St. Nicholas,

NORTH WALSHAM,

WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE CHURCH, AND THE EXTENT OF THE INJURIES IT SUSTAINED AT THE TIME OF LITTESTER'S REBELLION.

COMMUNICATED

BY THE REV. JOHN GUNN.

THE Church of St. Nicholas, at North Walsham, and especially the South Porch, has attracted the notice of several writers on Ecclesiastical Architecture. It is figured and described in Neale's "Views of Churches," and in *The Builder;* and our Secretary, Mr. Manning, has, in Vol. IV. page 307, of the Original Papers of this Society, called our attention to its principal features.

There remains, however, ample room for further investigation with reference to the date of the several parts of the building; and the interesting historical events with which it is connected.

The Porch has recently been rescued from its former state of filth and dilapidation by the liberality of an unknown benefactor, and it has been restored to its pristine beauty and graceful proportions. As a work of restoration, it deserves to be recorded, because it has been carried out on sound principles. Stone has been replaced for stone. As much of the original fabric has been retained as possible; and, while no needful expenditure has been spared, no unnecessary expense has been incurred by novel and fantastic alterations.

As you approach the entrance, the flint-work, tastefully arranged in window-pattern, together with a battlemented or crenellated banding, first strikes the eye; and the intermixture of flint with freestone gives a pleasing relief. On either side of the entrance-arch, there are two crocketed niches, and a third, above the arch, with richly carved brackets. In the spandrils, on the right hand, are the Royal Arms of England, quartering France ancient; and, on the other side, are those of the Prince of Wales, with a label of three points, similar to those on the cieling of the south aisle of Yarmouth church.* At either angle, surmounting the buttresses, two crocketed pinnacles rise to nearly the same height as a beautiful gable cross in the centre. The sides of the porch have each two windows, now re-opened and glazed. The tracery of the windows, which is Early Perpendicular, is alternately arranged on opposite sides; and, between the windows are buttresses, which, in conjunction with those at the angles, give, not only strength, but symmetry to the building.

Within the porch, and between the windows on the east side, are the arms of St. Bennet's Abbey, to which North Walsham pertained. These arms have the peculiarity of a hand on the sinister side; and, opposite them, are supposed to be those of John of Gaunt,—with great probability, as this parish is in the Duchy of Lancaster. These arms, however, do not, like those in Yarmouth church, appear to be differenced with a label ermine; but, possibly, the ermine was emblazoned, and has been obliterated.

The original roof still remains, and three crowned heads (to which I shall have occasion to refer) form bosses beneath the roof-tree. There are two of the original shields at the foot of the principals, bearing the emblem of the Trinity; and what appears to be a Cross saltire. The remainder are

* See Original Papers, Vol. II., page 155

new; and it may seem ungracious to find any fault in a work so generally praiseworthy, but the practice ought to be condemned of uniting any modern devices with ancient. On looking at these devices, which the carver had worked at his own suggestion, I remarked, by the side of an I. H. S. on the adjoining shield, I. M. The thought arose in my mind, "Can this stand for 'Iesu Maria?' "—but it was quickly checked on observing, on the next shield, a book opened, with "Holy Bible" inscribed upon it. On inquiry, I learned that I. M. were the initials of the present incumbent; and that the carver, of his own accord, had paid him this tribute of respect, because he had liberally contributed the wood-work, and had besides erected costly gates to prevent desecration.

These gates, I may be permitted to observe, are at present far too gaudy, and out of keeping with the sober grandeur of the building. The practice, moreover, of closing porches which serve as resting-places to those who may walk from a distance to visit the graves of their departed friends, ought to be generally discountenanced; but this, sad to say, is an exceptional case; for in the centre of a populous town the churchyard is too often converted into a play-ground.

I can only hope that, when repairs are carried out more extensively in this church in the same spirit as the restoration of the porch, the result will prove similar to that I have observed in another parish. In that parish the church windows used to be constantly broken and acts of desecration committed; but, since care has been taken of the church and churchyard, and decent windows with painted glass have been inserted, not a single pane of glass has been wantonly broken during the last fifteen years.

I may be deviating from the strict path of archæology in making these remarks, but they point to the good uses it may be applied to, and the moral effects which may be produced by its legitimate influence.

I will proceed, next, to inquire into the date of the porch, and of the church generally. The prevalent opinion is that the porch was built, and that the church, or the greater part of it, was rebuilt, shortly after the defeat of the rebels by Bishop Spencer, in 1381.

A minute examination of the armorial bearings, and of the architectural details, has led me to a different opinion, viz., that the porch was erected near the close of the reign of Edward III; and that the greater part of the original church is still standing, which was built about twenty years earlier, and was partially repaired after Littester's rebellion in Richard the Second's time. I beg most respectfully to submit to the members the grounds on which that opinion is founded.

With respect to the porch, it is obvious, at first glance, that it must have been erected between the year 1340, when Edward III. assumed the Royal Arms of France, and the year 1405,* when the arms of France modern were introduced instead of those of France ancient.

The circumstance of the Royal Arms of England and those of the Prince of Wales occurring together in the same building limits that period still more, and allows us to choose between three periods of time: first, of Edward III. and the Black Prince, from 1343, when he was created Prince of Wales, to 1376, when he died: secondly, of Edward III. and one year during which his grandson Richard, afterwards Richard II., was Prince of Wales; and thirdly, of Henry IV. and Henry of Monmouth from 1399, when he was created Prince of Wales, and continued so till after the change of the arms from France ancient to France modern, in 1405.

Thus, there was a space of twenty-two years, from the accession of Richard II. to the throne till 1399, when there was no Prince of Wales at all. During that time, we may safely conclude that the porch, containing the Royal Arms together

* See Original Papers, Vol. II., page 165.

with those of the Prince of Wales, could not have been built, and it was during that very time that the victory was gained by Bishop Spencer over the rebels.

In addition to this negative evidence, proving that the porch was not built, according to the popular tradition, together with the present church, shortly after the defeat of the rebels, the architectural details furnish very strong proofs of the precise time when both the porch and the church were erected.

To dispose first of the porch:—The capitals of the window-jambs have Perpendicular mouldings, while the tracery is of the Transition character, and retains some of the flowing and graceful lines of the Decorated.

In point of style it agrees with the monuments of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, and of Edward III. in Westminister Abbey, and appears to be of nearly the same date. The crenellated and battlemented work, together with the tracery of the windows and the armorial bearings, are almost identical with those in the south aisle of Yarmouth church.

The royal heads and arms in both alike denote the reigning sovereign and princes of the time, and are, as Mr. Francis Worship has shown, strictly synchronous.

The three crowned heads, forming bosses on the roof of North Walsham porch, no doubt represent Edward III. and some of his sons, whose armorial bearings appear both on the walls of this porch and on the ceiling of the south aisle of Yarmouth church.*

With respect to the church. It may be regarded as a very

* Mr. Worship, on visiting the adjoining church of Worstead, also identified the mullions of the windows there with those of the south aisle of Yarmouth church. They are not only as nearly as possible the same, but are arranged alternately in the same manner. It would be interesting to discover, on examining the records in the treasury of the Norwich Cathedral, that orders were issued to the mason about the same time, and from the same hand.

fine example of that type of ecclesiastical buildings which have no clerestory windows. In churches so constructed, the loftiness of the piers and expanse of the arches, and the size of the windows of the aisles are made to compensate for the want of light from the clerestory range. This is strikingly exemplified in North Walsham church, as well as in Tunstead church, which was built somewhat later.

The piers are six in number, and, with the two responds or half-piers, form a continuous line, unbroken by any separation, between the nave and the chancel, except a once splendid rood-screen. The perfect erectness of these slender and gracefully proportioned piers and of the walls at once strikes the eye, and, on looking upwards, the cause of this is obvious. It arises from the strong, plain, but scientifically constructed roof. The tie-beams have effectually prevented the splaying out of the walls. Had this roof ever been destroyed, or fallen down, the walls would not have preserved their perpendicularity as they have. It is of the original pitch, and agrees with the description of roofs of the Decorated period. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is the original one; and, as the mouldings of the capitals of the piers attest, that they are of the same date as the beautiful flowing Decorated tracery in the east windows of the aisles, described by Mr. Manning, that the entire demolition and rebuilding of the church about the time of the rebellion is without foundation. That much injury was done to the church by the occupation of it by the rebels, is extremely probable; and there is evidence of it in the destruction of the mullions in the north and south sides of the aisles; and Mr. Manning has pointed out the dress of one of the corbel heads of the time of Richard II. or Henry IV., which has evidently been replaced for another; but the hood mouldings of the windows are Late Decorated, and agree with those of the east window of St. John's Maddermarket church, figured and described in the Transactions of our Society.

It would not be a matter of regret, if, by some similar accident, the present pews and gallery were swept away, provided the remains of the beautiful screen were left intact; and the example of unostentatious piety set by the restorer of the porch were followed by others in replacing them with decent, free, and unappropriated benches.

The late Restoration of the Market Cross, which has been done in a highly creditable manner, proves that there is a good spirit alive in the parish and the neighbourhood; and the objects of local interest, even the scathes and scars the church received during the rebellion in Richard the Second's time—(the ancient remnant of, probably, an Anglo-Saxon church at the west end of the north aisle should not be passed over)—the site of the battle-field and victory obtained by Bishop Spencer in the vicinity—the Cross* which appears to mark the spot, and the mound which probably covers the bodies of the slain;—all these historical memorials cast a bright ray of interest over the scene. The spirit of the past, and the love of the dear old records of bygone times, which attach us so strongly to the institutions of our country, will, I trust, have their due influence, and combine with still higher motives to lead some more, at present unknown, benefactors to restore the church, and even to raise the tower to its original height.

* A question has been raised as to whether this cross is not an ordinary wayside cross; but the circumstance that there is another about half a mile off, called "Stump Cross," nearer the town, and the evident date of the building together with the tradition, are strong arguments in favour of its having been erected for such memorial purposes.

A Translation

OF

THOMAS OF WALSINGHAM'S

ACCOUNT OF LITTESTER'S REBELLION

IN 1381,

With an Explanatory Reference to preceding and subsequent Events.

READ AT A MEETING OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BY THE REV. RICHARD HART.

MOST of you are doubtless familiar with the outline of that most deeply interesting page in the history of our county,—Lister's Rebellion, as given by Blomefield; but the narrative of an actual contemporary, who was moreover a Norfolk man, has of course far higher claims upon your attention.

The rising of the people in the early part of Richard the Second's reign; the many outrages by which they paralysed the energies of the law; the barbarous murder of Archbishop Courtenay; the temporary lull of the insurrection which followed upon the death of its leader, Wat Tyler, who was courageously struck to the earth by William Walworth, Mayor of London; and the subsequent outbreak under Jack Straw, are the necessary preliminaries of the passage which I am going to translate. Walsingham begins by telling us that—

"A great multitude having been collected under John Littester, a dyer of Norwich, began to act as others had done in all parts of the country, omitting none of the [atrocities] which the commons had perpetrated elsewhere, but going even *further*, for they plundered wherever they

went, and no place was safe. And forasmuch as their own authority appeared to be no adequate sanction for what they did, they resolved to secure by force the co-operation of the Earl of Suffolk, so that if the commons should be afterwards called to account for these excesses, they might allege that they did these things under the sanction of a great man and a peer. But the Earl, being forewarned of their approach, rose up hastily from supper at which he was then sitting, and, travelling circuitously in the disguise of the servant of Roger de Bois, and with a cloak bag at his back, safely reached St. Alban's, where the King then was. Being thus frustrated in their great object, the commons took by surprise various illustrious knights, whom they compelled to swear, on pain of instant death, that they would comply with their wishes, and accompany them as they went through the country. Among these were the Lord Scales, William de Morlee, John de Brewes, Stephen de Hales, and Robert de Salle; but the last-mentioned soon lost his life, for, being unable to dissemble like the rest, he openly condemned their atrocities, for which reason he was knocked on the head by a countryman;—and thus expired a knight who in the open field of battle would have terrified a thousand such. The others seeing that they must either temporise or die, determined to praise or blame, according to the voice of the multitude. Wherefore, having thus conciliated the favour of that scoundrel John Littester, who called himself *King* of the Commons, they were admitted to the office of first tasting whatever he ate or drank, and of serving him upon their knees as he sat at table. Stephen de Hales, being an honourable knight, was appointed his carver and taster, and to the others he assigned various offices. And now the commons began to weary of their undertaking, and, many days having elapsed, determined to send two of these knights, William de Morlee and John de Brewes, accompanied by three of the commonalty in whom they reposed confidence, to the King, either in

London or wherever he might then be, to solicit from him an amnesty and full pardon; and, to secure this advantage, they delivered to them a large sum of money which they had extorted from the citizens of Norwich, to save their town from murder, fire, and pillage.

"These knights therefore, with their companions, hastened to fulfil their commission, but, when they arrived at Ickingham, which is not far from Newmarket, they were suddenly encountered by Henry Le Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, a man skilled in war and armed cap-à-pie. For he had heard the report of this insurrection while he was sojourning at his manor of Burleigh, adjacent to the royal castle of Ockham near Stamford, for which reason he determined to come down to Norfolk and enquire how far it was true. He had then in his suite not more than eight lances and a very few archers, but, as soon as he beheld the knights and their companions, he commanded them on their allegiance to tell him whether there were among them any traitors against the King. These knights, long habituated to fear the common people, at first evaded the question, but the Bishop exhorted them to act boldly, and at last they told him that two of the greatest ringleaders of the insurrection were there, and that a third had gone to buy their dinner; explaining to him at the same time the cause of their journey. On this, the Bishop instantly caused the heads of these two rebels to be struck off, and went in person to look after the third. Having caused their heads to be fixed up at Newmarket, the Bishop with his soldiers went rapidly towards Norfolk and to North Walsham, where the commons had determined to await the King's answer to their supplications and the return of their messengers. As he travelled through the country his forces continually increased; for many knights and country gentlemen, hitherto paralysed with a fear of the commons, when they saw the Bishop turned into a soldier—for he wore a helmet and a coat of mail, and carried a sword

in his hand—followed him at once. The Bishop, therefore, when he arrived at the place already mentioned with his forces, found that the rustics had, in true military style, surrounded their encampment with a deep fosse, over which they had placed tables and windows, and doors, and pales, as an additional defence; and in the rear he saw their waggons and carts, for they little thought of a flight. Immediately this warlike Bishop, being enraged at the audacity of these scoundrels, caused the trumpets to be sounded, and seizing a lance in his right hand, set spurs to his horse and rushed forward with such an impe[illegible] bravery, that he reached the summit of the embankment be[illegible] the arrows of his followers, and the archers became useless, for it was at once a contest hand to hand. This martial prelate therefore, grinding his teeth like a wild boar, and sparing neither himself nor his enemies, wherever he saw his troops in da[illegible]ger instantly directed all his energies to that point, stabbing one, knocking down another, and wounding a third; nor did he relax his exertions till all his soldiers had cleared the fosse and were ready for the conflict. Then followed a fierce contest on both sides, but at length the people gave way, and, as their carts and waggons hindered their flight in that direction, tried to scramble through the neighbouring woods, but the Bishop, like an experienced general, effectually frustrated their object, and, having captured the principal ringleaders, including John Littester their king, gained a complete victory.

"The Bishop therefore took with him the said John, the idol of Norfolk, that he might be drawn, and hung and beheaded; and, having received his confession and granted him absolution according to his office, he himself accompanied him to his execution, thus shewing to his vanquished foe the greatest humanity and kindness, for he even supported his head as he was dragged to the gibbet. Nor did the Bishop pause till he had detected and brought to justice

malefactors throughout the whole county; and thus did the laudable probity and admirable courage of this warlike pontiff not only re-establish peace throughout that district, but proved eminently beneficial to the whole kingdom."

Some time after this, in 1382, some disaffected persons entered into a conspiracy:—To attend St. Faith's fair in disguise, and compel the assembled multitude, on pain of instant death, to swear obedience to their commands, after which they calculated that they would be in a position to seize upon the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme, which, from its natural advantages, would have been a very eligible fortification; but this conspiracy was happily nipped in the bud, and the ringleaders suffered an ignominious death.

These rebels aimed at nothing less than a total *subversion* of the government in church and state. The misguided men eagerly sought for and destroyed all the ancient charters and records of the realm that they could lay their hands on, so that we antiquaries have no very particular reason to revere their memory. If a counsel learned in the law fell into their clutches, they forthwith made him taste the law's last penalty. If a man could even *read* he was in jeopardy; but it fared much worse with him if he was caught with an ink-bottle at his side in *flagrante delictu* of scholarship. The words of Walsingham are these: "Periculosum erat agnosci pro clerico, sed multum periculosius si ad latus alicujus *atramentarium* inventum fuisset." Now I cannot help thinking that these very words, or a translation of them, must have been in Shakspeare's mind when he wrote the Second Part of Henry VI., with a quotation from which I shall close this hastily written paper. It alludes to Jack Cade's rebellion in that reign.

Act IV. Scene 2. *Enter a Clerk.*

Weaver. The clerk of Chatham, he can *write* and *read* and cast *account.*

Cade. Oh! monstrous!

Weaver. We took him setting boys copies.

Cade. Here's a villain!

Weaver. He has a book in his pocket with red letters in it.

Cade. Nay, then he's a *conjuror.*

Dick. Nay, he can make obligations and write court hand.

Cade. I'm sorry for't! the man's a *proper* man for mine honour! Unless I find him guilty he shall not die. Come hither, Sirrah, I must *examine* thee. What is thy name?

Clerk. Emanuel.

Dick. They use to write it on the top of letters! 'Twill go hard with you.

Cade. Let me alone! Dost thou use to *write* thy name, or hast thou a *mark* to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?

Clerk. Sir, I thank God that I have been so well brought up that I can *write* my name.

All. He hath confessed! away with him! he is a villain and a traitor!

Cade. Away with him, I say! hang him *with his pen and ink-horn about his neck!*

[*Exeunt with Clerk.*]

And accordingly this *clerk* was hung *without benefit of clergy.*

NOTICE OF

AN OVAL JEWELLED FIBULA

FOUND AT

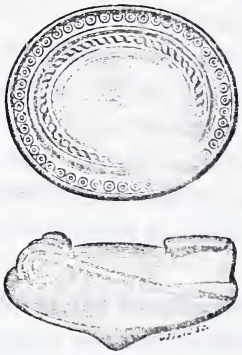
Swaffham, Norfolk.

BY ROBERT FITCH, Esq., F.G.S., Hon. Treas. & Sec.

The oval jewelled Fibula, of gilt metal set with an amethyst, of which a representation is given, was found in the neighbourhood of Swaffham, in Norfolk, in the year 1855. It is a very rare example of this personal ornament, very few having been discovered oval in form. It appears to be of late Roman character; but some doubt has been expressed with regard to its being of Roman workmanship, on account of its gilding, which as it had been supposed is unusual in works of that period; indeed, if one had not been exhumed in Suffolk, accompanied with Roman coins, &c., the doubt might have been entertained as to the early date of the example of *bijouterie* in question.

The few facts, however, I am enabled to give are, I think, strongly indicative of the Roman origin of the specimen now figured.

I am acquainted with no account of a discovery of an oval jewelled fibula earlier than the year 1788, when a single example was found in a field named "Four Acre Honeycomb," at Wickham Brook in the county of Suffolk, as mentioned in the 58th volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, page 702, and figured in a plate of Miscellaneous Antiquities in the same volume. Coins of Constantine,



OVAL JEWELLED FIBULA

In the Possession of Robert Fitch, F.G.S., Hon. Treas. and Sec.

Probus, Septimus Severus, &c., were found with it. The stone of the Wickham Brook specimen might have been an amethyst or a close imitation of that gem; but was so much injured that it had lost much of its original appearance. The setting was precisely like the Swaffham specimen, and also the gilding; with this difference, that, while in the latter the outer circle is composed of a series of roundels, or spots, the Suffolk fibula exhibited merely a hatched ornamentation. The size of both is identical.

It is to be regretted that the illustration in the *Gentleman's Magazine* only gives a front view, and neither the engraving nor the short description affords any idea of its nature, or of the means of fastening; but there can be no doubt that both are of one type, and the circumstances under which the Suffolk fibula was discovered, with its accompanying deposits, leaves no hesitation or surmise as respects the period to which they both belong.

The Roman origin of the Swaffham fibula is also strengthened, if indeed support can be considered necessary, by the discovery in 1838, during the demolition of an old bridge at Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland, near the Roman Station of Gallagum, according to Camden, or the Brovonacæ of Horsley, of several studs or buttons similar in form and material to the Wickham and Swaffham ornaments, with lyre-shaped and various fibulæ, numerous coins, an aureus of Hadrian, and other Roman remains. A short notice of this discovery, with a woodcut of the "jewelled button," will be found in the volume of the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at York in 1846. The Kirkby specimen it will be remembered, however, was a button, or stud, having a loop at the back to receive a lace or thong of leather, and was without the characteristic pin attached to fibulæ; but I think there can be no question that the Westmoreland, the Suffolk, and the Norfolk specimens belong to the Roman era.

Since writing the above, I have received a letter from Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Honorary Secretary of the British Archæological Association, from which I extract the following remarks:—"I have no hesitation in affirming that your Swaffham fibula is a type of very great rarity. I do not remember the example from Westmoreland, but the Wickham one is familiar to me. . . . . The latter is evidently of the same age as your fibula; but whether they be late Roman or early Saxon is somewhat uncertain. Most of the *Roman fibulæ* found in this country are of bronze, either plain or decorated with enamel, and seldom exhibit symptoms of setting. On the other hand, the majority of Teutonic brooches are set, and their fronts are frequently enriched with eyelet holes and guilloche pattern. A bronze brooch-plate, found with Saxon remains in Gloucestershire, is engraved in the Journal of the Association, IV. 52, on which appears a guilloche band surrounding the bezel, as in your specimen. The presence of Roman coins would lead to the belief that these oval fibulæ were late Roman ornaments; but at present there is scarcely sufficient data upon which to ground a positive opinion. They are of much rarity, and cannot be looked upon as objects of trivial interest. The fact ought not to be lost sight of, that East Anglia appears to be the only district in England that has yet produced an oval fibula."

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

Proceedings of the Committee.

August 2nd, 1855. Mr. Harrod reported that he had ascertained that the door at Mr. Enfield's, figured in Vol. II. page 73, was the sole remnant of the House of the Priors of Walsingham, which formerly stood at the West end of St. George's Colegate church: the inscription on the door being in memory of William Lowthe, the eighteenth Prior of Walsingham.

September 6th, 1855. Mr. Ewing exhibited a Silver Cup, found in the river between Yarmouth and Norwich, with the inscription "Robert Myhill" on the bowl. The marks are a lion and castle, and orb and cross; the date about 1560—1567.

September 27th, 1855. Mr. Harrod reported that some members of the Society had made an examination of the Tumulus on Frettenham Common, which had not resulted in the discovery of any ancient remains.

February 28th, 1856. The Rev. C. R. Manning exhibited an ancient Silver Seal, lent by the Rev. J. Freeman, found

at Ashwicken, set with an antique intaglio: inscription, "✠ S' SERVIENTIS MARIE." The intaglio is much defaced. Mr. Albert Way, in a letter referring to this seal, remarks, "The stone is too much damaged to hazard a conjecture as to the subject; but it is strange to find a naked figure associated with the venerated name of the Virgin. The stone is doubtless an agate; I am not sure that it is not the 'lapis Alamandinus' of our Mediæval inventories. I fancy the figure is not warlike: and the extended arm seems holding a small vase."

February 26th, 1857. MR. MANNING exhibited a personal Seal of Brass, in his possession, obtained at Diss. The device is a bow and arrow in a flowered quatrefoil; and the inscription, "SIGILLUM ROBERTI ARCHER."

March 12th, 1857. MR. MANNING exhibited a Charter of Sir Walter Fitzwalter, with seal, of the date of 1426, relating to Diss.

July 30th, 1857. MR. FRANCIS WORSHIP communicated the following account of a discovery of Coins at Yarmouth:—

On 18th June, 1857, the workmen engaged in deepening a dry-dock belonging to Mr. Ambrose Palmer, near the South entrance to the town of Great Yarmouth, turned up in one spadefull from 700 to 1000 silver pennies, of Edward I. and of Alexander III. the cotemporary King of Scotland. The dock was already about fifteen feet deep, and the coins were found about two feet lower, making them about seventeen feet beneath the level of the quay above. They were, on the whole, in very fair condition, as if they had been used, but not much, and were all black of course. It is difficult to say, or even to surmise, how the coins could have found their way to such a place, and with such a depth of soil over them; but the most probable conjecture is, perhaps, somewhat after this fashion:—there was a bitter war between England and

Scotland during the reign of Edward I.; Yarmouth had to furnish its quota of ships, as will be seen by reference to Sir H. Nicolas's History of the Royal Navy. The cotemporaneousness and number of the coins would seem to bespeak that the money belonged to the Crown, and was to be used for the pay of sailors, &c. The spot where the discovery was made is from twelve to fifteen yards from the river. In the time of Edward I. it is scarcely possible that there was any quay-head to the river, and the small vessels of that day would strand themselves upon the margin. A box or bag full of money might have been dropped from the ship, and at a subsequent age the quay-head would be made; and in this way only can I make an attempt at explaining the singularity of the spot where the discovery was made. There is, apparently, no more likely explanation to be offered. The pennies of Alexander III. are few in number: those of Edward I. were minted at London, Canterbury, &c. Collectors are aware that the coins of both Edward I. and Alexander III. are not uncommon. It is well known that there have been various entrances to the sea for the river Yare, but that fact does not weaken my idea that a box or bag of coins might have fallen from a vessel stranded on the margin of the river.

Mr. Goddard Johnson has since communicated the following list of the varieties of coins in this find, which have come under his notice.

Ob. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Four small pellets under the crown.
R. VILLA BERLVVICI. Cross and pellets.

Ob. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Small star on the King's breast.
R. VILLA BRISTOLIE.

Ob. EDW. R. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
R. CIVITAS CANTOR.

Ob. EDWA. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
R. CIVITAS CANTOR.

Ob. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
R. VILL. NOVI CASTRI.

Ob. EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
R. CIVITAS DVREME.

All the above are of Edward I.

Ob. EDWARD. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. CIVITAS DVREMIE.

Ob. EDWA. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. VILL. SCI. EDMVNDI.

Ob. + EDWARD. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. VILL. SCI. EDMVNDI. Cross and pellet as usual

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
R. CIVITAS LINCOL. Edward I.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Star, or brooch, on King's breast.
R. + CIVITAS LONDON. Cross and pellets. Edward I.

Ob. + EDW. R. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. + CIVITAS LONDON.

Ob. + EDWAR. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. CIVITAS LONDON.

Ob. + EDWAR. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. CIVITAS LONDON.

Ob. + EDWARD. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward II.
R. + CIVITAS LONDON.

Ob. + EDWARD. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Two pellets below the crown. Edward II.
R. CIVITAS LONDON.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward I.
R. CIVITAS EBORACI.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Star, or brooch, on the King's breast.
R. CIVITAS EBORACI. Edward I.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward I.
R. CIVITAS EBORACI. Quatrefoil on the cross.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward I.
R. ROBERTE DE HADLI'.

Leak says (in his account of English Money) Hadlie was appointed Monier in the *seventh* year of Edward I., but gives no authority from whence he had his information.

Ob. + EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Edward I.
R. ROBERT. DE HADELEIE.

Ob. + ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The King crowned: to his right, with sceptre trefoiled.
R. REX SCOTORUM. Usual cross, spur rowel in each quarter.

Ob. + ALEXANDER DEI GRA. These are Alexander III.
R. REX SCOTORUM. Spur rowels in two quarters, star of seven rays in the others.

Ob. + EDWR. ANGL. DNS. HYB. On Triangle. Edward I.
R. CIVITAS DVBLIENE.

Mr. W. M. Fellows, of Ormesby, informs me that he has seen a Coin of John Baliol, of Scotland, found in the Yarmouth dock-yard with the above; also one of the class of coins named by Snelling "Counterfeit Sterlings, viz.:

Ob. COMES ARNOLDVS. No crown.
R. COMITIS MONETA.

and a penny of the Waterford mint.

October 1st, 1857. Mr. Fitch exhibited a Fibula, of oval form, of Saxon or late Roman date, found at Swaffham, set with a black stone, illustrated in the present volume; and a Bronze Seal, found at Binham.

October 29th, 1857. The Rev. G. J. Chester exhibited the fine Norman Chess-rook, illustrated in the present volume.

November 26th, 1857. The Rev. Hinds Howell communicated the following Extract from the Register of the Parish of Drayton:

> "Jan. 30. 1648. King Charles beheaded.
> Da pacem Domine in nostris diebus."

February 25th, 1858. Mr. Fitch exhibited a fine Axe-head, of granite, found at Martlesham, Suffolk, in 1857.

April 29th, 1858. The Rev. J. Bulwer exhibited a Mould, apparently for casting the ends of leathern scabbards or girdles.

Mr. Harrod exhibited a fine Bronze Tilting Helmet, *temp.* Henry V., supposed to have been formerly in a Norfolk church.

Some of the Saxon Urns found at Castle Acre, presented by Lord Leicester to the Norwich Museum, were placed on the table.

The following communication was received from the Rev. Greville J. Chester:

"On the heath on the borders of Broome and Ditchingham, several tumuli existed until recently, when, with one or two exceptions, they have been carted away. Excavations made in one of them were attended with the following results. At the depth of about three feet from the surface, fragments of charcoal appeared sparingly distributed through the loose soil of which the mound was composed. At the depth of

about six feet from the top I discovered the remains of a large human skeleton, lying on a bed of gravel at the level of the natural soil. This skeleton was much decayed. The skull was tolerably perfect when first touched. It was of large dimensions. Adhering to it I found a small quantity of reddish brown hair. One side of the skull was stained with a bright green colour, which must have been caused by the slow decay of some object of brass or copper. The body lay nearly north-east and south-west, the head being towards the south-west. No fragment of pottery or metal appeared during the excavations. This interment may perhaps belong to the Pagan-Saxon period.

"In removing one or two of the adjacent tumuli for agricultural purposes, a quantity of charcoal was discovered, but no ancient relics or bones were observed by the workmen. On the borders of the heath, a small Roman urn was found some years since, filled with minute copper coins of the Lower Empire, which were distributed by way of "largess." From the same vicinity I have also obtained a few fragments of rude pottery, apparently Saxon, and also a bronze celt. The lower part of the heath lies in a direct line with Wangford Mills, where so much Roman pottery has been recently discovered. Wangford, the 'Ford of the Meadows,' I imagine to have been the *lowest ford* through the river Waveney."

The following Letter was also communicated by Mr. Chester, copied in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is from Thomas Corie, Town Clerk of Norwich, to Robert, Earl of Yarmouth.

Norwich, 20 July, 1681.

Rt. Hoble. &
My very good
Lord,

We had a Comon Cuncill for ye City held ye beginning of ys Weeke, wher yr Lopp's most kinde Letter

was publiquely Read: And myselfe desired by them to give y^{r} Lopp. thier most humble & hearty Thanks for ye Continuance of y^{r} Greate Fauore towards them upon all occasions of Concern to y^{r} Loial Citie. And will ever continue to manifest thier Fidelitie to his Sacred Majestie, notwithstanding the false Reproaches & Calumnies throwne upon them by that Fowle-mouth'd Fellowe ye Publisher of ye Scandalous Paper called ye True Protestant Mercury, R. Janway, in ys weekes Intelligence from Norwich, wherin there is more Lyes then Lines.

My L^{d}, I am with ye greatest sinceritie,
Y^{r} Good Lopp's
Most Faithfull & Obedient
Servant,
THO. CORIE.

For the R^{t} Ho^{ble} Robert Earle
of Yarmouth, L^{d}. L^{t}. of Norffolke &
Norwich at his house in the
Pal-mal, nere S^{t}. James
Palace
in
London.

The following Letters are in the same collection belonging to MR. DANIEL GURNEY, from which the Moundeford Letters in the present volume are taken. They are given here as curious specimens of the highly inflated language of the time.

No. 91.

S^{r}:

Thoughe Humanitye doe blushe to see my rashe presumption, yet your exceedinge courtesye so emboldnethe my Illeterate penn, that after cravinge pardon for my Arrogancye, you maye adde more honor to your owne glorye

in doinge kyndenes to an so undeserved pesant. So it is It maye please you that too dayes since I tooke by som labor and chardge this Tassell gentill I have sent you. When I had him I founde (as you maye se) The Queenes Varvaile and on Mr Throgmertons name in the mayle. I dare do no other but fulfill the Statute for him in sendinge hym to the Sheriffe of the countye, and bycause I know not the knighte, nor my credytt any thinge wth him, I have rather chosen to hazarde a touche of impudencye from your honorable coniecture than a faste reprehension from a stranger: you maye at your pleasure acquaint Mr Sheriffe of the accident. But let me humblye entreate so that if the letter of the lawe be satisfied I maye not be unregarded: So reddye to do you the service of

A frende and
JAS. MELLER.

To the right Worshipfull
Sr Bassingborne Gawdye
Knighte, his owne
Wishe.

No. 92.

Sr,

If acknoweledgment maye passe for a Badge of Gratuitye, or endeavour Countervayle so Honorable favours; the worlde shall witnes my desire to Blason your virtue, and Tyme testifye my wyll to deserve your love: for as in Pristine ages it Hath benn helde deathe, to a man of meanes, so in thes Dayes I holde it more than Inhumayne not to Confesse such gracious kyndenes, and surelye Sr I shalbe more proude to have but a felinge or rather seeminge of Meritt by your Comaūnde, then you cann be Glorious by such an advantage. Pardon me (Good sir) if I seeme to importunate to Begge your service, Bycause I have ever helde Forgetfullnes a greater vice then Mortalitye cann comprehende! therefore I praye you (and for that I will ever

prayse you) that wherin my Imbecilious power maye steede you, or my Banquerouse meanes pleasure you, you will increase my Bonde and no whitt diminishe your glorye. But Racke my endevour to his utmoste lymitt, wch shall ever be readye at your service

while

JAMES MELLER.

If please you to remember my love to your Brother Mr. Phillip and other, I will as Howesoever dye your Debtor, and Crye wth the Spaniarde, Oxala.

To the righte worshipfull
Sr Bassingborne Gaudye,
More Honor.

September 30th, 1858. MR. FITCH exhibited Rubbings from Buckenham Ferry Church, of Monumental Slabs in the chancel, viz.—

Anne, daughter of Edward Denny and Katherine his wife, 26th June, 1655. A Death's head—"Hodie Mihi Cras tibi."

Katherine, daughter of Edward Denny and Katherine his wife, 1658. A winged Hour-glass—"Tempus fuget."

John Awcocke, son and heir of John Awcocke, and Elizabeth his wife, 23rd December, 1660. A Skull, beneath which, in saltire, a sceptre and pickaxe. In the spaces of the cross are the following words:—"Mors sceptra ligonibus æquat."

The thanks of the Society are due to D. GURNEY, Esq., the REV. G. H. DASHWOOD, and R. FITCH, Esq., for their liberality in presenting engravings to this volume.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 331. In heading of paper, for date 1688, read 1668.
Page 332, line 13. . . . The like alteration.

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